ILLUSTRATED

# DONIPHAN COUNTY

Supplement to The Weekly Kansas Chief

1837 Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas 1915

## Father of Doniphan County

**General A. W. Doniphan, in Whose Honor the County Was Named, Was Descended From a Spanish Cavalier—Ancestors Fought in the War of the Revolution—The General a Famous Soldier and One of the Greatest Criminal Advocates the Country Ever Produced—The Peer of All Orators of His Time and Generation.**

In selecting a name for Doniphan County, the early settlers honored themselves by naming the county after one of the most famous characters in the annals of American history.

Subsequent events in the development and progress of the county have demonstrated the wisdom shown in selecting the name Doniphan, for time has proven that her citizens have been inspired by the name to live up to the highest ideals and lofty aspirations of the man in whose honor the county was named.

Away back in the long ago when the first settlers in this section of territorial Kansas were sufficiently numerous to organize a county, there was little hesitation in suggesting the name Doniphan to the proper authorities. The selection was a most appropriate one and it was a deserved tribute of honor to the distinguished and heroic gentleman who bore the name.

General A. W. Doniphan was a patriot, a warrior and an orator of the highest attainments. He was truly a gentleman of the old school. His deeds of valor in his country's cause stand out today as pre-eminent among the great military characters who have engraved their names on the pages of American history. Great national leaders of his time have said that his achievements during the Mexican war exceeded those of the great Xenophon and were unequalled in ancient or modern times.

The family from which General Doniphan was descended was powerful in the days when old Spain was practically mistress of the world. His great ancestor was a Spanish cavalier who gained marked distinction in the Moorish wars of Granada and he emigrated to Scotland while that country was under the rule of the Highland chieftains.

The original Cavalier Doniphan, of which there is any authentic record, had espoused the cause of Charles I and their loyalty to that unfortunate monarch caused the banishment to Virginia of the family. Two of Cavalier Doniphan's sons were with John Smith in Jamestown in 1607. They settled in the northern neck of Virginia, where Joseph Doniphan, the father of A. W. Doniphan, was born.

Patriotism was a commanding trait in the Doniphan character from the first generation down, and it was not surprising to see Joseph Doniphan take up arms under General George Washington in the Revolutionary war. He commanded a company of men from Fauquer County, Virginia, and at the battle of the Brandywine had a brother killed, who fell in his arms. When the American Republic had been established and the English forces thoroughly defeated, Captain Joseph Doniphan emigrated to Kentucky in 1791 and settled in Mason county, in the Blue Grass state.

Captain Joseph Doniphan married a granddaughter of the famous Englishman, Sir Sidney Smith, who came to Virginia in 1706 because he could not tolerate the degenerate and unholy actions of the ruling dynasty at home. The marriage of Captain Doniphan and Anne Smith took place during the year 1800 and the histories of the Kentucky families of those days state that "the bride was a most lovable and good woman who was destined to make a fine wife and mother."

The future General A. W. Doniphan was born in the Doniphan mansion in Mason county, Kentucky, July 8, 1808, and at the age of seven he was deprived of the guidance of his father through death in 1815. Captain Joseph Doniphan had been charitable and free hearted all his life and at his death his property had to be managed by somebody familiar with his affairs, as Mrs. Doniphan was not physically strong enough to supervise the management of the estate. Thomas S. Doniphan, the father of Col. John Doniphan, later of St. Joseph, took control of the family and sent A. W. Doniphan to live with friends at Augusta, Kentucky.

There the lad A. W. Doniphan went to school and grew to man's estate. At the age of twenty he was graduated from the Augusta college and in 1829 he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer. The next few months were given over to visiting the scenes of his childhood and looking about for the best locality in which to practice his chosen profession. The Western country was new at the time and his adventurous spirit urged his course toward Missouri.

About the middle of the year 1830 A. W. Doniphan came west and settled in Lexington, Mo. Nobody at his old home could reason out why he selected that town in which to settle, but in later years General Doniphan confided to personal friends that he settled there because the name of the town sounded kind of homelike, as there was a Lexington in Kentucky where he was born. After practicing law with remarkable success for a young advocate, A. W. Doniphan concluded there were better opportunities for a lawyer in Liberty, so he moved to the county seat of Clay county in 1833.

General Doniphan, although then but twenty-five years old, became eminent as a criminal lawyer soon after he settled in Liberty, and he had more business than he could very well attend. There was lots of crime around that section of Missouri at the time, and it seemed that murder was the order of the day. There were a few isolated cases of horse stealing, but the pastime was not much in favor with the criminal element, because they knew that if they got caught there would be no need of legal services, as instantaneous hanging was the unwritten law for such misdeeds at that time.

When the Mormons broke loose in the later '30's, A. W. Doniphan was appointed brigadier general in 1838, and after giving the forces of polygamy a sound whipping he received the surrender of Joseph Smith and all his cohorts. A peculiar incident in connection with the Mormon troubles was that after the surrender the General was retained by the Prophet to attend to all the law affairs of that obnoxious sect of fanatics.

Doniphan County Court House, Finished July 4, 1906

General Doniphan had considerable experience as a lawmaker also, for he was elected to the Missouri legislature in 1838 and 1840. His powerful personality and oratorical attainments commanded the respect of the members of the legislature to such a degree that his word was practically a law among them. No matter what General Doniphan wanted done or what kind of measure he wished enacted, the other members were so cowed by his manner and bearing that they invariably did his bidding.

At the breaking out of the Mexican War in 1846, General Doniphan was put in command of the First Missouri regiment, and marched his men, first to Santa Fe, now the capital of New Mexico, thence to Chihuahua, to Monterey and to the mouth of the Rio Grande. He fought several battles in the enemy's country, the most notable of which was at Sacramento on February 28, 1847, when, with 925 Missouri troops, he attacked 4,300 Mexicans in an intrenched position at the crossing of the Sacramento River eighteen miles from Chihuahua, and defeated them after a three hours' fight. General Doniphan's losses were insignificant, while the Mexicans lost over 300 in killed and had about the same number made prisoners. A special train and all the camp equipage of the Mexicans was also captured by the forces of General Doniphan.

With his command still intact, General Doniphan returned home by the Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers and arrived safe during the month of July, 1847, after having marched 3,200 miles by land and traveled over 3,000 miles by water, beside having fought and won a number of important battles in an enemy's country. The reception to General Doniphan and his men was a tremendous affair. His triumphs were heralded throughout the length and breadth, not only of Missouri, but all over the entire United States. The great military men of the day said that his famous march had no parallel in the history of the world, and Colonel Benton, in his speech of welcome to the Missouri veterans at St. Louis in July, 1847, said that General Doniphan and his men exceeded the achievements of Xenophon and was unequaled in either ancient or modern times.

In 1854 General Doniphan was again elected to the Missouri legislature, and he was a member of the peace conference in 1861. Since his return from the Mexican War he had followed the practice of his profession with unlimited success, at his home in Liberty, until 1862, when he moved to St. Louis and was appointed pension agent. Late in 1865 General Doniphan moved to Richmond, Mo., where he resided until his death in 1887, in the eightieth year of his age.

The career of General Doniphan was more wonderful as a lawyer than as a military man. He defended 182 men for murder and not one of them ever went within shadow of the gallows. Governor Woodson, of Missouri, in a public speech in St. Joseph, after the death of General Doniphan, said he had heard Clay, Webster, Marshall and Menifee and other great orators of national fame, but General Doniphan was the peer of them all.

### First Printing Press

The first printing press set up west of the Missouri River, in Kansas, was brought to Doniphan County February 2, 1843, by Rev. S. M. Irvin, and put in operation at the old mission.

For some years Father Irvin and Rev. William Hamilton had realized the futility of trying to make headway in educating the Indians without elementary printed texts.

So the printing outfit was sent for to New York, and when the Indians saw it in operation, they called it an evil spirit and almost stampeded. It was only through the gentle persuasion of Father Irvin that they were induced to come close and examine the mechanism.

A number of grammars and text books in both English and the Indian language were set up and printed, the work, both literary and typographical, being done by Reverend Father Irvin and Rev. William Hamilton.

The title of one of the books printed at the mission, and now in the library of the Highland University, is as follows: "An Iowny Grammar, Illustrating the Principles of the Language Used By the Iowny, Otoe and Missouri. Prepared and Printed By Rev. William Hamilton and Rev. S. M. Irvin, Under the Direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Iowny and Soc Mission, 1848. The book contains 152 pages, and is interleaved.

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BJ




# A. L. PERRY

## Abstracts of Titles

*AND*

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## Troy, Kansas


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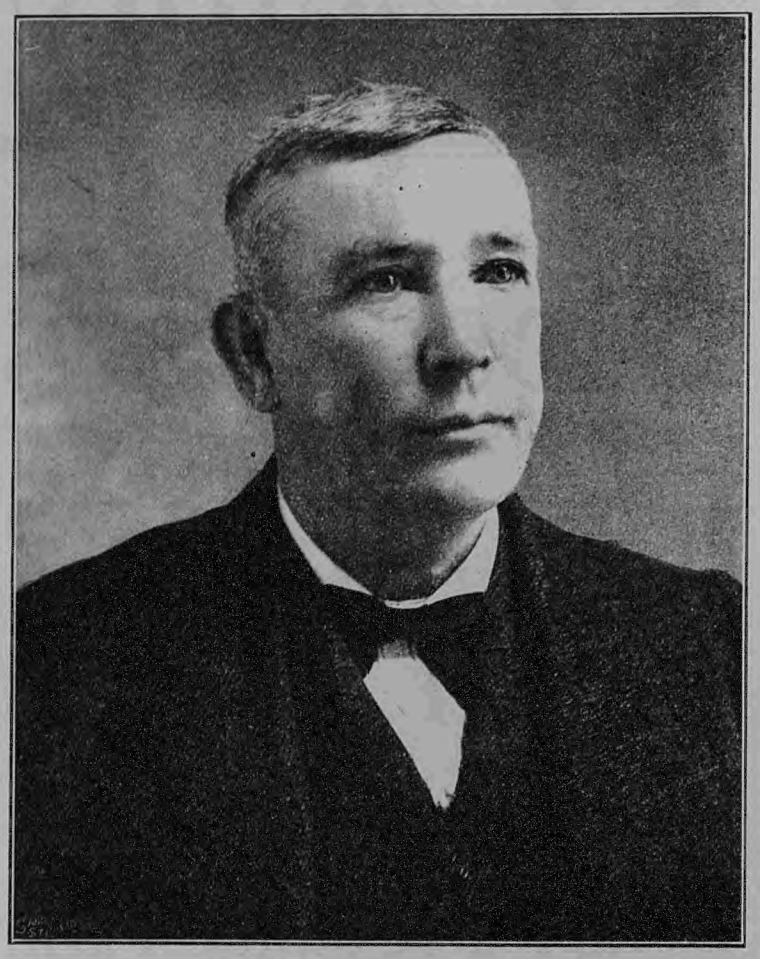

HENRY J. CALNAN

The cut above depicts a true likeness of Henry J. Calnan, the present editor and proprietor of the Weekly Kansas Chief. He is making a success of the paper and its financial standing is good. His success is attributed by the friends of The Chief to the fact that he has for several years been a strong advocate of close application. He is an able exponent of Kansas and tells others through the columns of his paper of his belief. He is not luke-warm in his party affiliations—during the troublous period in 1912 when Colonel Roosevelt formed the progressive faction of the Republican party, Mr. Calnan never swerved from his original devotions, but remained true to Mr. Taft, and Doniphan County returned a majority for that candidate. The most of The Chief's readers are people who comprise the best citizenship of Doniphan County.

## The Chief Office and Its Force

The Chief is owned and edited by H. J. Calnan, who took charge of it about twelve years ago. Mr. Calnan learned the printer's trade when a boy. At the age of 19 he owned and edited a paper in a small town in Iowa for a short time. Two years later he entered the service of the Burlington Railway Company at Burlington, Iowa, as locomotive fireman, later being promoted to engineer. As a locomotive engineer he ran a locomotive on several of the leading railroads of the West. He also was engineer on the Mexican National, his run being from San Luis Portisi to Saltillo, Old Mexico. Returning from Mexico, he decided to return to the printing business and located at Powhattan, Kansas, where he bought a small newspaper. A year later he was married to Miss Martha Swisher. They have one son, Charles, now sixteen years of age, and his father fondly hopes that his son will succeed him as editor and pro-

prietor of The Chief. Mr. Calnan assumed control of The Chief, April 1, 1904, on a lease. A year or so later he purchased the plant from Mrs. Sol Miller, whose husband had started the paper in 1857. Mr. Calnan has made some money in the newspaper business, most of which is invested in Troy property. The Chief plant has been improved from the day it passed into his hands and is now probably the best equipped newspaper office in Kansas. It is located on South Main street in a building owned by Mr. Calnan, and the picture shows the exterior of the office and the "force." In the center of the picture are Mr. and Mrs. Calnan. Mrs. Calnan has always helped her husband in the office. Next to Mrs. Calnan is Lester O. Hathaway, who has been in the employ of Mr. Calnan for over eighteen years. He is a capable and all around young man, who can run anything in the office from the linotype to the combination on the safe. To the right of the editor is Chester Woods, an all around printer, who has worked in The Chief office over two years. Next is Charles Calnan, who is becoming expert on the linotype and learning the business from the basement up. He is in High School and works in the office during vacation and at such other times when he is not in school. With the improved machinery less than half the force is required now than formerly. The Chief is the oldest newspaper in Kansas, all others preceding its birth having suspended or been absorbed by later papers.

The Calnan home is situated in the northwest part of Troy on a twelve acre tract. The house, which was built two years ago, is modern in every way and was built for comfort and convenience. One novelty is the garage for their automobile, under the porch, the cement floor of the porch and the brick walls that support it, making a warm, cozy garage in which nothing ever freezes. The place is stocked with cows, hogs, chickens, turkeys, etc., which the alfalfa and corn raised on the place, provide feed for, and the Calnans enjoy all the pleasures and comforts of the modern farm, while living but five blocks from their newspaper office.

WALTER B. MONTGOMERY

We herewith submit for your approval, the Pictorial Historical Supplement of The Weekly Kansas Chief. After long months of ceaseless toil and the expenditure of a large amount of money in its formation, it is with pride and satisfaction that we present this volume to the world. First of all we sincerely thank every one of those who so cheerfully contributed to its pages, for their generous assistance helped to make possible the culmination of this edition.

The object of this history is to advertise Doniphan County and her people and preserve from the oblivion to which it was too rapidly tending, some account of the experiences of the intrepid men and women who paved the way in Doniphan County, for the development of this part of Kansas; to give dates and statistics of importance, and to record other matters of interest, too valuable to be lost. Many of the actors in the drama of colonization have already passed from the stage, and with them has vanished all record of some of the exciting scenes in which they were participants during the territorial days of Kansas.

Not being content with mere statements of events, we pried into the past—delved into the family annals—scrutinized the files of the Weekly Kansas Chief and other newspapers, and the records of the Kansas State Historical Society, in order to gather accurate dates and information, and for the verification of same. Had it not been for the preservation of the files of the Weekly Kansas Chief, the compilation of this edition and the verification of dates would have been a much more difficult task. The editor predicts that many important events have been omitted, owing to the fact that the book would have been too voluminous had we covered every event. Extreme care has been exercised to make this record accurate, and it has necessitated an enormous amount of work and expense; much greater than we had anticipated. Many matters, however, could not be verified; and no doubt this record contains some errors, and we ask our readers to be lenient with us—and when a mistake is discovered, to write to us immediately, so that corrections may be made and announced in The Chief, for future compilation.

Like the grand old veteran for whom it was named, Doniphan County has never faced a crisis in any other than a spirit of willingness. It is rich in history, and the men and women of Doniphan County are immeasurably proud of the past and their own present accomplishments. The changes wrought in but a little more than three-fourths of a century have been marvelous, yet the development is only in its infancy.

We want this Historical Edition to tell to the entire nation the career of this county, where the editor and compiler of this edition was born and reared. We want it to be a historical work that will stand for all time and be a credit to Doniphan County. Copies will be placed in the libraries of historical associations throughout the United States, and sent to those interested who have left this county—sons and daughters who have cast their lot with other sections of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacifc, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

Therefore it is with a feeling of pleasurable pride that we present this publication. The work has been difficult and trying, but it has been a work of love and enjoyment. That it will be accepted by the people of Doniphan County in the same spirit, and that in some measure it will find its niche in the great story of the generations to come, is the wish of the editor and compiler; and if the editor of this work has done something worth while, it is because he has written of a worth-while domain, of a worth-while people and under the inspiration of a worth-while cause.

WALTER B. MONTGOMERY,
Troy, Kansas.

N. B.—We would be pleased to communicate with any newspaper man who contemplates the publication of a special or historical edition.

# History of Doniphan County, Kansas

The object of this history is to preserve to the present and future residents of the county, some account of the experiences of the race of intrepid men and women who paved the way for that remarkable development which this country has so recently experienced; to give some dates and statistics of importance, and to record other matters of interest, too valuable to be lost. Many of the actors in the drama of colonization have already passed from the stage, and with them has vanished all record of some of the exciting scenes in which they were participants.

The history of the native Indian tribes is somewhat meager. That powerful nation of the Indians called the Pawnees, which in all probability, had once held almost undisputable sway over this country, had, long before the arrival of the white man, given place to a race of Indians known as Iowas. This people, too, soon vanished before the "onward march of civilization."

When first opened for immigration, much of eastern Kansas was in possession of various tribes of Indians, who had been removed from the East and placed upon reservations.

## Aboriginal Owners of the Lands of Doniphan County, Kan.

The land of Doniphan County was part of the public domain, or of the "Great American Desert," as it was called until the year 1837, when it was ceded, by the general government, to the Kickapoo, Sac and Iowa Indians. The Kickapoos possessed that part lying south of a line running west from a point on the Missouri River, near where Bellemont was laid out. North of this line, the Sac held a reserve of fifty sections.

Their northern boundry ran through the section north of Highland, and extended west for quantity. North of this the Iowas owned all of what is now Doniphan County.

These respective tribes possessed and controlled this land until the year 1854, when, by treaty, all the lands belonging to these tribes in Doniphan County were relinquished to the government and became a part of the State of Kansas. The Kickapoos moved south. The Iowas and Sacs moved to that part of their own reserves which lies near the mouth of the Nemeha River, where they remained for several years.

The Iowas, at the time of their taking possession of this land, in 1837, numbered over 800 souls. On leaving this part of their lands, in 1854, they numbered about 300.

The Sacs, on coming in, numbered 300; on removal, in 1854, numbered only about 125.

The Iowas, in 1837, were led and governed by four chiefs, respectively, White Cloud, No-Heart, Walking-in-the-Rain and Walking Cloud. These chiefs all passed away during their sojourn in this part of the land.

The Sac band was under the leadership of a brave called Hesoquat or Bear-in-the-Fork-of-a-Tree, assisted by two so-called chiefs, all of whom have since disappeared.

The leading spirit and mind of the Kickapoos was Ken-e-kuk, who died near the village in Atchison County, which bears his name.

## Early Explorers.

Sixty years ago there was scarcely a vestige of civilization in that part of Kansas known as Doniphan County. For untold ages it had been covered with a waving sea of wild grasses; vast herds of buffaloes had, for numberless years, wandered almost unmolested across it. Its solitude had been broken only by occasional bands of nomadic savages in search of prey or plunder. It was a part of that section of the country which old geographers had christened the "Great American Desert," "a barren waste, incapable of agricultural production and uninhabitable." But it could not always remain a terra incognita. The advancing wave of that great tide of civilization which had crossed the Atlantic, and transferred a wilderness into an empire, must at length reach this part of the American continent. That part of Kansas now known as Doniphan County was crossed by Major Stephen H. Long, in 1819 or 1820. We extract the following from a book entitled, "Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and 1820, by order of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Maj. Stephen H. Long:"

"The country southwest of the Missouri, between the Konzas and the Platte, is drained principally by Wolf River and the great Nemeha. These rivers, like the Nodaway and Nishnabotna, which enter the Missouri nearly opposite them, from the northeast, rise in the prairies at an elevation of probably forty to fifty feet above the level of the Missouri. As they descend their valleys become gradually wider, embosom a few trees, and at length, near their entrance into the Missouri Valley, are forests of considerable extent. The surface of these prairies present a constant succession of small rounded hills, becoming larger and more abrupt as you approach the beds of the rivers. The soil is deep, reposing usually on horizontal beds of argillaceous sandstone and secondary limestone. The soil superimposed upon these strata of limestone is a calcareous loam. Near the rivers it is intermixed with sand; this is also the case with the soil of the high prairies about the Konzas village.

The prairies for many miles on each side produce abundance of good pasturage, but as far as our observation has extended, the best soil is a margin from ten to twelve miles in breadth along the western bank of the river. In the summer, very little water is to be found in the prairies, all the smaller streams failing. Even though the season be not unusually dry, on account of the want of wood and water, the settlements will be for a long time confined to the immediate valleys of the Missouri, the Konzas and the larger rivers; but it is probable forests will hereafter be cultivated in these vast woodless regions, which now form so great a proportion of the country; and wells may be made to supply the deficiency of running water.

In 1804-5-6, Lewis and Clarke proceeded up the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean.

## Geographical and Topographical.

Doniphan is in the first tier of counties south of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri River. It is bounded on the north and east by the Missouri River, on the south by Atchison County, and on the west by Brown County. The Missouri River, bounding the county on the north and east, gives the county 92 miles of river front. The greatest length of the county north and south is 27 miles, and its greatest width is 25 miles.

The county contains 379 square miles, or 242,569 acres of land. About 110,000 acres are under cultivation. The bottom lands are about 25 per cent; the uplands, about 75 per cent; forest (government survey), 16 per cent; cultivation, 84 per cent; average width of bottoms, one mile.

The general surface of the county is undulating. A writer in the North American Review gives the following admirable description of the matchless topography of Kansas in general, but applicable in every sense to this county.

"The most perfect display of the prairies is found in the eastern parts of Kansas and Nebraska. It is no exaggeration to pronounce this region, as left by the hand of Nature, the most beautiful country in its landscape upon the face of the earth. Here the forest is restricted to narrow fringes along the rivers and streams, the courses of which are thus defined as far as the eye can reach, while all between is a broad expanse of meadow lands, carpeted with the richest verdure and wearing the appearance of artistically graded lawns. They are familiarly called the rolling prairies, because the land rises and falls in gentle swells, which attain an elevation of thirty feet, more or less, and descend again to within the original level within a distance of one or more miles. The crest lines of these motionless waves of land intersect each other at every conceivable angle, the effect of which is to bring into view the most extended landscape, and to show the dark green foliage of the forest trees skirting streams in pleasing contrast with the light green of the prairie grasses. In their spring covering of vegetation, these prairies wear the semblance of an old and once highly cultivated country, from the soil of which every inequality of surface, every stone and every brush has been carefully removed, and the surface rolled down to absolute uniformity. The marvel is suggested how Nature could have kept these verdant fields in such luxuriance after man had apparently abandoned them to waste."

The principal streams are as follows: Wolf River runs north, entering through the north and east portion of the county. Independence Creek and its tributaries drain the southern portion of the county, and Peter's Creek is the largest in the eastern part. Other small creeks flow into the Missouri River.

The county is well supplied with springs, and good well water can be reached from twenty to sixty feet.

The timber supply of Doniphan County is better than that of any other county in the state. All the streams have borders or belts of timber, varying from forty rods to three miles in width. These streams are so well distributed over the county that the distribution of timber could hardly be better equalized. The native varieties are cottonwood; white, black, red, swamp and burr oak; white and water elm; bass, sycamore, willow, maple, black walnut, box elder, hickory and numerous smaller varieties.

## Organization

Doniphan County was organized on Monday, September 15, 1855. The County Court consisted at that time of J. P. Blair, A. Dunning, E. V. B. Rogers, County Commissioners; C. B. Whitehead, Sheriff, and J. A. Van Arsdale, Clerk pro tem.

The first order made by the board, dated September 15, 1855, was that J. A. Van Arsdale be appointed Clerk pro tem, to serve as such, until a Clerk be duly appointed and qualified.

The following is the oath of office of one of the first sheriffs:

United States of America,
Territory of Kansas, ss.

I, C. B. Whitehead, do solemnly swear upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will support and sustain the constitution of the United States; and that I will support and sustain the provisions of an act entitled to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provisions of the law of the United States, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Law, and faithfully and impartially, and to the best of our ability, demean myself in the discharge of my duties in the office of Sheriff in the County of Doniphan, in said Territory. So help me God.

C. B. Whitehead.

Sworn to and subscribed before the undersigned, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1855. (L. S.)

Joel P. Blair, Judge,
Probate Court, D. C. K. T.

On Monday, Sept. 17, 1855, the County of Doniphan was divided into five municipal townships, called Iowa, Wolf River, Burr Oak, Washington and Wayne.

In 1856, the county was re-organized into seven townships: Iowa, Wolf River, Burr Oak, Washington, Wayne, Center and Marion. Union Township was organized in 1878, making eight townships in the county at the present time.

The county, when organized, was named Doniphan, in honor of Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, of Missouri, who commanded a regiment of Missouri cavalry during the Mexican war. Marching across the plains, he took a leading part in the conquest of New Mexico. He was a zealous partisan in the agitation which arose in the opening of Kansas Territory to settlement. The county seat was first established


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BURLEY FAMILY HISTORY CENTER



at a point called Whitehead, on the Missouri River, about six miles from St. Joseph. The name of the town was afterward changed to Bellemont.

Troy was selected as the County seat of justice in the fall of 1855, but the court house was not built until the summer of 1856. The first meeting of the County Commissioners at Troy was October 20, 1856. They met in the new court house, which was built on the north side of the public square, and was the first story of what was known as the Higby House.

### Pioneer Life

Pioneer life, in all time, has been characterized by incidents peculiar either to the locality or the make-up of the pioneers themselves. Western pioneer life has been subjected to conditions common to the experience of all. The primary element in the composition of those who have battled successfully with the privations and hardships incident to the settlements on the frontier, without companions, save their "household gods," the inhabitants of the prairie or forest in human or animal form, away from the echoes of civilization, depending for protection from savage or border ruffian, and for the means of subsistence, upon his own right arm, inured to toil, was "pluck," backed by a deliberate purpose to succeed. Thus endowed, the pioneer, having first determined where his home should be, proceeds to the erection of his cabin after the prescribed model. Descriptively, it was composed of round logs, with a door cut out on one side large enough to permit ingress and egress, with a small section cut from an upper and a lower of two adjacent logs for a window on another side. Several logs were entirely cut away for a fireplace. The cabin was covered with clapboards kept down by weight poles, kept apart by the refuse of clapboard lumber.

The furniture was all unique and peculiar. Blocks of wood or benches, instead of chairs, the table being sometimes the "family chest." The cabin being complete and furnished, "breaking prairie" was the next thing in order; then preparing the ground for the first crop of wheat or corn. Before this crop was matured, supplies were necessarily drawn from other available sources which could be found at the trading posts and stores along the Missouri River.

At that time the prairies abounded with various kinds of game. Herds of buffalos, elk, antelope and other game were frequently seen as late as 1858. Since then Eastern hunters have made sad havoc with these animals, and very few of them can now be found in the State of Kansas.

The first settlement in Doniphan County was made in 1837, by the Rev. S. M. Irvin, at the "Mission," about two miles east of the present townsite of Highland. We give below the names of the oldest or first settlers, as far as they can be ascertained:

From 1847 to 1854. J. R. Whitehead, Peter Cadue, Z. Hays, Benj. Harding, J. N. Gibbins, J. F. W. H. and H. Forman, J. W. Pemberton, Joe Utt and others. In 1854, S. Anderson, H. N. Beauchamp, B. H. Brock, W. H. H. Curtis, R. P. Curtis, G. Gerardy, W. M. Hamner, J. H. Harper, J. Harding, N. Lancaster, C. Poirier, A. F. Payne, J. Randolph, W. K. Shaw, W. G. Tate, R. M. Williams, B. S. Wharton, Charles Rodgers and others.

In 1855 W. H. Bayless, W. H. Decker, S. D. M. and W. R. Gilmore, A. H. Groniger, M. J. Larson, D. Iee, D. Landis, A. J. Minier, J. McNemee, D. Miller, G. B. Nuzum, J. R. Pierson, P. Plank, L. D. Stocking, X. K. Stout, L. Rullman, R. Tracy, J. F. Wilson, W. T. Wood. In 1856, A. Bennett, E. Collins, N. T. Collins, W. Chapple, J. H. Earhart, W. H. Forbes, P. Groh, J. F. Hampson, W. Hill, C. Jackson, P. E. Iles, A. Kent, J. Kent, J. Leigh, S. B. Marcum, R. C. Mailer, J. F. Mauck, E. Moetinger, J. H. Martin, H. Swinney, A. R. Renfro, F. Sinker, J. L. Tallman, H. C. Wykert, Jap Calvert, W. D. Rippey, W. T. Wood, Mrs. Hester Ann Schaufler, Frederick S. Moser, Daniel Graves, Isaac Graves and J. J. Baker.

During the years 1857 and 1858, the county settled up very rapidly.

### People of Doniphan County

It has been said that the people of Kansas are more thoroughly cosmoplitan in their make-up than those of any other country in the world. Doniphan County does not constitute an exception to this rule. The preponderating element in her population were born in the Eastern and Southern states. They left, it may be, better social and educational advantages ior the rich soil, the splendid native pasturage, cheaper lands and the superior climate of Kansas. They were mainly from western Pennsylvania, soutnern Ohio and Indiana, with a few from nearly all the Western states, from Kentucky and Tennessee, and some from New England and New York. Next is the German element, then natives of the British Isles, followed by people from almost every power and principality on the continent. The British-American provinces are also represented.

The people generally are noted for their industry, thrift, intelligence and morality.

### Growth in Population.

In 1860 the population of Doniphan County was 8,083. In 1870, the United States census gave Doniphan County 13,969.

In 1875 the population was 13,943; in 1876 it was 12,831; in 1878 it was 15,122, and in 1880, 14,258; in 1910, 13,612, and in 1915, 16,544.

The increase in population between the years of 1860 and 1870 was 5,836; between 1870 and 1875, the decrease was 26; between 1875 and 1876, the decrease was 1,112; between 1876 and 1878, the increase was 2,291, and between 1878 and 1880, the decrease was 864. The increase between 1880 and 1910 was 564; between 1910 and 1915, 2,932.

Beginning with 1860, the increase in ten years was 5,836; in fifteen years, 5,860; in sixteen years, 4,748; in eighteen years, 7,042, and in twenty years, 6,175.

### Population of Doniphan County By Townships, Including Cities and Villages, in 1878.

| Townships and Cities | Population |
|---|---|
| Center | 2,377 |
| Iowa | 3,724 |
| Wolf River | 3,013 |
| Washington | 2,048 |
| Wayne | 2,010 |
| Burr Oak | 1,165 |
| Marion | 785 |

### For the Year 1915.

| | |
|---|---|
| Center | 3,430 |
| Washington | 3,753 |
| Wayne | 1,638 |
| Burr Oak | 1,004 |
| Union | 878 |
| Iowa | 3,694 |
| Marion | 762 |
| Wolf River | 1,395 |

Adam Brenner died at Doniphan, Wednesday morning, Feb. 5, 1890. He was a good citizen and a pioneer and an active business man.

Alex Appelbye died at his home in Troy, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1890. He was an auctioneer, a good citizen and his family is a credit to the community.

# The Irvins and the Indians

**Pioneer Presbyterian Missionaries Came to Doniphan County With the Iowa and Sac Indians When the Government Moved These Red People From Their Lands In Missouri and Located Them on the New Reservation at the Old Mission, Between Highland and Sparks, in 1837—Rev. Samuel M. Irvin and His Wife Established the First Permanent White Settlement in What Is Now Doniphan County.**

Any written history of Doniphan County would lack the essential elements of interest which did not begin with the principal characters who were instrumental in the making of that history.

Consequently, it is but fitting and proper to primarily deal with the personalities whose courage and self-sacrifice is responsible for the establishment of the first permanent white settlement in what is now Doniphan County.

It is to the God-fearing zeal of the Rev. S. M. Irvin and his good wife, Eliza, that the residents of the county may give thanks for the unselfish labors which paved the way for its transformation from forbiddingly wild country to the beautiful land it is today.

Those pioneer missionaries suffered untold hardships and overcame difficulties that to the living generation would seem to be absolutely insurmountable. Their perseverance in the noble work to which they dedicated their lives has been rewarded by the advancement of civilization and the refining influences of the gospel they so faithfully spread.

Old Mission, Located Two Miles East of Highland, Kansas

The Irvins came to Doniphan County when the Iowa and the Sac tribes of Indians were transferred to the new reservation on the land which now stretches out from Highland. They had been with the Indians on the old tribal lands in Missouri, preaching the gospel and teaching the way to civilization. When the order for removal came, those good people realized the dangers and privations that confronted them in going to a frontier country with Indians that were both warlike and wild, but the Irvins had the true pioneer missionary spirit, and unhesitatingly accompanied the redmen to their new homes.

Reverend Mr. Irvin and his wife first took up missionary work among the Iowa band of Indians, on April 10, 1837, on the reservation then known as the Platte Purchase, in Missouri. They had been sent out by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, to labor among the Indians, and were recognized in the work by the United States government.

By a treaty with the government the Indians were required to move to the new lands during that year, and the Irvins had plenty of time to become acquainted with the customs, habits and history of their new charges before the journey westward was undertaken. Upon their arrival at the Platte reservation the missionaries found the Indians in a deplorable condition. They were wild, warlike and roving and their habitations were of the most frail and temporary kind, consisting mainly of bark houses and skin tents.

But the Irvins were brave and resolved to do the work appointed or sacrifice their lives in the effort. The Iowa Indians, all told, numbered 830, and were distressingly poor. They had no property of a tangible nature, except ponies, dogs and scanty fragments of clothing. In describing the conditions of the Indians as he actually found them, Father Irvin said later: "With the men war was the chief employment and great delight. The women also entered considerably into the war spirit and took a large part in the war dance. The more honored in the circle would display on their person the mutilated parts of bodies of their enemies as evidence of their prowess."

With such terrible conditions confronting the Irvins it is wonderful that they had the fortitude to undertake the work of civilizing and teaching the Indians away West, in a still yet wilder country. But their noble spirits were inspired for the labor before them, and they cheerfully took up the journey to the new lands beyond the Missouri River.

The trip was slow and tedious, as the country through which they traversed was rough and the Indians were sullen and morose. The passage of the Missouri was fraught with much danger through the ponies balking and refusing to go on the frail craft that was tossing on the swiftly moving current. There are no records at hand which tell of the time occupied in making the journey, but it is thought to have been many weeks.

The Iowa Indians were led by their chief, White Cloud, with No-Hart, Little Wolf and The Stealer as sub-chiefs, and the Sacs and Foxes had as their chiefs The Bear, White Sturgeon, Hard Fish, Fox and Jumping Fish. On their arrival at the new reservation, which included a large section of the northern half of Doniphan County, the total number of Indians was 2,500. The first work of the missionaries was to provide themselves with some kind of shelter, but the Indians were indifferent to anything but their customary mode of habitation. They were satisfied to live in bark huts or any other primitive kind of shelter that suited their fancy and their dispositions.

The first building in which Reverend Mr. Irvin and his wife had put up at the Mission was constructed in true frontier style. The material was all of round logs as they came from the forest, and scalped afterward. It was one story high, covered with clapboards held in place with weight poles, and had a puncheon floor. The chimney was in harmony with the crudeness of the rest of the building, and was made of sticks and clay, and the openings between the logs with a mortar made of the same clay.

The first winter on the new reservation was marked by great suffering, as there was little game and the Indians almost reached the verge of starvation. The weather was bitterly cold and the Indians were either too improvident or too lazy to gather firewood sufficient to maintain warmth in their rude wigwams. When there was any wood cut or trees chopped down these household chores had to be performed by the squaws, unless they wanted to freeze to death. And the missionaries fared but little better than their uncivilized charges. In making his pilgrimages through the reservation or on trips to the trading post, where St. Joseph now is, Father Irvin suffered untold hardships, and not infrequently he was obliged to drive the yoke of oxen over snow banks which covered the growth of timber completely, to make a path through the wild country in that fashion.

In an account of his labors during

the first few years among the Indians, written by Father Irvin, he states: "The year after the Iowas moved to their new homes, the government, under treaty stipulation, built for them at the Mission five double log houses, with a passage of ten feet between, being equal to ten houses of sixteen by eighteen feet, each with a shingle roof, glass windows, floors and doors, and with good stone chimneys; also fenced and broke 200 acres of ground, in ten-acre lots. The rails were soon used for camp fires and the houses, some of which were occupied for a short time, were eventually abandoned. The doors, floors, windows, and all that could be, were sold for whisky and trinkets, and the logs were eventually burned. Thus in a few years the houses were not to be found and the place where fields had been fenced, could not be distinguished from the prairie.

"Under the provisions of the same treaty 100 head of milch cows and the same number of stock hogs were delivered to them; also a large quantity of farming utensils. The cattle and hogs were soon devoured for food, and the farm tools were traded off for liquor and the like, so that in a very short time all was gone. A water mill, built by the government, at a cost of $2,800, was burned to ashes; whisky shops gathered around and drunkenness prevailed to a fearful extent. Under its demoralizing influence it was often the case that a brother would fall by the hand of a brother, or father by the hand of a son."

These conditions were sufficient to almost knock the heart out of any person less courageous and hopeful than the good Father Irvin, who never gave up, but with the utmost faith persevered in his work to the end

The water mill mentioned by Father Irvin as having been burned by the Indians, and which was provided for by the treaty of 1836, was situated on Mosquito Creek, about 16½ miles east of the mission. This mill was burned by the Indians in a spirit of pure wantonness. Another mill was erected by the government on Mill Creek, north of the mission. This was burned in the same manner. The Indians would get drunk and in a spirit of revenge would then destroy their own property because it smacked of governmental authority.

The Sacs had an old-fashioned treadmill at the agency, which was kept working for about ten years, or until the erection of a steam mill at Iowa Point, in 1857.

One of the saddest experiences of Father Irvin during his first few years at the mission was the difficulty he encountered in receiving any word from his home in Pennsylvania. He was a home-loving farmer boy always, and the fact that he was in delicate health when he sought the appointment to be an Indian missionary, caused his parents to worry their hearts out for his safety. This, coupled with their knowledge that his work of conversion and civilization among a warlike people added more to the burden of his labor, because he could not bear to have his dear old parents suffer any pangs of anxiety.

When Father Irvin first came to the mission the only way to get any mail was by going to Liberty, Clay County, Mo., after it. The distance was over one hundred miles, and few persons could make the round trip on horseback in less than seven or eight days, according to the state of the weather. The good Father could not afford to leave his charges for that length of time, as the Indian traders were neutralizing his work as a missionary by introducing liquor and other forms of dissipation among his people. So at the best, all he could do was take a week off twice a year and ride fast both ways, for his mail at Liberty. This journey was usually undertaken in the spring and fall.

The mail difficulty was, however, solved to a great extent in 1840, when the government, on June 10, of that year, established a postoffice at Robidoux's trading post, then called "Blacksnake Hills," and now known the world over as St. Joseph, Mo. While the distance was not great, even in those days it invariably took the mission folks from two to four days to get their mail, with ox teams.

The Irvins continued their good work with a fair average of success until 1842, when the great pathfinder, Gen. John C. Fremont, discovered the south pass through the Rocky Mountains, thus giving an open trail to the Pacific Coast. After that things began to pick up around the mission and in Doniphan County. The first emigrant train to the Golden West over the newly discovered trail passed through what is now Doniphan County in that year, going by the mission on its journey of 2,000 miles, which took six months, with ox teams.

The year 1843 saw a real improvement at the mission, when the first printing press to cross the Missouri River was installed there. The Rev. William Hamilton and his wife (Julia Ann McGiffin) had been associated with the Irvins at the mission since the winter after it was established, and upon the arrival of the printing outfit the work of civilization and education was carried on with renewed vigor. Mr. Hamilton was familiar with the language of the Iowas and Father Irvin had a rudimentary knowledge of the printing craft, gained while performing as a "devil" in his home village in Pennsylvania. So the two missionaries pooled their assets and set to work earnestly in the cause of progress and civilization.

The Iowas had as kindly a feeling for Mr. Hamilton as they had for the reverend Father, if such can be said, that they ever, as a body, had a kindly feeling for any white man. Mr. Irvin had taught them both English and Iowa while they were on their old reservation in Missouri, and the printing press gave him the opportunity to convert his knowledge to good advantage in the cause of education and civilization. So the missionaries decided to publish some godly and wholesome literature in the hope of advancing their red charges along the road to understanding the ways of the white man.

Reverend Mr. Hamilton at once turned editor and wrote "copy" in the Iowa tongue to conform with English pronounciation, and Father Irvin set the type. Then the two became real printers by striking off the sheets together, then folding and binding them. Reverend Mr. Hamilton next taught the children to read. The little books so uniquely printed in such a wild country consisted of an elementary translation of the children's catechism, containing 101 pages; a grammar of 150 pages, and a hymn book of 50 hymns in the Iowa tongue. The first sixteen chapters of Matthew's gospel were later printed

The mission assumed a real business-like aspect early in 1845, when the Presbyterian board of foreign missions began the erection of a fine building. It was three stories in height, 106 feet long and 37 feet wide, containing thirty rooms, two of which—the dining hall on the first floor, and the chapel on the second floor—were 34 by 30 feet each. The first story was of cut stone, the upper stories of brick, with a belfry over the center, the apex of which was fifty feet from the base.

The stone for the new building came from a quarry near where Highland Station now is, and the bricks were home-made on a spot a few hundred yards from the site of the building. The shingles, doors and windows and all the finishing lumber was shipped from Pittsburg, Pa., to St. Joseph, Mo., and hauled from there to the mission with ox teams. Work on the building consumed almost a year, and it was along in 1846 when it was ready for occupancy.

During the nine years previous to the erection of the new mission building the missionary work among the Indians was carried on by Father Irvin and his faithful assistants at their homes, or the crazy-looking wigwams they called their homes. Industry, morality, cleanliness and sobriety were the principal subjects taught, but the environment of the children was so rotten that one wonders how Father Irvin made any progress at all.

The new mission building worked a wonderful improvement in a short time, as the excitement created among the younger element of the Indians caused them to look with amazement at its magnificence. So it can readily be imagined that there was not much trouble in getting some of the more advanced pupils to go to school there. This was especially the case with a number of the girls who had been learning sewing and other domestic virtues under the tutelage of Mrs. Irvin and Mrs. Hamilton.

When business was started up in the new building special attention was given to the culinary department and several Indian girls flocked to the kitchen to see how the good things were cooked, and then eat most of them afterward. Harriet Wallace, a friend of the Indians, from away back East, held down the position of head cook, and she was assisted occasionally by Mrs. Higley, one of the assistant teachers in the school. The most difficult part of the instruction in the kitchen was to get the young Indian girls accustomed to the use of water, especially when it came to washing dishes. It seemed for awhile to be impossible to impress upon them the fact that a clean utensil should be furnished for use every time. The girls in their own original way, were inclined to the theory that it was useless to clean anything that would soon get dirty again. But they overcame all that in time and many good Indian housekeepers were graduated from the mission in the years that followed.

Work on the farm had been resuscitated, and by 1847 there were almost one hundred acres under cultivation. As has been the custom with all Indians, from time immemorial, all the work of the family, except hunting and fighting, was delegated to the women folks, and this situation continued in the cultivation of the mission farm. The boys who were large enough to work wouldn't, and the younger ones were too little to be of any use. So in those days of long ago at the mission, it was the rule to "let the women do the work."

As the mission was under the jurisdiction of the government, it was incumbent upon Father Irvin to make reports at stated intervals to the Indian agent regarding the progress of the missionary work among the younger Indians. All hope had been abandoned for reform or even decency among the old heads. In his report for 1848, Father Irvin stated that "one-half of the teaching and learning is done in the Iowa language and the other in the English. This seems to combine the advantages of giving them useful ideas in their own language, which they can understand, and at the same time of gradually introducing the English language. The scholars have memorized in their own language a number of hymns, which they sing with ease, and also a good collection of questions, which they answer with readiness. Most of the boys are small and unable to do much on the farm, but we find them as willing to do what they can as white boys of the same age. Our help for carrying on the school and mission, with the wages allowed, is as follows:

| | Per year |
|---|---|
| William Hamilton and wife | $200 |
| S. M. Irvin and wife | 200 |
| John Myers and wife | 200 |
| Two hired girls, $50 each | 100 |

"There are also seven white children in the mission family, who have allowance of $25 each—$175."

These figures will give the reader a fair idea of the board's liberality to the missionaries who devoted their lives to the work of improving the condition of the Indian.

The efforts of Mr. Hamilton and Father Irvin to get the Indians to attend school in greater numbers met with indifferent success, and for the six years following 1848, little progress in either the educational or other work had been made. That year Col. Daniel Vanderslice was agent at the Great Nemaha agency and in his report to him, Father Irvin stated there were but forty-four children attending the mission school. These were from the tribes of the Blackfeet, Sioux, Pawnees, Sacs, Foxes and Iowas, a majority of which were from the latter tribe.

In this report Father Irvin plainly pointed out the difficulties of making better progress in the school until the Indians had more settled and industrious habits of living. There were 115 acres under fence at this time, half of which was under cultivation, and the other half pasture for the thirty cattle, three horses and one yoke of oxen. There were forty pork hogs on the mission grounds, also.

Letters written by Father Irvin in and after the year 1854, show that he was becoming somewhat disheartened over the prospects of making any better headway with his work in the years to come. He had been laboring for seventeen years when he made his report to Colonel Vanderslice, and the fact that the number of scholars had not materially increased for many years seemed to have a depressing effect on him. With only forty-four pupils from five tribes, ranging over a territory westward from the Missouri River for over 1,000 miles to Snake River, in Idaho, the good missionary seemed to realize that the splendid educational facilities at the mission had been wasted. It seems reasonable that had his zeal known no bounds, he would have given up in despair, but he persevered.

The Iowa and Sac mission ceased to exist in 1863, as such, when there seemed to be nothing further there to do. By the treaties of 1854, which diminished the two reserves, the Indians went north to their reservation on the Great Nemaha, between White Cloud and Rulo, Neb., where new and better agency buildings had been erected than had been at the disposal of the agent at the old agency on the Sac lands in Doniphan County. The Iowas, before their departure, and in fact before the treaties were signed, showed their gratitude to Father Irvin and the Presbyterian board of foreign missions for the efforts made to bring them to a condition so that they might help themselves. The Iowas, by provisions of their treaty, gave the Presbyterian board of foreign missions 320 acres of fine land where the mission building stood, together with 160 acres of well timbered land. This was subsequently divided into smaller tracts and long ago passed into other hands.

The Sacs and Foxes likewise remembered the sacrifices of Father Irvin in trying to lead them toward civilization, for Article 5 of their new treaty provided: "At the request of the Indians, it is hereby agreed that the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church shall have a tract of 160 acres of land, to be selected by said board at a distance not exceeding two miles in a westerly direction from the grant made to said board at their mission by the Iowa Indians—and the President is authorized to issue a patent for the same to such person or persons as the said board may designate." The board of missions designated Father Irvin and the patent was issued to him.

The Iowas, although reduced to a membership of only a few hundred, are doing finely on their lands in Ne-

Old Higby House, first used for Court House in the County

braska. They also own considerable land in Doniphan County. They are in a prosperous condition today, living in houses on their own reservation about White Cloud, where they cultivate the soil and have all kinds of live stock, like the white man. Old Chief White Cloud died many years ago, and the present head chief of the Iowas is James White Cloud, a lineal descendant of the famous old chief.

The true cause for the closing of the mission in 1863 may be strictly laid to the onrush of civilization as a result of the departure of the Indians and the throwing open of the territory to settlement. Even then the work was continued for a number of years after Indians had occupied their new lands, but the crowding of the settlers finally forced the Indians away altogether. The following extract from a communication written by Father Irvin to the editor of an Eastern paper regarding the removal of the Indians, gives a clear idea of how he felt twelve years after closing the mission:

"Away out here on the beautiful prairies, as beautiful as the Garden of the Lord, seventeen years of delightful and uninterrupted missionary labor was spent. Then followed six years of restlessness and change, treaty making, moving; claim jumping, grasp-

Russell M. Williams

ing speculation, mammon worship; political strife, and great commotion. The clouds were gathering. Then came the dark, dark years of the war. Fear and trembling and anxiety filled the hearts of the people, and sorrow and bereavement reached every family circle. This state of things reached over a period of nearly six years. But the clouds broke away, and now we are in a period of wonderful activity, enterprise and improvement. Through all these vicissitudes and a lapse of thirty-three years, the full measure of an estimated age, your old friend and fellow laborer, having obtained help of God, remains even to this day, but with new surroundings and with new work to do."

After spending twenty-six of the best years of his own and of his devoted wife in a noble effort to civilize and Christianize the Indians, Father Irvin felt as if his labor had been all in vain. Years before finally winding up the affairs of the mission, Father Irvin founded Highland University, and devoted the remaining years of his life to advancing the interests of that great institution of learning, which is located in the beautiful town of Highland on the quarter section of land donated by his friends, the Sac Indians, two miles west of the site where he established the old mission in 1837.

Even after the settlements began to grow up around the old mission, it had not lost its usefulness and had continued to be the center of social life and activity. Frank A. Root, who was a printer in the Highlander office in the early days, remembers a Presbyterian social at the mission during the winter of 1858-59. Several loads of people went over from Highland and spent the evening delightfully with games and music, closing with a bountiful supper. Elliott, the oldest child of the Irvins had just returned from Pittsburg, Pa., with his bride, and the celebration was held in their honor.

Father Irvin and his wife both died in Highland, Mrs. Irvin in 1886, and her devoted husband a year later. They are buried side by side in the Highland cemetery near where they labored so long and so faithfully in trying to enlighten a wild people. Soon after their deaths, their loving friends placed a beautiful memorial window in the First Presbyterian Church of Highland as a testimonial to their worth, and on which the following record was made:

"S. M. Irvin, 1812-1887.
Mrs. Eliza Irvin, 1808-1886."

The old mission building, which was so closely associated with the early history of Doniphan County, is only a memory now. Had it been preserved it would be highly venerated as a landmark of the first permanent white settlement. After the mission had been permanently closed, part of the building was dismantled in order to utilize the material in the construction of a house at Highland, and during the summer of 1907, its destruction was completed by a severe windstorm, which swept over that section of Doniphan County.

There are evidences to be found in Doniphan County today that would indicate the territory comprising it had been the habitat of Indians for generations, or perhaps centuries, before the Iowas and the Sacs were moved here in 1837. Old Indian village sites have been uncovered where valuable historical relics were discovered. Recently ancient Indian mounds were found by Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, M. E. Zimmerman and George J. Remsburg, to contain implements of warfare typical of departed ages, and many learned scientists believe that further excavations would bring to light additional confirmation of the supposition that the country was inhabited by aborigines many centuries ago.

# Doniphan County in 1837

## Father Hamilton and Rev. S. M. Irvin Have Interesting Experience in the New Territory.

In December, 1837, Rev. William Hamilton, affectionately known as "Father Hamilton," arrived in what is now Doniphan County, and joined Rev. S. M. Irvin in missionary work at the Iowa and Sac Mission, about two miles east and north of where Highland now stands. In Father Hamilton's autobiography, published in Vol. I of "Transactions of the Nebraska State Historical Society," in 1885, he relates that forty-five miles of his journey from St. Louis to St. Joe was made on horseback, "reaching the old agency nine miles below east Blacksnake Hills, where St. Joseph now stands," on the 27th of December, 1837. "We were detained at the agency on account of there being no way to cross the Missouri River till it should freeze," he writes. Then he continues: "From the agency to St. Joseph I footed it, while my wife and a little Indian girl and white girl in Mr. Ballard's family rode horseback. The ice was only strong enough to cross on foot, and we waited till the trader borrowed a mule from an Indian, and hiring it and an Indian pony, my wife rode the mule and the two girls rode the pony, while I took it afoot. We had twenty-five miles to go to reach the Indians on Wolf Creek, and night overtook us at Mosquito Creek, still seven or eight miles from our place of destination. As it was intended for us to get through, no provision was made for camping out, or for dinner, supper or breakfast. It was very dark, and having no knowledge of the road, we encamped on that steam, and I spent most of the night in cutting wood, having an ax in my saddle bags, in which I fixed a temporary handle. The next morning we started breakfastless and reached Wolf Creek about 11 o'clock. The water at the ford lacked only three or four inches of coming over the pony's back, and the bank was very miry, and not till near 4 o'clock did we get over, all getting wet. Fortunately, though—it was the 29th of December—it was moderate for the time of the year, or we might have perished.

Mr. Irvin and wife were there in a log shanty, and we were most kindly received by them and shared their hospitality till we could fix up the other end of the log house for our home. He had a small quantity of flour, and we got some corn and beef from the trader at Iowa Point, six miles away, where it was issued to the Indians. I walked six miles on one occasion and ground corn on a handmill as long as it was prudent to stay, and carried the meal home on my back. On another occasion I went to Fort Leavenworth, fifty-one miles, to take the borrowed mule home, expecting to cross there and go thirty miles further to reach St. Joe that now is, over eighty miles, to get to a place only twenty-five miles from the mission, and return the same way, but when I got to the fort the cold of the preceding night rendered the river uncrossable, on account of the ice. About sundown, when I was nearly twenty miles from the garrison, though I then knew nothing of the distance, there came up suddenly what would now be called a blizzard, and it seemed as if I must perish if I had not had a buffalo robe on my saddle, which a trader, who traveled with us from St. Louis, when we left him at Fayette, gave to Mrs. H., saying we might need it.

"The next day I started back, having obtained a sack of flour at the garrison through the kindness of General Kearney, and got home on the third night, near midnight, having had to break the ice to cross Wolf Creek. It was February before we got our trunks, and then I had to make another trip which took ten days. During this absence my wife and Mr. Irvin and wife had the pleasure of trying to live on the siftings of corn meal. But I need not go further into particulars, as this is a specimen of much of similar nature.

"The Iowas then numbered about 800 souls, and the Missouri Sacs about 500. I do not suppose fifty of those then living are now alive (1884). It was a common thing for them to continue their drunken sprees for days together, or till they had killed some of their own number, when they would swear off, as it was called, for a certain number of days, but before the expiration of the allotted time some would break over the rule, and then it was like one sheep going to water, a signal for all to follow.

"I spent over fifteen years of missionary life among them, and Mr. Irvin, who had kept a diary, told me some time before I left, that they had then in their drunken sprees murdered about sixty of their own number, while not one was killed by any other tribe, though they killed others in cold blood. At first they were very jealous of us, thinking we came to trade, and when told that was not our object, they told us we might then go home, as they could conceive of no higher object. They, however, became our warm friends, and generally came to us when in difficulty. I was once nearly waylaid, as the interpreter told me, by the head chief, a very bad man, when I had to go to mill and was returning after night. I however, took a different road near his house, without knowing why, and thus avoided him. He had also been under their consultation when they wished to commit murder, but they crossed the river and shot a white man in the bottom. No-Heart, when a little drunk, told Mr. Irvin that we should not die—a remark not understood at the time—but plain enough when we heard of the shooting across the river. All this happened before the purchase of this country in 1854. I had a pistol and bowie knife drawn on me by a white man who had been blacksmith, and was then farmer—James Dunham by name—who was burned in Texas for shooting the prosecuting attorney in court, confessing at the stake the murder of several whites and Indians. I was transferred from the Iowa and Sac mission on Wolf River, to the Otoe and Omaha Mission at Bellevieu, Neb., in 1853, reaching Bellevieu on the 6th of June, that year."

## Bayard Taylor in Doniphan County

(Contributed by George J. Remsburg.)

When Bayard Taylor, the distinguished American traveler, journalist and author, made his overland journey to Colorado in 1866, on his return trip he came by way of the Platte river and down across Doniphan County to Elwood. This was in July, 1866. In his book, "Colorado; a Summer Trip," he says:

"We stopped for breakfast at a place called Rulo (the true spelling would be Rouleau, after the first French settler), then pushed onward toward the Kansas line. Across a bottom of almost incredible fertility, then a ferry over the beautiful Nemaha river, and we left Nebraska behind us. An Indian reservation came next (the Iowa and Sac reservation in Doniphan County.—Remsburg.), and the sight of two gaily dressed squaws on horseback, and two naked boys trying to catch a pony, seemed to give a totally different character to the scenery. It became again the rich, free wilderness. * * * Traveling all day in a heat of more than 100 degrees in the shade—the 7th day of such an extreme temperature—I hailed our approach to Elwood, opposite St. Joseph, with inexpressable relief. During the afternoon we met a great many emigrant wagons, carrying 'poor whites' from Missouri, Kentucky and perhaps Tennessee, brown men stared at us from under their wild, bushy hair, with an expression of ignorant wonder; the mothers, with their four to six small, tow-headed children (usually 'one at the breast'), sat uncomfortably upon piles of antediluvian furniture, and patiently endured heat, flies and dust. All of these people were but one degree removed from pure barbarism, and their loyalty must have had its root in instinct rather than intelligence. * * * At 6 o'clock this evening (July 27, 1866) I reached the Missouri and crossed to this place (St. Joseph). Here I am at one of the terminals of railroad connection with the Atlantic coast, and may consider my travels at an end. Here the picturesque ceases and the tedious commonplace begins. So here I close my communication with my readers, very much more fatigued by my experiences than I trust they have been in the reading of them, and yet more refreshed and invigorated than the kindest of those who have followed me can possibly be."

The communication referred to by Mr. Taylor and which is embraced in his book, "Colorado; a Summer Trip," was originally printed in the New York Tribune of which he was a correspondent. The Indian and emigrant scenes witnessed by him in Doniphan County nearly fifty years ago present quite a contrast to those of today, and should be of interest to the younger generations residing in that county.

## Greater Doniphan County—All Together With a Steady Pull

It is not up to the other fellow to make and keep Doniphan County red hot with civic pride, and to promote its commercial and industrial growth.

It is up to every citizen to do his full part in this endeavor, to stimulate the enthusiasm that builds a community and makes it pulsate with progress.

### It Is Up to You.

If Doniphan County is destined to maintain her prominence in the fast-flowing tide of commercial and industrial development that is now sweeping the Middle West, each and every citizen must do his full share, and all must work together as a unit to promote and encourage home industry.

A larger market and greater variety of wares in our business establishments depends upon local patronage and the increase of the spirit of co-operation in all commercial affairs.

Confine your trading to Doniphan County when it is possible to do so. Buy from your home merchants, give them the preference at all times, and they will be able to do greater things for Doniphan County.

The promotion of the material prosperity of Doniphan County is the duty of every citizen. Shoulder your share of it.

# DONIPHAN COUNTY

## Great Garden Spot of the Northwest Is Noted for the Fertility of Its Soil and the Prosperity of Its People—Contains Within Its Borders Two Hundred and Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty Acres of Prime Land, Seventy-five Per Cent of Which Is Upland and the Remaining Twenty-five Per Cent Bottom Land.

The history of Doniphan county goes back to the year 1837, when the Iowa and Sac and Fox tribes of Indians were moved from their old reservation in Missouri to the Territory of Kansas.

The first settlement of white people in what is now Doniphan County, was made at what was known to the first settlers as the "Missouri Farm," situated about three-quarters of a mile east of the present town of Highland, and on one of the branches of Wolf River.

The settlement was more generally known as the Mission to the pioneers who came to the Kansas Territory during the forties of the Nineteenth century. The Mission was established under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian church, and was in charge of Rev. S. M. Irvin, for six months, after which he was ably assisted by Rev. William Hamilton.

The first Mission building was constructed of crude logs and the discomforts endured by the two missionaries and their wives were intense. Four or five years after Rev. Mr. Irvin and Rev. Mr. Hamilton located at the Mission, a grand three-story building, one hundred and seventy by thirty-seven feet, was erected for a residence and a school combined. It was a monster structure for those early times. The material used in construction was native stone, quarried near the river, for the basement, and brick for the superstructure which was made on the spot. The lumber came all the way from Pittsburg, Pa., and made an exact steamer load and was discharged on the river bank opposite the Mission.

The first trading post in Doniphan county was established near the Mission under supervision of the government. This was the only settlement in the county until 1852, when a trading post was established at Whitehead, afterward known as Bellemont. In April of the same year a trading post was opened at Wathena and in the fall a similar institution was established at Roseport, now the present town of Elwood. The next settlement in Doniphan County was at the site of the present town of Doniphan, which was started in 1854.

The above mentioned settlements were nothing more than frontier trading posts and there was no attempt at development for some years. Some claims had been taken up by enterprising men, but they were scattered and no effort of any magnitude made toward improvement. The whole country was in possession of the Indians until the year 1854, when treaties were made with the Kickapoo, Iowa and Sac Indians whereby they relinquished their lands and moved to a decreased reservation to the Northwest. The treaties were signed with the Kickapoos at Doniphan, and with the Iowas and Sacs at the Mission. With the conclusion of the treaties the country was thrown open to settlement and the subsequent tide of emigration almost flooded Doniphan county and the entire eastern portion of the Kansas Territory.

Townsites were laid out along the river and in a short time there were a number of communities going in full blast. Iowa Point, Charlestown, Whitehead—later Bellemont—Wathena, Elwood and Doniphan were among the first towns to become rivals for trade and commerce. Town companies were being organized everywhere and new towns appeared in some instances over night. Upon the organization of the Territory of Kansas, May 31st, 1854, and during the first session of the legislature, a number of the young towns received city charters and gave great promise of rapid growth.

Doniphan is one of the original counties organized by the first Territorial legislature in 1855, and was named in honor of General Alexander W. Doniphan, of Missouri, who commanded a famous expedition from that state to northern Mexico during the Mexican war. It might be added that Doniphan is about the only one of the original counties, named for prominent men of that day, with which the residents have been content and have never applied to the legislature for a change of name.

The first county government of Doniphan was organized September 15, 1855, although there had been an organization known as "the Squatter Association of Kansas Territory," in existence since June 24, 1854. This body of men not only presumed to, but actually did rule the county and prescribed the methods to be pursued by all prospective settlers in locating their claims. The county court consisted of Joel P. Blair, Alexander Dunning and E. V. B. Rogers, as county commissioners. Cary B. Whitehead was appointed the first sheriff, and J. A. Van Arsdale, county clerk. These officers were solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the Fugitive Slave Law. The commissioners divided the county into five townships, namely, Iowa, Wolf River, Burr Oak, Washington and Wayne. In 1856 the townships were reorganized and Centre and Marion created. Union township was created out of the southern part of Wolf River in 1879.

The first county seat was located at Whitehead—Bellemont. The selection was only temporary and very little business was ever transacted there. Troy was selected as the site of the county seat a few months after the organization of the county government and all the official records and documents were moved here when a building had been erected during the latter part of the year 1856.

The early settlers in Doniphan came from all parts of the East and South, but a majority of them were from Missouri, either natives of that state or persons from other states who had lived for many years in Missouri. The Missouri folks generally selected claims along the streams where there was an abundance of timber, which offered both shelter and fuel. They did not take kindly to the prairie country, and that part of the land was left to be taken by settlers with more foresight and industry at a later day. Now the western part of the county is the wealthiest part of it. Splendidly cultivated farms and magnificent farm houses are to be seen everywhere and these holdings have a market value quadruple that of the farms along the streams and in the timber.

The present population of Doniphan county is made up of people from every part of the United States and many European countries. The North and South are both strongly represented, while the Germans predominate among the foreign portion of the population. Wolf River and Union townships contain a large number of Germans and people of the same nationality form a good part of the population in the eastern part of the country, from Doniphan to Burr Oak. There are a number of Irish settlements in the eastern portion of Wayne and the northern part of Washington townships, and the country where the townships of Iowa and Centre join has a considerable colony of sons of the Old Sod. The Emerald Isle is strongly represented in Union township also, and the southern part of Wolf River. There are a number of Norwegians in the eastern part of Wayne township, around Leona and at Moray. There is a large English element in the neighborhood of Denton and in other parts of Union township, while a few Scandinavians may be found settled in the country around Brenner, Bendena and Moray. The greatest number of French families now residents in Doniphan county, are to be found about Wathena, although some people of that nationality may be found in scattering numbers in other parts of the county.

Doniphan County has an area of three hundred and seventy-nine square miles, being the smallest of the original counties, with the exception of Wyandotte, and is still the smallest in area. This fact is directly traceable to the trickery and conniving of politicians at the time of the organization of the county. In order to be of proper size and proportions the county should have embraced the eastern range of Brown County, composing three full townships. It is a matter of history that Doniphan County would have contained that territory had it not been for the schemes and machinations of town owners and promoters. There were a number of influential men in the county at the time it was organized who had plans for a county seat, which would have been spoiled had the county been made to extend farther west. And they were spoiled anyway. Incidentally, a man named George Clayton, one of the earliest settlers of Brown County, had a town which he called Claytonville, that was designed to be the county seat of Brown County. Had Doniphan been extended six miles farther west, Mr. Clayton's town would have been taken into the county. The politicians and speculators were men of power and influence and in order to accommodate them the western boundary of Doniphan was curtailed to the extent of three congressional townships, and Clayton's scheme fell flat, too.

The soil of Doniphan county is fertile and the climate salubrious. The land is watered by Wolf River, Clear and Mission Creeks, Independence, Rock, Brush Creek, Peter's Creek, Cedar Creek and Mosquito Creek, and a number of small streams which have names of only local significance. When traffic on the Missouri River was at its highest plane, Doniphan County was believed to have a great advantage over other counties in Kansas, because it was bordered almost on three sides by the river. With the decline of navigation this feeling was dispelled and the people of the county have come to realize that railroad facilities such as Doniphan County possesses, are the surest and best means for development and improvement. In the old days the residents could not get along without the Missouri River, but now they seldom think of it unless it should happen to overflow its banks or change its channel.

There are two hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres of land in Doniphan County, about ninety percent of which is under cultivation. The county is not particularly rich in minerals, although in the early days of settlement claims were made that coal had been discovered east of Doniphan. Such might be a fact, but there is no record at the present time of any mines ever having been worked. There are stone quarries in abundance, but few of those have ever been extensively developed.

The resources of Doniphan County are varied. There is more timber to be had than can be found use for. It is stated in the official government survey that the county had twenty-five per cent of bottom and seventy-five per cent of upland. The forest covered sixteen per cent of the county in 1875, and bluffs and rolling prairie the other eighty-four per cent. Timber is found very plentifully along the Missouri River; along the minor streams and creeks it runs from one-quarter to one-half a mile in width. The principal varieties of forest trees are black walnut, oak, hickory and cottonwood.

The principal industries of the people are fruit-growing, agriculture, stock raising and feeding, and manufacturing. The agricultural products represent a great portion of the wealth of the county, although the live stock feature is one of the most profitable. The principal crops include wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes and all manner of vegetables. The fruit and berry crops of Doniphan are becoming more extensive each year. The apple crop alone brought the growers returns amounting to almost one million dollars in 1914. There were sixteen hundred and eighty-five carloads of apples shipped from the Doniphan County fruit belt and the output is expected to increase with the coming years. Many orchard men are setting out new trees and will have them in bearing when the old trees have outlived their usefulness. The berry crop of Doniphan County is annually becoming a better source of revenue to the growers. The bluffs along the river are admirably adapted to the raising of berries in many varieties, and the people are beginning to realize the importance and advisability of cultivating the berry crop more extensively. There is scarcely any expense attached to the growing of berries, and the profits are enormous. It is gratifying to know that land owners around White Cloud are contemplating a great expansion in the berry industry and it will not be surprising to see the bluffs around the town producing the luscious berry in immense quantities in the near future.

Doniphan County is noted for the high grade of live stock and poultry. The best of pedigreed horses, cattle and hogs are produced and fed in the county and the market value of this branch of industry runs into the millions. The grazing land is the best to be found anywhere and the fodder raised on the farms unequalled for putting animals in the best possible condition. Many of the farmers make a specialty of raising show stock, and Doniphan County has in recent years produced more prize winners at live stock exhibits than any other county in the state. Many of the residents of the county, esecially women folks, take great pride in the high quality of the poultry and fowls that are raised here. Almost every species of pedigreed poultry of the most fancy breeds is raised by the women of the county and the highest prices are obtained for

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the product both through private sale and on the open market.

The following is a list of those who specialize in the poultry business: Mrs. Florence Jenkins, Miss Maggie O'Shea, Miss Estella Dawe, J. S. Hackney, Dennis Ward, Jacob Miller, Joseph Cordonier, B. A. Byers.

The surface of Doniphan County adjacent to the Missouri River is rough and bluffy, with heavy bodies of timber, while the western part is either rolling prairie or beautifully level. The soil all over the county is very productive and adapted to most any kind of cultivation. That on the bluffs especially is most fertile, and is particularly adapted to the raising of berries and small fruit. Doniphan County is little subject to drought. The latter advantage is, perhaps, due to the fact that it is surrounded on three sides by the Missouri River, and its bodies of timber, which induce frequent rains. The driest years in the history of Kansas caused much damage, and in many instances total destruction to crops in other counties, but Doniphan County has at all times produced sufficient to sustain its people.

The population of Doniphan County is estimated to be about 18,998 at the present time, and it is increasing every year. The census of 1910 placed the number of people at 17,020, and there were some legitimate residents of the county who had not been enumerated. The greatest centers of population are Highland, Troy, Wathena, Elwood and White Cloud, but the towns of Severance, Doniphan, Leona, Denton, Fanning, Bendena, Blair, Brenner, Moray, Purcell, Iowa Point and Sparks are most thriving communities, nearly all of which are destined to keep increasing in population.

The railroad interests in Doniphan County are a fair indication of its agricultural and commercial importance. The facilities for travel and transportation are not excelled by any other county in the state. The entire length and breadth of the county is traversed by three different lines of railroad, each directly connected with a great trunk line system. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad passes through the county from north to south, entering at the northwest corner and passing out at the southeast corner. The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad, while under separate management, is supposed to be owned by the Union Pacific System. This line of road enters the county at Elwood and traverses the county in a westerly direction through Wathena, Blair, Troy, Moray, Severance and Leona. The stations of the Burlington road are White Cloud, Iowa Point, Sparks, Fanning, Troy, Brenner and Doniphan. The Chicago & Rock Island Railroad enters Doniphan County at Elwood and passes through Wathena, Troy, Bendena, Denton and Purcell. The traffic on each of these three lines of road is heavy all the year round, and the passenger service is the best that could possibly be furnished. The roadbed of each of the three lines is solid and the equipment is modern and up-to date in every respect.

The Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association was chartered under the laws of the state of Kansas on January 5, 1867, and completed its organization as an institution of public interest in January, 1868. It was a highly effective organization and during the many years of its existence gave a decided impetus to progress in all branches of agriculture. The membership at various times was made up of liberal-minded, public-spirited men whose efforts to promote the best interests of the county have given much encouragement to the residents in general. The capital stock of the association was placed at $5,000 at the time of its organization and shares were sold for $5 each, but this figure was soon raised to $10. The first fair was held in August, 1868, on grounds located a mile and a quarter south of Troy, which had been purchased from J. N. Zimmerman for $1,640. The first buildings erected on the twenty-one-acre tract included a floral hall, circular in shape and 100 feet in diameter. There were also stalls for horses and a half-mile track laid out. Shade trees were planted liberally and at the present day are one of the delightful features of the old fair grounds, affording great protection from the rays of the burning August sun. The first president of the association was Barney O'Driscol, the prominent "green-backer," and the first secretary was William H. Nesbit. Mr. Nesbit did not long remain connected with the office, however, and he was succeeded by J. N. Zimmerman. Financially the association was well managed and fortunate from its very inception. None of the annual fairs have failed to show a balance of profit. The buildings and grounds were sold to Cyrus Leland several years ago and since that time there has been no county fair. The annual premium list footed up into the thousands during the fair, and in no case did the management ever have to scale down when paying the specified premiums. The fair was self sustaining and its annual exhibitions accomplished incalculable results for the benefit of the farmers and the county in general.

The first officer of the law in Doniphan County was James R. Whitehead. When Governor Reeder issued his proclamation, November 8, 1854, dividing the territory of Kansas into eighteen election districts, what is now Doniphan County was designated as the "Fourteenth Council District" with three voting precincts — Doniphan, Wolf Creek and Burr Oak. James R. Whitehead was appointed constable of the district and commissioned by the governor as the first officer of Doniphan County, November 25, 1854. Mr. Whitehead held the office until the organization of the county government at Whitehead on September 15, 1855, when the office was abolished and that of sheriff created, with Cary B. Whitehead as the first county sheriff. Some of the old historians of the county insist that the first clerk named by the commissioners was James R. Whitehead, but from any data possible to obtain by the Chief, it is specifically stated that when the commissioners met to organize the county government, they appointed J. R. Van Arsdale clerk pro tem, and before the meeting adjourned, appointed him to the office for the first term.

Some people may not be aware that Troy was situated in Washington Township at one time. The commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate the seat of justice met, the records state, at Whitehead, on October 11 and 12, 1855, "and, driving a stake in the southwest quarter of Section 17, Washington Township, inscribed on one side thereof, 'The County Seat of Doniphan County Is Located on This Quarter Section.'" On the other side of the stake the commissioners signed their names, "A. Payne and Thomas J. B. Cramer, October 12." The site of the new county seat was in Washington Township, and it remained there until the reorganization of the original five townships in 1856, when the commissioners created Centre Township, locating the seat of justice within the new township. The laying out of a town and the erection of the court house was the first business attended to by the commissioners after selecting the site. James F. Foreman was directed to get busy on the plans for the new county seat and by November, 1855, he had laid off eighty acres into lots, and surveyed the public square of 300 feet "upon the summit of the eminence near where the commissioners erected the stake." A name had not yet been chosen for the new town and there were many fantastic suggestions along that line given to the commissioners. The business of selling lots in the townsite and the terms of purchase were first attended to by the commissioners. A public sale of lots was announced to be held on January 1, 1856, when purchasers should produce one-third cash in order to make the transaction binding. On December 17, 1855, the county commissioners authorized the clerk to advertise for bids for the construction of a one-story court house, 36x20 feet, with an "L" 18 feet square, to be completed by the third Monday in April; also a two-story jail building, 20 feet square, to be finished by the third Monday in June, 1856. The time specified for opening the bids was postponed, but the contract was eventually awarded to B. O'Driscol in April, 1856, for $1,760. The buildings were completed in the winter of 1856-1857. The county buildings were little more than a makeshift, and in 1860 bids for the erection of a new court house were invited. J. J. Johnson and Edward Straughn of St. Joseph, were given the contract. Work was begun at once and the building rushed to completion. It was a combination court house and jail affair and stood on the northern portion of the public square. All county business was transacted there until its destruction by fire Mch. 27, 1867. After the fire a substantial building was erected in the center of the public square which, as time went on and public business increased in volume, become too crowded for space and an addition was built so as to provide suitable vaults for the records. It was raised two stories, the upper floor having been used as the headquarters for the Young Ladies' Library Association. This county building was made to suffice, although inconveniently crowded for room, until ten years ago, when the legislature authorized the county commissioners to levy a tax for the purpose of raising sufficient money to erect the present handsome structure which now adorns the public square in Troy.

It will
pay you
to market
your stock
at the
St. Joseph
Stock Yards

## TWO TREACHEROUS DONIPHAN COUNTY STREAMS

### How Mosquito Creek and Wolf River Derived Their Names.

Dozens of Doniphan County farmers who reside along the banks of Mosquito Creek and Wolf River have at some time in their lives asked the question: "Why were the above creeks so named?"

"Reverend Father" Hamilton, missionary to the Indians in Doniphan County, in the early days, is authority for the statement that Mosquito Creek took its name from the quantity of mosquitos that troubled those who encamped on it. He said that its Indian name was Eneshae, signifying "a ripple." Wolf River, he says, is simply a translation of the Iowa name for that stream, "Shun-ta-Nesh-nang-a.

## EARLY SETTLERS NOW DEAD

### Names of Some of the Hardy Pioneers Who Were Among the First Settlers in Doniphan County, All of Whom Are Now Dead, Recall Some of the Stirring Events of Those Early Days.

In writing of early times in Doniphan County and the principal characters who were among the courageous pioneers, The Chief feels that this issue would not be complete without some slight reference to several men long since passed to the great beyond.

Those old-timers were a hardy set of men who braved all manner of hardships in order to make a home in what has since proven to be the garden spot of not only the state of Kansas but of the great West. There are very, very few of the real old settlers who have not passed to their reward, and The Chief is indebted to C. A. Swinford, who resides twelve miles south of Troy, for the appended list of men who helped to settle Doniphan County originally. Mr. Swinford remembers their names distinctly and has a personal recollection of many of them. They are: William Shaw, William Symns, Joseph Symns, Barney Murphy, Frank McCoy, Sr., T. A. Shanks, Michael Langan, John Harding, John Campbell, Alfred Hartsock, Edward A. Ege, R. Dempsey, Benjamin Whorton, Thomas Langan, Edward Whorton.

On every page of this edition will be found the products and activities of leading men of the county, of varied pursuits, who have helped to make this publication a success.

# SOL MILLER

**Veteran Newspaper Man and Journalist—Founded The Chief, June 4, 1857—Born January 22, 1831—Died April 17, 1897.**

Sol Miller, whose name will be handed down for generations to come as one of the most brilliant literary men who ever lived in the state of Kansas, wrote a biographical sketch of his life shortly before his death, and we produce it in its entirety below.

The achievement for which Sol Miller is most accredited in Doniphan County is the fact that he founded the Weekly Kansas Chief on June 4, 1857. The Chief had the advantage of all other country newspapers in having for its sponsor a man so full of vim and sticking qualities, and today the Chief has survived a score of newspapers that started about the same time and with as bright prospects.

Mr. Miller's literary style was in a class to itself, and while there were those who criticized his direct method of telling the news, the majority of his contemporaries enjoyed his refreshing vocabulary and frank explanations. He wrote some editorials that were masterpieces. He could soar into the heights and carry the reader away on the wings of his eloquence, but woe to the man or woman who inspired his wrath. An idea of his ability may be gained when it is known that Horace Greeley offered him what was considered a fabulous salary in those days if he would sell out the Chief and go to New York and work on his paper, the New York Tribune. Sol Miller never sacrificed a principle for anybody. If he believed in the advocacy of a certain policy, he could not be swerved in his stand, no matter how much pressure was brought to bear on the other side.

Sol Miller had two children, Miss Leliah Miller, and a son, William K. Miller, who live in Kansas City, Mo. They are two of the finest young people who were ever reared in Doniphan County. William worked in the Chief office from boyhood, in Troy, and it was said that there was no one else in the state who could fold papers with such rapidity. Both of the above have many friends in Troy who are always glad to welcome them to the city where they spent their youthful days.

Sol Miller wrote of himself the following:

To begin, we will say that we belong to what may be called a hereditary family of pioneers, on both sides of the house. They were always in the pioneer business, from the earliest times down to ourself. They were most of their lives venturing out to new countries, where their scalps were seldom safe, and, strange to say, we never knew a bald-headed member of the family, on either side. Our father's grandfather was one of the pioneer German settlers in Pennsylvania. But along about one hundred and fifty years ago, the country become too old for him, and he struck out for the Valley of Virginia, well up the Shenandoah. Readers of Irving's "Life of Washington" will remember that it was related that when young Washington, at the age of sixteen, struck out into the wilderness west of the Blue Ridge, to survey the lands of Lord Fairfax, his party came upon the scattered cabins of German settlers, who could scarcely speak English, and that these settlers were frequently compelled to do some brisk dodging, to escape Indian foragers. Well, our father's grandfather, that is, our great-grandfather, was one of those settlers. He finally located in what is now Rockingham County, where, in 1760, our grandfather, Frederick Miller, was born.

Our mother's side of the house was named Runyon. They were among the early Dutch settlers of New Jersey, and were no doubt connected with the Runyon family, whose descendants are now prominent in New Jersey politics. Here our grandfather on the other side, Michael Runyon, was born, a few years before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. But the country was also becoming too populous for his father's comfort, so he pulled up and emigrated to North Carolina, settling in Guilford County, where our grandfather, when a chunk of a boy of eleven or twelve years, dodged around in the brush, watching the British army as it marched to the battle of Guilford Court House, his father being in the Continental army. The neighborhood in which he lived has been famous for more than a century, and was formerly described as "Beard's Hatter Shop, Deep River Ford, near Guilford Court House, North Carolina."

Our grandfather on our father's side, who was born in Rockingham, when about eighteen years of age, joined the Continental army, and served during the last half of the war. He was in Washington's army at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. We were less than five years old when he died, yet we can distinctly remember when he used to play horse by galloping us on his knee, singing a German nursery song, and would then tell us about General Washington and the British. After the close of the war, he married a lady named Sharp, from near Christiansburg, in Montgomery County. She was of Welsh descent. Our other grandfather, Runyon, in the meantime grew up, and also married. His wife, as it happened, was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia. Her name was Blackford, and she was of Scotch descent. Here, then, we find ourself descended on the one side from German and Welsh stock, and on the other from Holland Dutch and Scotch. We figure it out that from the Germans we inherited those sturdy qualities which manifest themselves in an abiding love for apple dumplings and buttermilk; from the Welsh, we get the "l" that is in us; from the Holland Dutch, the winning way about us that causes so many people to "dam" us; and from the Scotch, our blather, and our foggy ideas.

Sol Miller

William K. Miller

Long before the close of the last century, our grandfather Miller began to hanker for the pioneer business. So he loaded up his traps, and struck out for the new country of Tennessee. He pitched his tent in what is now Anderson County, near the County Seat, which was called Burrville, in honor of the brave Col. Aaron Burr, who had fought so gallantly in the Revolution. But after Burr killed Alexander Hamilton, and began going to the dogs, the name of the town was changed to Clinton, in honor of Vice-President George Clinton, and retains the name to this day. Our grandfather Runyon, about the same time, or perhaps a little later, also took the pioneer fever, and loaded up for the new country of Kentucky, settling in Barren County, near Glasgow.

So time passed for a few years, when both grandfathers became restless to go on the pioneer business to new countries; and both had an eye on the wonderful new state of Ohio. In the fall of 1803, Grandfather Miller set out for the North, until he reached Lebanon, Ohio, where he left his family, and went out prospecting. He located a claim on Twin Creek, in what is now Preble County, near the present town of West Alexandria, and where he removed his family early in the spring of 1804, being among the very first settlers in that part of the country; on which farm he died, in 1835. About the same time our Grandfather Runyon emigrated to Ohio, and took a claim in the western part of the same county, a few miles southwest of Eaton. Now, just look at the series of circumstances: The families starting from the adjoining states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, both going South, and the sons growing up in the adjoining states of Virginia and North Carolina; marrying, and emigrating to the adjoining states of Tennessee and Kentucky; then both, about the same time, emigrating to the same county in Ohio. That it was providential as leading to our existence, who can doubt?

Our father, for whom they invented the name of John, was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, September 19, 1800; our mother, in Preble County, Ohio, September 29, 1800. They gave her the name of Dicey. Rather an odd name; but before and for many years after the Revolution it was a popular name in the Carolinas, and some other parts of the South. We do not know of any person now who bears that name. We never knew of but two. One was our mother, and the other was the wife of one of our father's brothers. We used to think that family had a corner on the Diceys. Our parents were married March 4, 1824. After that, the road that led to us was easy. But just think of the chances we ran previous to that time!

Soon after coming to Kansas, a gentleman sat eyeing us long and attentively, until we began to imagine that he was a detective, and were upon the point of confessing all, and throwing ourself upon his mercy, when he suddenly asked, "Are you related to the Blackfords, of Rockingham County, Virginia?" We owned up, and he said he knew it, from our looks. But we were a long way removed from the Blackford stock of Rockingham County. It must have been blooded stock.

But Ohio settled up too fast, and our Grandfather Runyon began to pine for the pioneer business in a new country. About the year 1833 he pulled out for Illinois, locating near Joliet, in Will County, where he died, sometime from 1854 to 1856. Thus ends the grandfather business.

Our father, a few years after his marriage, took the pioneer disease. Some of his friends had moved to a famous new country called "the Wabash," and he determined to follow, which he did in 1830, settling in the new town of Lafayette, Tippecanoe County. There used to be a mysterious disease in that country, known as "milk sickness." The traveler, on inquiry at stopping places, was never able to find it. The disease was never in the neighborhood, but always "just six miles further on." But our father was a man of great energy and research, and had better luck than most of them. He found it! It laid him up, that fall and winter, and almost killed him. So he decided that as soon as pleasant weather came, he would quit being a pioneer "on the Wabash," and get back to God's country, in Ohio. He did so; but we had taken the precaution to be born on the 22d of January, 1831, and were a few months old when the back track to Ohio was struck. This is how we came to be an Ohioan, although born in Indiana. This is how our earliest memories came to be associated with the hills and meadows, the mills, and the fishing and swimming holes along old Twin Creek—bless God!

Our father was not long in again venturing in the pioneer business. Attention was directed to "the St. Joe," as northern Indiana was called, and in 1836 he made a trip to that region, entering a quarter section of land in Elkhart County, which he intended soon moving to; but affairs so happened that he never went, but lived and died at West Alexandria. This event occurred August 4, 1876; the death of our mother, September 19, 1884.

This leaves us to paddle through our own history. The history of our youth is the history of almost every boy. Fighting bumble-bees and yellow-jackets, fishing and swimming, and all the fun and mischief going, were the events, all of which we saw, and most of which we were. We had an unusual share of being thrown, kicked, and tramped on by horses, which made us so much afraid of horses that we are just getting over it, and venturing in the horse business once more. Had we lived among the Indians, we would have been entitled to the name, "Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse." One incident of our very early youth we shall never forget. On the woodpile was a hollow cut of gum tree, cordwood length, which had been rolled aside, as being impossible to split. One day, being at play, we conceived the idea of crawling through that log, which we at once proceeded to put into execution. All went well, until we reached that part of our body that has been most remarkable for development. We struggled and grunted, but we found ourself wedged fast, and could neither move forward nor backward. As a compromise, we howled; and that brought our brothers, our parents, our uncles and aunts and our neighbors. They took in the situation, and gathered us by the legs and pulled. But they soon realized that our legs would pull out before our body could be moved. What could be done? A maul and wedge were suggested; but they soon recollected that there was no split to a twisted gum log. We think some of the unsympathizing neighbors suggested blasting us out with powder, and putting the log in the fireplace for a backlog and burning us out. We believe the plan finally agreed upon, was to hew the log down to a thin shell, and then with a drawing knife carefully shave away the shell until an opening could be made, but before this work could be commenced, we gave an involuntary twist and, to the joy of ourself and delight of our friends, we came loose, and slipped out. Our mother was so overcome with joy that she gave us the worst spanking we ever got. But she often spanked us as a sort of religious exercise, or to please the neighbors. This affair was a life-long lesson to us. It taught us—we forget just what it taught us, but we think it taught us never to creep through a gum-tree log further than the small of our back. It was our first experience in getting out of a tight place. The log was afterward made into a bee-gum, and many a sweet gob of honey we ate from that gum.

Another incident of our very youthful youth will illustrate the indomitable courage that was a part of our nature. There was on the premises a bench containing three of those old-fashioned, conical shaped straw bee-hives that you may still see in pictures. They were all occupied by fellows who had a job in a clover field hard by. We took a fancy to these hives, and wanted one to play with. So we made a movement to take it. But the occupants resisted, and a battle ensued, which raged fiercely until darkness put an end to the conflict. We afterward discovered that the darkness was all on our side, and it lasted for several days. It made us so mad we just let them keep their old hive.

As we grew up, we caught all the contageous diseases that were going, such as whooping cough, measles and mumps. We were always around, and had to have a share in whatever was going. The mumps caused our head to swell up so big that we do not believe we ever got entirely well of it. Then we went to school, in the old school house on "Chicken street," the

only one we ever attended. After we got a start, we learned very easily and rapidly. But that start was terrible. We had got an idea that the multiplication table was something just awful, and were mortally afraid of it. We were two years trying to commit that multiplication table—no; not trying to commit it, but dodging and evading it, afraid to tackle it. Finally the "master" told us that if we did not commit it within a week, he would tan our jacket. We knew that he would do it, and that he whipped hard. So we went to work, and found it so easy that it almost committed itself. We were so mad because we had wasted so much time on it, that we had a great mind to run off from school and go a-fishing. We never bragged much on the beauty of our penmanship, but spelling was our strong point. In spelling matches, Friday afternoons, when the two captains would decide, by grasping hand over hand the teacher's switch, the one that got the first pick of spellers always chose us. We spelled down everything in school, the teacher included. Now, we come to think of it, there was a pretty girl who was also a very good speller, and she was always last on the floor to tackle us; but for the life of us, we never could spell each other down, and when one missed the word, even though it was an easy one, the other would miss it, and both would go off the floor together. Somehow, we have never yet managed to get over a sort of warm feeling for nice girls.

We early developed a fondness for reading, which became so strong that we would at any time slide away from hard work, seek some sequestered, shady spot, and go to reading a book or old newspaper. We cannot resist the inclination, even in this lengthy screed, to relate an incident of our early reading. There was a little saddler in town, named Tom McFarland, who was packing up to move away. We were standing around to see, when he picked a book from out of a pile of plunder, and handed it to us, saying: "Here, you d—d little devil, is a book you may have; it is interesting, and you will like to read it." The name of the book was "Gulliver's Travels." For some reason that we do not now remember, we did not begin on that book for about a year. But when we did begin, we thought it was just the greatest book that was ever made. We could scarcely lay it down. Our mother noticed it, and it seemed to please her that we stuck so closely to reading. Just then there was a religious boom in that part of the country. Did you ever notice what a nose those zealous church people, who make a living by going around attending protracted meetings, have for good grub, and how quickly they drop onto the places where there is good cooking? Well, our mother was a good cook, and during protracted meetings, which was nearly all the time, these professional meeting-goers swarmed around our house like yellow-jackets around a cider press. About this time, among the visitors to the protracted meeting, who should come along but little Tom McFarland. He used to be terribly wicked, but he had got religion, and was a licensed exhorter, and, of course, he stopped at our house, because he knew the grub of old. About the first pop, he got hold of that Gulliver's Travels, which we had laid down for a moment. With a look of horror on his face, he called our mother's attention to the "filthy novel," which we were "imperiling our immortal soul" by reading; winding up with the advice to her to "throw it into the fire." Well, to please him, she threw it into the fire, and it assisted in cooking his dinner. Then she told us that if she ever again caught us reading a novel, she would "fairly take the hide off of us—there was no snakes if she didn't!" That was her way of swearing. Whenever she said there was no snakes if she didn't do this or that, we knew she meant it; for we well knew there were snakes. But the loss of that book almost broke our heart. The thing that made us maddest was the idea of that ornery little shoat, McFarland, who had given us the book, playing us such a measly game as that. We moped, and secluded ourself. It may not be amiss to state that the place of our seclusion was at Abe Huffman's, a boy who lived not far away, and who had a copy of Gulliver, where we finished reading it. Oh, how thankful boys should be that there are good, pious people in the world, always watchful for their welfare! How many boys have been given a distaste for churches and religion by the over-officiousness of the Tom McFarlands, who have got worms, and think it is religion!

Our father was a carpenter, and often took us with him to assist in his work. It took us a long time in the morning to warm up to the business; but by noon we would get the hang of it, and at the dinner table we made a full hand. We believe we were the hungriest boy we ever knew. We appeared to be hollow clear down to the soles of our feet, with pipe attachment leading to a basement story. But our parents said a good appetite was a sign of good health. (The man we worked for boarded us.) But we didn't like the carpenter business. Our heart was set on being a printer, and printing newspapers. But opportunities to learn the trade were not plentiful. At length we found a place in the Gazette office, at Germantown, Ohio. We were duly "indentured" for four years, for board and clothes, with an extra "freedom suit" at the expiration of our apprenticeship. We began on the 28th day of January, 1848—very nearly the day of the month that subsequently became the birthday of Kansas. Our first instruction was given by F. J. Oblinger, for many years past connected with the press of Toledo, Ohio. He was soon succeeded in the foremanship of the office by J. Z. Reeder, now on the editorial staff of the Dayton (Ohio) Herald, under

The First Home of The Weekly Kansas Chief

whose direction we worked for more than four years, or until July, 1852. Reeder used to be fond of describing us, as we entered the office, to learn the trade. For particulars, consult him. At the date just mentioned—July, 1852—in connection with a fellow apprentice, we bought the office, giving our note and a bill of sale on the office as first payment, made the paper Whig in politics, and supported Gen. Winfield Scott for President. At the close of the campaign, we were greatly surprised to find that our influence had not elected Scott—in fact, otherwise to the contrary, he was hardly in the race at all. We made the further discoverey that the paper was not half paying. To add to our discomfort, our partner was religious, and kept worrying us because we did not become converted, join church, and tell our experience in class meeting. Finally, one misty, foggy night in December, we split the difference by attending a revival meeting that had been in progress for some time, and was creating great excitement, leaving our partner in the office. We were just becoming interested in a quarrel that was going on in front of the pulpit between the preacher and one of his members, because the member shouted so loudly that he drowned the preacher's voice, when the town fire bell sounded, and the cry of "Fire!" emptied the church. We could never account for it, but at the very first alarm we made up our mind where that fire was, and what had caused it. We were right. It was in the building containing our office, and in a garret over the office. The building was saved, but there was a bad mess of "pi" in that office. Shortly after, our partner absconded to conceal his emotion. To our appeal to subscribers in arrears to come forward and help us out, most of them came in with receipts from our partner, showing that for a month or more previous to his higera, he had been diligently collecting all the accounts that were collectable, never mentioning it to us, lest it should disturb the religious meditations which he thought we ought to be engaged in. Only one thing kept us from total ruin—we had nothing to ruin. The man set adrift naked, need have no fear of his clothes being stolen. We never changed our mind as to the origin of the fire. But there was still more trouble in store. When it was rendered certain that he had absconded, three different women came sniffling and bawling around, saying he was under promise to marry them; and one, a young widow, said the day was already set, only a short time distant. We knew we were legally responsible for the debts of the firm, but we didn't think we could be compelled to marry those three women—and we didn't. They are all dead now, but neither of them died of a broken heart. But we must not omit to state that the infamous scoundrel afterward told an acquaintance who met him, that the reason he ran away was, that he was heart-broken, because a young lady who had promised to marry him, was about to be married to another man! He afterward turned up as publisher of a paper in Missouri. Oscar Leonard, who frequently tramps along this way, was an apprentice in his office. Oscar ought to be a better man, considering he had such a pious "boss."

In those days, we taught a class in Sunday school, and tried to do honest work. We explained all the knotty points fully and literally, in plain English. We believe the boys were interested, although they may have indulged in a little too much hilarity, whereby they disturbed the class on the bench on the opposite side of the aisle. Those were the days when the thought first came to us that we ought to have been a preacher. That dear old church! The last time we saw it, it was used for a tobacco warehouse, and the bumblebees had a nest in the bell. There were seven boys in our class. They are all yet living, and have been successful. Two are prosperous druggists, with license to sell spirituous liquors; one is the leading butcher in his town; the fourth is a practical grocer, who has broken up so often that people say he is "well fixed," and ready to retire; the fifth has been a policeman in a large city for more than twenty-five years; the sixth is a preacher, high up in his profession, but a little deaf in one ear, so that he can hear the calls to preach only with the other ear, which he keeps turned toward the wealthy congregations; and the seventh, we have been told, is the best poker player in all the country. Who can estimate the far-reaching influence of early teaching?

We may remark, in this place, that throughout our whole newspaper career at Germantown, we had in our employ a man, still living, who is no doubt the oldest printer in the United States, having learned the trade about seventy years ago. It is C. L. Dill, familiarly known as "Louie Dill," still living at Germantown, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, and who has set type within the past five years, if not more recently. A portrait of him adorns these pages.

Well, we lingered along in an indifferent sort of way, for some three years longer. Business being slack, in order to fill in the time, we got married, in September, 1855. Had we not made the riffle then, we doubt whether we should ever have found time for the business afterward. After the campaign of 1856, the pioneer passion, which had lain dormant in the family for many years, broke out all over us with great virulence. Kansas was open for settlement; and so, as our "forebears" had done for one hundred and fifty years before, we packed up and struck out for the new country, arriving here in the early spring of 1857. And here we have been, ever since. If any new country should be discovered, and opened for pioneers, no doubt a younger member of the family will be found ready to go to the front.

Our exploits in Kansas are so well known that we can spare the reader from the harrowing details. During the war, we served in the Price raid, by substitute; but we have never been elected to the presidency on that account. But it may be because our substitute is still living. We have been too proud to apply for a pension for that service, and therefore are beyond the reach of Hoke Smith. We were elected to the legislature five times—once to the house, and four times to the senate—but as the last time was more than seven years ago, the crime has outlawed, and an indictment will not stand against those who voted for us. It has been a saying for many years, that the country has not suffered from want of legislation, but from too much legislation. Perhaps that was why they elected us—they thought they would not get much. And yet we have reason to believe that we were valuable. That is the way we have been rated. We have been repeatedly accused of "selling out," and the price named was never less than $7,000. A man who can command that figure must be considered worth something. How we would have liked to see some of that money! To be so accused, and never get to handle the money, is like dreaming you have found a bag of gold, and waking up to discover you have the cholera morbus. And yet it has a funny side. After doing enough solid hard work since we have been in Kansas to have entitled us to be worth a million dollars, it sounds funny to have it said, when we indulge in the luxury of a new shirt or a clean pair of socks, "Where did he get the money? He sold out!"

It may, perhaps, not be amiss to state that from 1871 to 1872 we were grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Kansas, during which year the order enjoyed an unprecedented degree of prosperity, notwithstanding. It will be seen from this that we have been a "squeegee."

Now, perhaps some people will think we should have been more serious in this autobiography; that too much levity pervades it. We have always been accused of indulging too much in levity, and looking at the ridiculous side of everything. Well, there is fun in everything, if it can only be smoked out. When we arrive at that condition where we cannot see fun in anything, and enjoy it, we want to die, and go to Heaven.

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# The Indian Treaty

**Negotiations With the Red Men Which Resulted in Throwing Doniphan County Open to Settlement—Three Tribes Held the Lands in the County Previous to the Signing of the Treaty With the Government in 1854.**

Previous to 1854 the lands in Doniphan County were held by three Indian tribes, the Kickapoos, the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes. It was not until those tribes had signed a treaty with the government ceding the lands, that progress could be made in organizing the territory.

The Kickapoos were located on the present site of Wathena and adjacent country; the Iowas were settled about the Mission, near Highland; and the Sacs and Foxes had three villages on Wolf River. They seemed contented and at first were reluctant to consider the treaty proposition.

When the clamor to open the Kansas Territory to white settlement became so widespread in the early fifties, Colonel George W. Mannypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Franklin Pierce, went to the Nemaha agency, May 2, 1853, to pave the way for the treaty.

At the subsequent gathering of the different chiefs and braves there was little encouragement given by the Indians regarding the success of the Commissioner's mission. While some of the older chiefs did not openly oppose the treaty, their scant remarks were taken to indicate their disapproval.

It remained for Little Wolf, a subchief of the Iowas, to make the speech which showed where the Indians stood regarding the proposed cession of their lands. Opening his speech with a few complimentary remarks concerning the Great White Father, he saw that his utterances were not received as heartily as he wished by the assembled red men. Little Wolf was known to be the smartest Indian in the gathering, and he stood well with all the braves.

When Little Wolf saw the Indians ignored his references to the Great White Father, he uttered a few scathing remarks, stamping his feet at the same time. The result was spontaneous. The Indians jumped to their feet and responded all over the room with the customary exclamation, "How!"

Addressing the commissioner with much animation, and with gestures characteristic of oratorical Indian chiefs, Little Wolf demanded that the government should weigh the land and give its equivalent pound for pound in gold. That speech ended the negotiations, and nothing was done along the treaty line until the next year.

May 18, 1854, the chiefs of the three tribes were induced to go to Washington where, after considerable parleying, the treaty was signed, the Indians agreeing to accept a much decreased reservation. Ne-sour-quoit, a leading Fox brave, refused to abide by the terms of the treaty. He was a remarkable Indian and never drank a drop of fire water in his life. He ruled his people with an iron hand, but they loved him in their primitive way. He refused to move to the new reservation, and went with the Kickapoos. After three years with that tribe his annuity and that of his followers was suspended by the government, and he finally removed to the reservation near Falls City, Nebraska.


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## DONIPHAN COUNTY'S FIRST-BORN

**For Years There Has Been Considerable Dispute As to Who Was First Child Born in Doniphan County, but Honor Seems to Belong to Elliott Irvin, Son of Rev. S. M. Irvin, Preacher at the Mission in 1838.**

The honor of having been the first white child born in Doniphan County has been contended for by many families in behalf of their offspring during the past seventy-eight years.

Several claimants have come forth at different times and the dispute over priority of birth has reached red hot proportions on numerous occasions. As all records of births and other matters of vital interest were kept in the most primitive manner those days, there is nothing authentic to support the claims of any one except personal recollections of the early pioneers.

Thomas J. Vanderslice believed that his son, Daniel, who died in Troy while his father was sheriff of Doniphan County, was the first white child born within the confines of the county as at present organized. There are many old timers, however, who do not agree with Mr. Vanderslice, relying on their memory of the probable ages of young men fifty years ago.

Many researches have been made in an effort to reliably establish the identity of the first child born in the county with the result that the honor is generally conceded to Elliott Irvin, son of Rev. S. M. Irvin, an early preacher of the gospel to the Indians at the Mission.

The parents of the child arrived at the Mission in 1837, and Elliott is thought to have been born there shortly after his father took up the work as a missionary among the Indians. There are several old people still residing in the county who remember both the Vanderslice and Irvin boys and they are inclined to think that the preacher's son was senior to Daniel Vanderslice by several years.

## LEWIS AND CLARK IN DONIPHAN

**Celebrated Explorers Sent Out By President Jefferson Spent July 4, 1804, at the Mouth of Independence Creek in the Lower Edge of the County on Their Journey to the Headwaters of the Missouri.**

It may not be generally known to the average citizen of Doniphan County that Lewis and Clark, the famous American explorers, spent a whole day in its wilds while in the early stages of their historical journey of exploration of the Louisiana Purchase territory.

The members of the expedition, in addition to the two great explorers, comprised forty-three officers and men. The task before the exploration party was known to be a gigantic one, as to them fell the task of penetrating unknown territory, part of which was known to be peopled with hostile Indians and wild animals of almost every variety.

The importance of the undertaking was fully understood by President Jefferson and his confidence in the two leaders of the expedition was fully demonstrated by the liberal manner in which they were supplied with government funds in outfitting the party. Both Lewis and Clark were officers in the United States army and were men of tried experience and proven worth.

After many days of detailed preparation for the great journey the party was made ready to start on schedule time, and they left the mouth of the Missouri on May 14, 1804. Each member of the party had a full realization of the dangers and perils that were sure to be encountered on the voyage of discovery, and they were plentifully equipped with weapons of defense and supplied with provisions enough to last until the end of the journey.

It had been originally calculated that the expedition would take up a number of years, as nobody had any idea of the area of the territory that must be traversed in order to form any accurate estimate of its extent. The explorers were men of action, and they had completed their remarkable explorations and had returned home safe, with the exception of a few members of their party, after an absence of two years and four months.

When the expedition entered the Missouri at its mouth, it was made up of one bateau and two pirogues. The trip up the Missouri was made with difficulty, as the craft were weighted down with men and provisions. Coming up the river the party had arrived at the mouth of Independence Creek, southeast of what is now Doniphan Station, on the Fourth of July, where the leaders decided to give their men a chance to celebrate the national holiday.

A camp was pitched on a spot of high ground a few rods up Independence Creek, and dinner was prepared and eaten in those primitive surroundings. Toward evening the explorers were considering the proper kind of a name to bestow on the creek, and decided upon Independence as being eminently fitting in honor of the nation's birthday. It was thus named and has remained to be known as such to the present day.

That night the expedition encamped on the Missouri side at an abandoned Indian village, near what is now called the Narrows, just above Rushville, then a large prairie and long since washed into the river. The ascent of the river was begun early the next morning, and they passed Blacksnake Hills without any mishap; the mouth of the Nodaway, then at Amazonia, and encamped that night at Nodaway Island; Wolf Creek was passed on the 9th; on the 11th, Tarkio, or Tanico Creek, and on the 14th the Nishnabotna.

The ascent of the river continued until the expedition arrived at the headquarters in what is now Virginia City, Mont., and after burying the canoes in which they had traveled from the falls of the Missouri, at the present site of Fort Benton, they crossed the Rocky Mountains, and finally struck the Clearwater River. The party built some more canoes and descended the Clearwater to the Columbia, through which they reached the Pacific Ocean on November 16, 1805. The trip was a most perilous one and embraced nearly every form of hardship that could possibly be encountered in a wild country.

The total length of the journey was 4,133 miles and, while some of the party had been killed by Indians on the journey, the health of the others was in fine condition. The party wintered at the mouth of the Columbia River and returned by the same route, arriving at St. Louis September 18, 1806. History has since shown us that the expedition was one of the most fearless and successful ever attempted. The leaders were warmly and gratefully welcomed on their return to civilization, and their account of the exploration has proved that theis estimate of the grandeur and richness and vastness of the territory they traversed was neither exaggerated nor misjudged.

## PROMINENT IN KANSAS SLAVERY FIGHT

**Dr. George W. Brown, Who Published First Free State Paper of Kansas, Succumbs in Illinois.**

George W. Brown, ninety-five years old, who was a prominent figure in the clash of slavery and anti-slavery for the counties in Kansas, died in Rockford, Illinois, February 5, 1915. He founded the Herald of Freedom, the first free state newspaper published in Kansas. Border ruffians destroyed his printing plant. A jury indicted him for treason, and he was a prisoner for four months. He established the Connautville (Pa.) Courier in 1846.

# The Kicking Kickapoos

## THE MOST TROUBLESOME TRIBE THE GOVERNMENT HAD TO DEAL WITH—NARRATED BY PRYOR PLANK A FEW MONTHS BEFORE HIS DEATH

### In Continual Contention With the Great White Father, as They Called the President—They Were Aided and Encouraged In All Their Disputes by A. J. Boyd, a Whisky Trader—They Wrangled Over the Location of Their Land, About the Price of It and About How Much They Should Have—Got Drunk and Quarreled Over Many Things—Wathena Bears the Anglicized Name of an Old Chief, Wah-the-nah.

In a letter to the writer of this article, dated August 28, 1910, Hon. Pryor Plank, of Eagle Springs, Doniphan County, who had many interesting documentary and statistical relics of the Kickapoo Indian agency under Maj. Daniel Vandereslice, relates some unpublished incidents in connection with the Kickapoo Indians, when they lived in what is now Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth counties, in the early days. Mr. Plank says:

"The Kickapoos were one of the most troublesome tribes the government had to deal with in Kansas. They were always contending for something that did not belong to them. When the government removed the Iowas and Sacs from the Platte purchase, in the northwest corner of the state of Missouri, in 1837, and located them on what is now the northern half of Doniphan County, the Kickapoos claimed that their lands extended north of Wolf River, and a long controversy ensued which ended in the tribe losing out and their northern boundary was established at a point beginning on the west bank of the Missouri River, four miles above the Robidoux trading post, now St. Joseph, Mo., and running west through the center of Doniphan County. This lopped off from the Kickapoos the entire tract of land allotted to the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, between them and the Iowas on the north, extending up the west bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Wolf River, and running west between the Iowa and Sac Mission and Great Nemaha agency, which were located a little over a half mile apart.

"When the government commenced negotiating with the Indians for their lands in Kansas preparatory to opening up the country to white settlement fresh trouble broke out with the Kickapoos over their boundaries, they now claiming that their southern boundary extended down along the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, which would have taken a considerable slice from the Delaware lands which lay directly south of the Kickapoos. The Kickapoos were encouraged in this dispute by A. J. Boyd, a whisky trader among them, who pretended to read their letters from the secretary of the interior stating that they were right in their contention. Agent Vanderslice finally called a council of the tribe on the Grasshopper River to discuss the question, and after much persuasion, got them to assemble at the place designated. After a long and noisy jangle in which the Kickapoos accused the Great Father at Washington of talking with a forked tongue, saying one thing and meaning another, they were convinced from the field notes that they were wrong, and suddenly yielded the point.

"The next trouble the government had with the Kickapoos was over the price of their lands. They wanted $1.25 per acre, but they were turned down on this, as they had been in their boundary disputes, but the government agreed to have their improvements appraised and pay them the appraised value, which I will refer to later on.

"When the Kickapoos sold out they reserved 150,000 acres above the falls of the Grasshopper for a home, and were to have $20,000 removal money when they went onto it, but when it came to making the selection, they had changed their minds and contended that they were to make the selection below the falls if that locality suited them better. When they were turned down on this, they became insolent and refused to go, at the same time demanding the removal money, which they were not to have until they did go. When they found they could not bluff the government into a compliance with their demands, they went peaceably onto their reservation as first agreed upon in the treaty.

"Agent Vanderslice was now instructed to appraise the Kickapoo improvements according to treaty stipulations, which he did. I have the original record of this appraisement in my possession, written in pencil, much of which is so dim it can scarcely be made out. As you may be interested in knowing who some of the first settlers on the Kickapoo lands were, I will give their names, as I find them in this old record. I will also give the names of some of the prominent Indians, and the value placed on their improvements. The first on the list is Wah-the-nah, who had improvements on Duck Creek, consisting of 800 rails and three acres of broken ground, valued at $36. To this appraisement the following foot note is added: 'Horace Herndon has laid off the town of Port William at this place.' It was evident that Wah-the-nah, the chief, did not have his permanent home at this place; he may have had a squaw living there or there may have been another Wah-the-nah in the tribe, for all I know. At any rate, further on, Wah-the-nah is given credit for fourteen acres of broken ground, three lots (enclosed with rails, I suppose), one corn crib and about 7,000 rails, valued at $255. It is stated that these improvements were in the village and were, no doubt, where the town of Wathena now is. This town derived its name from Wah-the-nah, the old Kickapoo chief. It seems strange that no house is mentioned in either of these appraisements—not even a bark wickiup. It is unreasonable to suppose that a prominent chief would have no house to live in or one so shabby that it was not worth appraising, when bark houses valued at $5 were appraised. It may be that the government built this chief a house and would not, of course, appraise its own property for the benefit of others. It is not probable that Wah-the-nah lived outdoors.

"Wa-po-puck (or that is what the Indians called him), interpreter for the Kickapoos, is not credited with a house, and Pensonneau had a house, I know, for I was at it in October, 1854. He is credited with 1,200 rails and valued at $96.

"John Kennekuk, probably a son of old Chief Ken-ne-kuk, had a large house (twenty feet square, a story and a half high, with good floors, single roof, stove, chimney and porch, all in good repair, valued at $150, which was very low, indeed, but his thirty-two acres of broken ground was valued at $280, making $430 for his improvements, which was more than anyone else received. Kennekuk had been the leader in the southern boundary dispute and had accused Agent Vanderslice of using profane language in the council of the Grasshopper, where that controversy was settled, to which that official replied that he (Kennekuk) was a poor example to be lecturing others on good morals when he got drunk and used bad language himself.

Chief Ken-ne-kuk

"John B. Jones and Samuel M. Bowman were the first settlers where the aforementioned improvements were. No-ko-wat, a sub-chief, had improvements valued at $331, and Cap-i-o-mah, also a sub-chief, had but little, and received only $27. John Cook was the first settler where his improvements were. I think Cook was a Baptist preacher from near DeKalb, in Buchanan County, Mo.

"Eighty-four Kickapoos had improvements valued at $7,084, which included 400 acres in cultivation, while thirteen Pottawatomies that were enrolled with them had only $684 worth of improvements, and not an acre in cultivation. Now-ah-quoke, however, seems to have redeemed himself partially for his shiftlessness by allowing his house, which was twenty feet square, to be used as a church, and a small building for a jail. For these two buildings he received $110.

"As the names of these Indians and a list of their improvements would swell this section to a great length, I will only give the names of the settlers on the improvements when the appraisement was made: Horace Herndon, Robert W. Thompson, Jas. S. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, John B. Jones, Samuel M. Bowman, J. L. Thompson, Charles Barrington, Allen Henson, Miller (first name not given), Jonathan Smith, I. Smith, T. J. Thomas, John Cook, Jacob Myers, Ann Reeder, George W. Thompson, G. W. Myers, G. W. Davis, Ellet Sharp, Hoberg (first name not given), and Richard Sharters. The next on the list is marked 'Town-Site.' I have no idea where the townsite was. Its promoters were Martin, Thornburg, David Atkins and a man named Hayes.

"There were no white settlers on all these Indian improvements when this appraisement was made in December, 1854, but some of the settlers' claims would include four or five improvements, as the Indians generally lived in villages. I don't think the settlers paid the government anything for these improvements. If they did, I never heard of it, and I can find no record of such payments being made. I know on the Iowa and Sac lands they did not, though these Indians burnt everything they could before they went away with the exception of a few old bark houses that they thought, no doubt, the proud pale faces would not live in, but some of them did, and one of these places of the red man in an old deserted village was used by the pioneer settlers as a church house for awhile."

The above excerpts from Mr. Plank's letter constitute a most valuable contribution to our early local history. He shows that the tribal name of the Kickapoos is not a misnomer so far as the first syllable is concerned, and gives us some facts regarding the history of that tribe in this section that have hitherto not been published. His letter is particularly important as giving official information regarding the first actual white settlers of the Kickapoo lands, which included our own county of Atchison.

Among the early settlers Mr. Plank mentions Charles Barrington, Allen Henson, Jonathan Smith and a man named Miller. Henson was one of the very first settlers of Oak Mills, and it it probable that the Miller mentioned was John Miller, who settled at Oak Mills early in 1854, and was the original owner of the townsite. There was also a Barrington at Oak Mills at a very early day, and his son, "Bud" Barrington, has been a policeman in Kansas City, Kan., for several years. Jonathan Smith was an early merchant of old Port William. He was shot and killed by Martin Bland in the early days. Horace Herndon was one of the founders of Port William, and the father of Mrs. H. C. King and James Herndon, now living at Round Prairie. He was probably the earliest justice of the peace in Atchison County. John J. Ingalls, during his early career as a lawyer, tried cases before 'Squire Herndon at Port William. Ellet Sharp, mentioned by Mr. Plank, was evidently the same Sharp mentioned in Andreas' History of Kansas, as Alex Sharp, an Indian trader, who settled near old Muscotah at a very early day, and was the first postmaster in Grasshopper Township. The Hoberg mentioned, was unquestionably the late Frederick Hoberg, of Kickapoo. Mr. Hoberg came to Kansas, June 10, 1854, and took a claim on the present site of Kickapoo, which he afterward sold to the Kickapoo Town Company. It is not probable that the George W. Thompson mentioned is the George W. Thompson who now lives at Highbridge, in Atchison County, for when he first came to Kansas in 1854, he took a claim on the Delaware lands near the present site of Leavenworth, moving to Atchison County later.

The "Town-Site" and its promoters, Martin, Thornburg, Atkins and Hays, alluded to by Mr. Plank, may have been that of Martinsburg, near the present site of Potter. It was named for a man by the name of Martin, who was its chief promoter, and it is known that a man named Hays kept a store there. The town never amounted to anything.

Cap-i-o-mah, the Kickapoo sub-chief, lived in what is now as Capioma Township, Atchison County. The township was named for him. His band had a village there, and it was known as Capioma. The town of Capioma, in

Nemaha County, was also named for him.

One of the most important local historical revelations in Mr. Plank's letter is the fact that the townsite of Port William was originally owned by Wathena, the Kickapoo chief, and that what is now known as Little Walnut Creek at that place, was then known as Duck Creek. It is probable that the old Major Vanderslice memorandum in Mr. Plank's possession, contains the only recorded mention of this creek by its original or Indian name. W. J. (Uncle Jack) Bailey, of Atchison, says that when he first came to Port William on June 12, 1854, an Indian known as "Kickapoo John" was living there.

It will be noted in the foregoing that Mr. Plank calls particular attention to the fact that no house—not even a bark lodge—is mentioned in the appraisement of Wah-the-nah's property. Rev. W. H. Good, the missionary, who visited Wathena's village in July, 1854, about five months before the appraisement was made, writes in his "Outposts of Zion": "During this excursion I had an interesting visit to the wigwam of Wa-the-na, a man of some consequence among the Kickapoos, and found his establishment fitted up after the real Indian style, but superior to anything of the kind I had witnessed. The domicile consisted of two large bark camps, of two apartments each; the walls within were hung with flag matting and the apartments furnished with bedding of the same material. The males of the household were engaged in catching and breaking wild oxen and the females employed in manufacturing the flag matting. Marks of thrift and neatness were apparent, not commonly found in Indian life."

Mr. Plank's notes also reveal that the Indian name of Paschal Pensoneau, Atchison County's first white settler, was Wah-no-puck. This is the only reference to Pensoneau's Indian name that has ever come to light.

# The Democratic Party in Doniphan County

It has been suggested that I tell something of the history of the Democratic party that has fallen within my knowledge during the time I was a citizen of Doniphan County. It should be understood that in my opinion the Democracy of Doniphan County has been an example of one of the most acute paradoxes that could be imagined. The members of the party had nothing to gain by membership in the organization, for in those days we could seldom elect even a township officer, but the organization was kept up, a ticket always put in the field and many a spirited campaign put up against hopeless odds, kept up a weekly newspaper which never did a paying business, sent bright, high-toned citizens to congressional and state conventions who paid their own expenses. Most of the members of the party were well-to-do, and the office hunting contingent was an unknown quantity. Nearly every school district had its Democratic nabob with room at his table for Democratic speakers or committeemen who might be abroad on their duties, and to be a Democrat at such times was to be a social lion as well. It was frequently said of us as a party that we were so dense that we could not see the opportunities that presented themselves for political advantage because the party could never be persuaded to take up and support for office a disgruntled Republican who had met with disappointment at the hands of a convention of his own party and was ready to jump into the ranks of the Democrats to satisfy revenge. It is with a feeling of pride that I remember that I was an accredited leader of such a high-minded body of citizens. We had some fun occasionally, as the following anecdote will show:

The county was so far gone in the hands of the Republicans that the Democratic state committee would give us little attention in the assignment of speakers. This condition was well-known to the Republican party managers and, on one occasion one of them said to me after a talk showing the state of affairs I have mentioned: "I can get you one of the best speakers in the state at no expense to your organization, if you will arrange a meeting for him." It should be explained that at this time the Republicans were very bitter against the Pops and arrangements were going forward between the Pops and the Democrats for fusion on the state ticket. The Republican went on to say that the speaker he would send would make a good Democratic speech, but before he finished would roundly abuse the Republicans, after which he would pay his respects to the Pops in a manner that would not be at all pleasing to them. I was anxious to get hold of a good campaigner, especially as it would cost nothing, so I accepted. In due course the speaker arrived and his name was Mason, deputy U. S. district attorney. It rained hard that day and evening, and the speaker wanted to know if it would not be best to call the meeting off, but I told him we would go ahead, if he didn't mind, as quite a number of people from the country had come in to hear the speaking, and word had been quietly given to the Republicans of what was coming off and they would be on hand to swell the crowd. A well-known Democrat, not on the inside of the deal, was chosen as chairman, and Mr. Mason was introduced. He was one of the most talented of speakers, and soon had the Democrats feeling fine while listening to his praise of the Cleveland administration. He then paid his respects to the Republicans and what he knew about them and didn't hesitate to tell was something awful. He certainly did skin them good, greatly to the delight of the Pops and Democrats, who cheered his remarks generously, and the Republicans who knew the deal nevertheless had to squirm. There is perhaps no man with a more bitter tongue than Mason. He certainly was a master at the skinning game. The Republicans fairly jumped for joy at the way he handled the Pops and the Democrats were uneasy as to the outcome and would have been glad to have the speaker let up. The chairman called me over and asked if there was no way to call him off, as it might start a row. I told him that it was about over, I thought, and that we were organized to stop a row. He settled back in his seat to grin and bear it, but Mr. Mason soon closed his speech, this time with a jolly for the Democrats and no trouble resulted. The affair averaged up pretty well—the speech pleased the Democrats, half pleased the Republicans and the Pops had theirs whether they liked it or not.

The independent situation of the Doniphan County Democrats was always noticeable at congressional and state conventions, which attitude had the effect of putting them in the front of the proceedings and in the distribution of the honors. At the Valley Falls convention which nominated Henry Solomon for congress, the chairmanship of the convention was given to Doniphan County to make it behave itself and not insist on putting up Clark of Horton. After that was arranged, a well-known stockman from the southern part of the county said: "Now that we have this chairmanship, what are we going to do with it? Can you take care of it, Walt?" I said very modestly that I would be pleased to try, and I was so successful that I held the position in all the Democratic conventions as long as I remained in the state, and got to be warm friends with a fine lot of Democrats all over the district. Henry Solomon was defeated, of course, as we never did have votes enough to put a congressman across in the First district, but he made the most brilliant campaign ever put up, and it is now a pleasure for him to recall it. He is practicing law in Kansas City, Mo., and it takes more than a congressman's salary to pay his office rent.

The Doniphan County delegation, in combination with some of the others, broke up the practice of the nomination of Leavenworth and Atchison counties in congressional matters and carried the conventions to the other county seat towns in the district. When we were at the state conventions we were treated with proper consideration, and it was not a great while before a seat in the delegation was a much-coveted honor.

Another personal triumph was carrying Norway precinct against Sard Brewster for county attorney, but he seemed always to enjoy it as much as I did. That was quite some feat, as Republicans were as thick as fleas in that neighborhood, but no other precinct in the county favored me with a majority. Now, if enough precincts had gone my way in that electon, it would have perhaps squelched a young man who has cut lots of ice in public life and is still going good.

There is a certain satisfaction in being a Doniphan County Democrat that is different from being a Democrat from anywhere else, and a man who enjoys that distinction should never lightly let it escape, for it is a fact that such a Democrat has a seat among the elect.

WALTER S. JOHNSTON.

Walter S. Johnston

## IOWA INDIANS IN LONDON

(Contributed by Geo. J. Remsburg.)

In 1844 Chief White Cloud and a band of his Iowas, then living in Doniphan County, visited London, England. The following account of this visit, is taken from the Athenaeum of September, 1844:

"The migration of the Indian tribes, driven from their ancient hunting grounds, is taking a new direction, and the place in which to study their habits and customs is now the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. To the Ojibbeways have succeeded the Iowas, a body of whom, fourteen in number, warriors, squaws and a papoose, have arrived at that town residence from their seat on the Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains of North America, for the purpose of exhibiting their war and other dances, songs and games, under the arrangement of Mr. Catlin. They are headed by their principal chief, White Cloud, and their great medicine man, and this is the first time, it is said, that the head of a tribe or a 'mystery man,' has ever left his native prairies for a foreign land. In personal appearance these men are inferior to their predecessors, the Ojibbeways, still we warn our country women, after what has passed (several of the Ojibbeways married English ladies while in London), to be on their guard against the seductions of 'Roman Nose' (No-ho-man-ya). Let them beware of 'Strutting Pigeon,' and her sister squaws, who are, we understand, very formidable looking persons. One of them is called 'Oke-we-me,' the 'Female Bear, that walks on the back of another,' and the name is, we think, very significant of what an English lady may expect in the wigwam of an Indian chief. These people are amongst the most warlike of the North American tribes—more wild and uncouth than any who have yet made their appearance in this country, and well worth visiting, for the striking pictures they exhibit of the rude and savage life of the forest and the prairie."

Little's "Living Age," for October, 1844, said of them: "In consequence of the great success that attended the exhibition of the Ioway Indians, at Lord's cricket grounds, it has been resolved to give a series of pictures of Indian life, still more attractive, at Vauxhall Gardens. The chiefs will appear on horseback and, from the extent of the grounds, they will be enabled to afford a vivid tableaux of hunting, fighting, shooting, and all the other pursuits of the native prairie."


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# The Man Who Opened Kansas

**Thomas Jefferson Sutherland Is Given Credit for Being the Man Who First Proposed and Then Espoused the Cause of Throwing Not Only Kansas, but Nebraska Territory Open to Settlement—Died at the Old Mission and His Bones Lie Buried in an Unmarked Grave.**

For two or three generations there have been all manner of claims made regarding the man who first started the movement to open the territory of Kansas to settlement. Even some of the historians of the day have advanced different accounts of the matter, some of them even going so far as to give the credit either to a personal friend or a member of their own families.

But to the present generation who wants to know things straight from the shoulder, it is their due to know the truth as far as written documents and other incidents of early days are available. Most of the evidence may be regarded as hearsay now, but the fact remains that the man who first advocated the opening of Kansas to settlement died at the old mission in Doniphan County, near the present town of Highland, and his bones lie buried there.

The man who was responsible for having Kansas thrown open to settlement was Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, and the facts relating to his efforts in that direction were related many years ago by James Williams, one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Highland. Some fly-by-night historians have at various times given the credit to others, but subsequent events proved that their motives were selfish.

Mr. Williams was in Doniphan County soon enough to know, and, moreover, he had been associated with General Sutherland for a number of years after that gentleman started the agitation to have both Kansas and Nebraska opened to settlement. Some time after the territory was declared open, Mr. Williams came to Doniphan County and married a widowed sister of Father Irvin, the great missionary to the Indians, before and after the opening of the territory.

Mr. Williams' wife was a Mrs. Donaldson, and she had been living at the mission with her brother for some time after the death of her first husband. Her son, Isaac G. Donaldson, had a fine home in Iowa Township, not far from the site of the old mission.

Thomas Jefferson Sutherland had an interesting career and from what can be gathered he was an able and intelligent man. He was a native of New York, and he told frequently that he had been born in a log cabin and rocked to sleep in a sugar trough. Tall and of commanding appearance, Sutherland was very determined looking and appeared to be every inch a man. People always called him General, not that he had any military training, but because he looked the part. It is known that he sought a position in the army during the Mexican war, but William L. Marcy, who was then secretary of war, and his personal friend, was unable to give him the rank he desired, because he had not been graduated from West Point. He got his title of general, possibly, from having been one of the leaders of a party to aid the Canadian rebellion of 1837.

The Canadian venture almost proved disastrous for General Sutherland, for he was captured and sentenced to death. He lay three years in a Canadian prison and was only set free when it was established by this country that he was not taken on Canadian soil. His case for awhile threatened international complications, but the government at Washington was insistent, and the release of General Sutherland was finally secured. Some years afterward he had a law case in Quebec and requested permission of the prime minister of England to go there. This was the reply he received: "Mr. Sutherland, if we ever catch you in Canada, we will hang you."

General Sutherland was a rank Democrat and as violent an abolitionist as ever lived, strange as that may seem. He edited a paper in Washington, D. C., in the early '40's, and during his residence in that city he put in considerable time about the general land office, and was regarded as an authority on Indian reservations and land titles. He joined the forty-niners in the overland rush to California, and made a special trip through Kansas to examine the topography and general condition of the country. He was so impressed with what he saw that he wrote a book about the Kansas territory.

It was on his return in 1850 that Mr. Williams first met General Sutherland in Cincinnati, and the latter induced him to accept a position as his traveling secretary. The General had been lecturing on the development of the human brain, and he always was greeted with full houses. Nobody thought about having Kansas opened to settlement until the petitions which General Sutherland circulated in every town where he lectured began to submerge the authorities in Washington. He never left a town without securing at least two thousand signatures to a petition to have the territory opened.

The General and Mr. Williams were making their way toward Kansas on the lecture tour, but when they reached St. Charles, Mo., some of the hillbillies stole the tongue of their wagon, because the Missouri slavery men had suspected them of being abolitionists. When the General discovered this, his fighting blood was aroused, and he threatened to wipe out the town unless the wagon tongue was replaced, and that mighty quick. A crowd had collected and threatened to tar and feather the General, but he was game to the core. Pulling a monster looking revolver, he called upon Mr. Williams and two other companions to do likewise, which they promptly did. The five "cannon" were leveled at three of the leading citizens of the town and the General invited the bushwhackers to bring along their tar and feathers, with the admonition that on first sight of such things the three leading men of the town would "go to glory." He had the dirty Missouri mob overawed, and they very soon brought back the tongue of the wagon and put it in place. The most disgraceful feature of this incident occurred when a committee of preachers waited on the General and apologized for the rough actions of the community, saying that the state and the country was pro-slavery, and "he shouldn't ought to talk so." Then they requested him to leave town. This was the General's answer: "I respect everybody's religion, and the ministers of such above all, but when a bunch of semi-sanctified nigger-loving swine like you approach men with such an infamous proposition, I denounce you as not being worthy the respect due a dog. I shall leave this town when I get d——d good and ready." Thomas Jefferson remained until the next day, and for reasons best known to themselves, the people of St. Charles did not further interfere with either himself or any member of his party.

The General always contended that the twenty-mile strip between the two Nemahas had been abandoned and was, therefore, open to settlement, and he was hunting up emigrants to settle there when he got into a mix-up with some of the Missouri bushwhackers at Independence, Mo. A gang of that stripe started to rough-house Sutherland one night, and he promptly shot one of them through the liver. The offender was arrested, but he was still game and defended himself with such skill before the bewhiskered justice that he was let off with a dollar fine. The "judge" said afterward that he would have let the prisoner go, but that he needed the money for "chawin' terbaccer."

Thomas J. enrolled several emigrants who went with him to settle on the strip between the Nemahas. Government agents protested that the land was not open, but the General told them he knew what he was about and, furthermore, that he knew more about Indian reservations and the laws governing them than all the officials in Washington. Several families went with him, and in the meantime Mr. Williams had come to the mission, where he was married, and remained for many years, or until the territory was thrown open, and he settled near Highland. Among the party who went to Nemaha was W. W. Moore, who afterward established a station on the Overland route on the Nemaha River, a few miles from the old town of Richmond. Later Mr. Moore moved to White Cloud, where he resided for a number of years.

The General was taken sick on the Nemaha, and at his request he was taken to the mission for treatment. That was in September, 1850. Father Irvin, who had heard all about the General's remarkable accomplishments and wonderful achievements, gave him a cheerful welcome, but his experienced eyes perceived that he had not very long to live. On his arrival at the mission Mr. Sutherland was met by his old friend, Mr. Williams, to whom he sorrowfully said: "I have come here to die. I should like to have lived to see Kansas become a free state, but I will die with the satisfaction that I have done some good, effective work in that direction."

The General never spoke after that. He lingered in an unconscious condition for three weeks, when he died. His body was buried in the old mission graveyard, and his bones are supposed to lie beneath the sod there yet — bones of the man who was responsible for having Kansas thrown open to settlement and who paved the way for making her the great free state she is today. The location of the General's grave is thought to be under a farmer's barn, that was erected on the former site of the old graveyard.

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Jess Mann was married to Miss Bernice Younglove June 14, 1894.

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Reuben Knopp died Tuesday, June 26, 1894, at Wathena.


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# Early Kansas History

## What Kansas Was in the Pioneer Days, and What She Is Today—What the Guerillas Did—Reminiscences

Today Kansas is a great commonwealth, but it was only yesterday, as time is reckoned in the life of states, that conditions were far, far different. Today her wide prairies are bedecked with fields of golden grain—golden in the literal sense of the word, for they have brought wonderful prosperity to the farmers of the state. Today she is dotted with hundreds of thriving towns and cities, factory whistles are heard from every quarter, and long trains of cars are seen carrying the product of her fields, of her numerous rich cement plants, of her smelters, of her coal fields, and of her building stone, to all parts of the country—yes, even to the ports of far distant countries.

But yesterday it was different. As the prospector thrusts aside a rough, rugged and forbidding stone, preferring instead a bright fragment of quartz nearby, so Kansas was thrust aside by many of those who failed to see beneath her rough exterior her true and priceless value, and who preferred instead those new settlements whose prosperity was great, though but for a day. The dream of vast wealth coming between a sunrise and a sunset lured many away from Kansas and to those fields where prosperity appeared to await them, when in truth it was as unattainable as a mirage on the horizon. Some few with keener foresight settled in that territory now embraced within the confines of Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth counties. They saw, despite the rough, rugged and forbidding appearance of the region, that it was a diamond in the rough, and they set to work with energy and determination to develop it to its highest possibilities. And this great diamond of the west they have polished until it stands as a gem, unsurpassed, in the greatest country of all time.

Log house representing pioneer days on P. F. Werner's farm near Fanning.

But their way was not an easy one. Even had they been unmolested in their work during all the years of Kansas' infancy, their hardships would have been such as would be inconceivable to the residents of the state today. More turmoil, strife and petty disturbances interrupted the early settlement and development of Kansas, perhaps, than any other state in the Union. When it wasn't the Indians, it was the prairie fires; and when it wasn't the fires, it was the grasshoppers, or perhaps a "freshet." Everything might have gone pretty smoothly for some days, when all their work would be undone by a tornado, or by the guerillas from Missouri.

In that period between 1854 and the breaking out of the civil war, Kansas was infested with anti-abolitionists, who used every means in their power to make Kansas a slave state. Quantrell's and Price's men, and their sympathizers during this period filled residents of the state with constant anxiety. Foreseeing the stand which Kansas would take should the slavery question precipitate a war, the guerillas entered houses in Kansas when the male members of the household were absent and forced the women to give up all the firearms.

Charles Rodgers, who resided near Columbus during the border-ruffian times, told a story once of how, when he was absent from his home, the guerrillas entered his home and demanded of his wife all the firearms in the house, but they questioned her veracity and insisted that unless she produced the weapons at once, they would set fire to the house. When she did not comply with their demand, they believed her. At this same time they entered the home of B. H. Brock and confiscated his firearms. Joseph Rodgers and Mrs. Rebecca Jane McDonald of Concordia, Kansas, are children of Charles Rodgers, who related the foregoing incident. One of the greatest troubles in northeastern Kansas, during the war, was from the practice called "Jayhawking," and Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth counties were especially infested by the bands of Jayhawkers. This was a term that originated on the Kansas border south of the Kansas river, during the trouble previous to the war, and was applied to small bands of parties from Kansas that crossed over into Missouri to retaliate for the depredations committed by bands from the latter state.

Sometimes they would run off negroes, sometimes steal horses or commit other acts of plunder, and sometimes, perhaps, even commit murders. When the rebellion broke out, the disloyal element in Missouri and Kansas was very insolent and aggressive. There were many instances in which citizens were threatened or assaulted, and sometimes plundered. Slaves began to run away from Missouri of their own accord and cross over into Kansas. They were frequently followed by hunters from Missouri who, assisted by persons in Kansas, would seize and carry the negroes back. On such occasions they were very insulting and overbearing. Very early in the first summer of the war, the Jayhawkers put in an appearance. At first they were regarded with favor by many good citizens, who thought it would cool down the insolence of disloyal persons on this side and prevent raids into the state. It had the effect first named, but in the end it provoked retaliation from Missouri, and all order-loving citizens soon became sick of the Jayhawker gentry. They generally made their harboring places with persons living in obscure or out of the way places, who sympathized with them, or in communities where there was a strong element who upheld them, and where there were good facilities for crossing over into Missouri. They came from nobody knew where, and were generally young, stout and active men, who could have done the country good service in the army. No doubt many of them were loyal in sentiment, especially those that first engaged in the business. But it was soon discovered that many were in the gangs that had been notoriously disloyal; and it soon became evident that their hatred of rebels arose chiefly from the fact that the loyal sentiment was in the ascendent. Had the other party been uppermost, they would have preyed upon the Union people; their object was plunder.

Instead of serving the government in the army they acted without authority from lawful government, and the plunder they took was not turned over to the government, but was converted to their own use. They were of no benefit to the public service, and were a menace to the community that they infested.

They would take boats, horses, wagons or anything they needed in their expeditions, without the consent of the owners, and without compensation. The persons who harbored them, usually had a good share of personal enemies, and they would take revenge by setting the Jayhawkers upon them to plunder them, representing that they were "Secesh"—which meant disloyal persons or their sympathizers. At times the brush in certain localities and pasture fields belonging to certain persons, were filled with stolen horses. Gangs of these men were known to cross over into Missouri in the evening and return the next morning, bringing all manner of goods from plundered houses and stores, many of the men were even wearing women's shawls around their shoulders.

Companies of soldiers were for a long time stationed on the Missouri side, especially to guard against the Jayhawkers; and citizens on this side were compelled to organize against them. They became insolent and tyrannical, even to loyal people. After the known disloyal people had been plundered of all their property, persons whose sympathies were supposed to be on that side were attended to; then Union men who had opposed Jayhawking were accused of being "tinctured," and were plundered, then every man, regardless of politics, who owned good horses, was disloyal and was raided. Finally it got down to plain, promiscuous horse stealing. This thing lasted until 1861 and 1862. In the latter year, the citizens went to organizing and succeeded in raiding them by killing the leaders. Some were killed at Leavenworth, Atchison and other river towns.

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## TOWNS THAT DISAPPEARED

In the early days of settlement in Doniphan County there was a general craze to found and build towns. This was especially the case along the Missouri River, where scores of people had their pet projects for "starting a town."

Among the first of these now defunct towns was Charlestown, which was located on the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 2, Range 22, near where John Kotsch and L. H. Gibson reside, six miles east and north of Troy. The townsite was owned by a stock company consisting of Michael Bird, Isaac S. Jones, Miles W. Brown, A. G. Clarke, Charles F. Holly, E. W. Wood, and Charles B. Hamilton.

The town of Charlestown attained a fair degree of prosperity during the fifties and for a time was considered by the promoters as a sure winner. It had fifteen or twenty houses and stores at one time, which was regarded as quite a sufficient number to make the town respectable in size. After a few years, however, trade was diverted to other places and Charlestown gradually receded, and was finally vacated and the townsite converted back into a farm.

On May 25, 1857, Columbus City was laid out on the southeast quarter, Section 20, and the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 2, Range 22, about twelve miles northeast of Troy. In the September following a petition was filed by T. H. McCulloch, H. Miles Moore, Rev. James Skinner, Benjamin H. Brock, Thomas Bell, Daniel Bauman, Henry Wilson, Robert Hayes, James Craft, David Cowger, J. W. Wilson and Phillip Rush for the location of a town, to be officially known as Columbus City. The town had some semblance of growth for a few years, and for a while was assessed as a townsite, but was abandoned and used for a farm about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. Albert Hazen of Barnes, Kansas, is probably the only living business man of the town today. Mrs. R. H. Montgomery's father, B. H. Brock, was Postmaster.

Evansvile was another town which sprung up about the time Columbus City came into being. It was located on the north half of Section 25, Township 3, and Range 21. Col. D. M. Johnston projected Evansville, and filed his claim on June 1, 1857, on behalf of the Evansville Townsite Company. Joel P. Blair made the final filings in the land office in Doniphan, but with that entry the town's official record ends. A few houses were built in a rough manner and the place never amounted to anything as a trading point.

The town of Lafayette was laid out on December 22, 1856, by J. B. McAllister, Thomas B. Glenn and C. F. Bowron. The site comprised fractions of two quarter sections situated along the Missouri River in Centre Township. The location was considered an excellent one, being a little south of the mouth of Wolf River, northwest of the mouth of Mosquito Creek. It was six miles north and west of Troy and had a good landing for steamboats. Lafayette had a number of stores and a saw mill at one time and struggled along for an existence until about 1870 when it became a memory with the people who originally traded there. When Lafayette disappeared it was lost forever.

# First Kansas Marriage

**Ceremony Uniting in Holy Wedlock the First Couple in the Territory of Kansas Was Performed at the Old Mission by Rev. William Irvin on July 3, 1845—Silas Pierce and Miss Mary Shook Were the Contracting Parties.**

There have been thousands of happy marriages in the country that is now the state of Kansas, since the coming of the white man, but Doniphan County has the honor of having the first matrimonial ceremony performed within her borders.

For more than a half a century there have been all manner of claims advanced by early-day "historians" as to where the first marriage took place and who the contracting parties were, but the Chief knows that the first marriage in the Kansas territory was at the old Mission, and it has the records to prove it.

To the Rev. William Hamilton, then an assistant missionary to Father Irvin at the old Mission of the Iowas and Sacs, near the present site of Highland, history concedes the honor of having officiated at the first marriage that was solemnized within the territory.

The ceremony took place on July 3, 1845, and the contracting parties were Silas Pierce and Miss Mary Shook. Silas had been employed at the mission as an all-around handy man for a couple of years, and it was while on a business trip to Andrew County that he became acquainted with his future wife.

There were a number of witnesses to the marriage of Silas and Miss Shook, many of whom were connected with the Mission at the time, and others were either visitors or friends of the contracting parties. Among some of those present at the ceremony were Grandfather and Grandmother Irvin, who had come from their home in Pennsylvania to visit their son, the faithful Father Irvin; Father Irvin and his wife Eliza; Mrs. Rachel McCreary, a sister of Mrs. Irvin, and her son T. J. McCreary, who died a few years ago on his farm near Highland; Miss Flora McCreary; Miss Elizabeth Masters, daughter of John Masters; Mr. Garvin, Henry Adamson and J. C. Waterson, carpenters working on the new Mission building; Chief Frank White Cloud and his wife Mary; Miss Ann Eliza Richardson, daughter of Major William P. Richardson, the Indian agent, and who afterward became the wife of Hon. Williard P. Hall, of St. Joseph; and a number of sub-chiefs, squaws and Indian maidens.

The wedding day was a gala event at the Mission. The fact that the marriage was the first to be performed in the territory created a great deal of excitement at the Mission and as it was the first opportunity the Indians had of seeing two pale faces get together, stirred up interest all over the reservation.

There was a wedding breakfast to which the leading Indians with their squaws were invited and it was afterward said that Mrs. White Cloud was as happy over the occasion as any of the most dignified ladies of the Mission. While there was nothing harder than coffee and good, sparkling spring water with which to drink the health of the bride and groom, the Indian guests tackled the treat with as much eclat as if it were sent along up by the great white father.

Silas Pierce was an industrious young man and a great hustler around the Mission. He was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, November 27, 1817, and with his parents settled in Richland County, Ohio, in 1835. Coming to Holt County, Mo., in 1841, the Peirces took up farming, but Silas had a desire to penetrate farther west and he landed at the Mission in the latter part of that year.

Father Irvin quickly saw that Silas was both willing and ambitious and as he was handy with tools, the good man at once engaged him to work at all kinds of jobs around the Mission. Silas was not only a good farmer, but a good woodsman, who could chop down trees and fashion them into rails very rapidly. With Andrew and Martin Mayer he quarried stone for the new Mission building in Holt County, Mo., and it was while engaged at this work that he was sent on a business trip to Andrew County, where he became acquainted with his future wife.

Miss Shook was living with Finley McCreary near where Fillmore is now located, and she was practically a member of the family. She had been born in Westmoreland County, Pa., February 3, 1823, and was consequently six years the junior of Silas. When the McCrearys moved West, Mary came along and when they settled at the Mission in 1845, Silas concluded that he had Mary where he wanted her. He wasn't taking any chances of anybody cutting him out even in those early days and one morning he surprised Mary by saying, "Let's get married." By saying that Mary was surprised may be a little tribute to her maidenly modesty, for she confided to the ladies at the Mission that she had been expecting Silas to spring the secret on her long before.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Pierce lived at the Mission until the new building had been completely finished and in 1846 they moved to a farm near Oregon, Mo., where they became prosperous and reared a large family.

# George J. Remsburg

George Jacob Remsburg was born in Atchison County, Kansas, in 1871. His life has been devoted mainly to horticultural, journalistic, archaeological and historical work; spent many years on a fruit farm, removing to Atchison, Kan., in 1892, where he engaged in newspaper work on the Daily Champion, the oldest newspaper in Kansas; was a reporter, city editor, and also did editorial work on that paper up to 1900, when he returned to the farm on account of poor health; in 1894-95 he was editor of the Missouri Valley Farmer, which is now the leading agricultural journal west of the Mississippi; during the winter of 1905-6, was on the reportorial staff of the Leavenworth Daily Post, and editor of Western Life published in that city; has also acted as special correspondent of the Leavenworth Times, Atchison Globe, St. Joseph Gazette, Kansas City Journal, Topeka Mail and Breeze, Daily Capital and other well-known Western newspapers, besides having been an editorial contributor to many different magazines and other publications.

George J. Remsburg

He has spent several years in archaeological explorations, principally in northeastern Kansas and northwestern Missouri; has opened a number of ancient mounds and identified and explored old village sites of the Kansas Indians visited by De Bourgmont in 1724 and Lewis & Clark, in 1804, on the Missouri River; has examined nearly a hundred other ancient villages, camps, workshops and grave sites in the region mentioned, and has gathered one of the best private archaeologic collections in Kansas. He has also thoroughly explored the old Kickapoo Indian village site near Fort Leavenworth, and visited these Indians on several occasions at their reservation in Brown County, Kan., gathering much archaeologic and historic material relating to that tribe. Has written many papers on these subjects, enough to fill several large volumes.

In 1897 he was elected a corresponding member of the Western Historical Society, upon the unsolicited recommendation of United States Senator Vest of Missouri.

From 1896 to 1905 he was associated with Hon. J. V. Brower of St. Paul, Minn., in archaeological and historical research work, and when Mr. Brower identified the location of the ancient Indian province of Quivira in Kansas, and organized the Quivira Historical Society in 1901, Mr. Remsburg was elected a life member, in 1905 was elected president of the same society to succeed Mr. Brower, deceased.

Brower's "Memoirs of Explorations in the Basin of the Mississippi," Vol. VII, contain a summary account of Remsburg's archaeological work, and says of him: "He has long been a capable and painstaking archaeological explorer in the Missouri Valley.

At the annual meeting of the McLean Historical Society of Illinois in 1909, he was elected an honorary member in recognition of his researches regarding the Kickopoo Indians; elected a member of the National Geographic Society at its meeting in Washington, D. C., 1911; elected a member of the American Society of Curio Collectors, 1901; vice-president of the same, 1902; appointed a contributing editor of this society's official organ, 1906. Elected member of International Society of Archaeologists, 1909; appointed an assistant editor of the Archaeological Bulletin, official organ of above, 1910; elected vice-president of the same, 1910.

During the year 1912 he was a contributing editor of the Magazine of Antique Firearms; at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society, in October, 1914, he was elected a member of the committees on archaeology and Indian history. He recently published a booklet, entitled, "An Old Kansas Indian Town on the Missouri," being the results of his identification and exploration of the old Indian town at Doniphan, visited by Bourgmont in 1724.

Mr. Remsburg has held a number of local offices, such as justice of the peace, member of school board and secretary of various clubs and societies; was a member of Company L, Kansas National Guard; he is now connected with the staff of the Potter Weekly Kansan, as editor of the Old-Times Department, and the "Potter Pickle Pot, by Potter Pete," both of which are widely quoted. He is a son of John Eleazer Remsburg, a well-known lecturer and author.

The late Hon. D. W. Wilder, author of "Annals of Kansas," wrote: "Both John E. Remsburg and his son, George J. Remsburg, have done important public service in fields held by no other Kansans."

It is said that George Remsburg probably has the most extensive correspondence of any man in Atchison County. He keeps in continual touch with scientific men and collectors in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries, and his advice is eagerly sought on archaeological, ethnological and historical matters.

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# History of Kansas

## The Kansas and Nebraska Bill Passed Congress in May and Was Signed By President Franklin Pierce, May 30, 1854, and Immediately People Began to Arrive in Doniphan, Leavenworth and Atchison Counties—Stephen A. Douglas Was the Deified Originator of Bill.

### Early Discoveries

The soil of Kansas was first trodden by Europeans in the winter of 1541-42, by a Spanish expedition from Mexico, under Coronado, who passed through the State from the South to North. The general direction of his march may now be indicated by a line drawn from Barber County to Nemaha County.

In the year 1719, Kansas was visited by a Frenchman, M. Dustine, who was sent from New Orleans. He traveled up the Osage and Kansas Rivers as far as the mouth of the Republican, and then went over two hundred miles in a westerly or northwesterly direction, thus crossing Coronado's trail near the point where Fort Riley is now situated. He took possession of the entire country, in the name of France.

The next year a large expedition was sent from New Mexico by the Spaniards, to conquer the Indians who had been friendly to the French. The Missouris and Pawnees were at war, and the Spaniards attempted to form an alliance with the former to destroy the latter. They mistook a Missouri for a Pawnee village, and laid their plans before the tribe which they proposed to destroy. The Pawnees delayed their answer until their warriors could assemble, and then two thousand of their braves fell upon the invaders and destroyed the whole body, except one priest, who returned to Santa Fe.

Fort Orleans was then established by the French on an island in the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Osage, and a continuous trade was carried on with the Indians.

In 1762, Louisiana, including Kansas, except that portion which lies south of the Arkansas River, and west of the twenty-third meridian west from Washington, was ceded by France to Spain, and in 1800, was receded by Spain. In 1803, Louisiana was purchased by the United States. That part of the state not included in the Louisiana purchase was ceded by the State of Texas in 1848.

In 1822, the overland commerce between Missouri and Santa Fe was established and, two years later, the "Santa Fe Trail" was surveyed by the United States Government. Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827.

The Baptist Shawnee Mission was begun in 1831 and the Methodists one year later. The site of Fort Scott was selected as a military post in 1842.

In 1846 the government surveyed the military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney.

In 1853 Fort Riley was established. In 1845 the Mormons assembled near the present site of Atchison, to commence their journey across the plains, and from that time the soil of Kansas has been crossed in all directions by the trails of emigrants bound for the Rockies and beyond.

Until the spring of 1854, traders, missionaries and Indian agents were the only white persons to whom the country was open.

### Territorial History

May 30, 1854, President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill and it became a law. The following is copied from the act:

(Section 19.) And be it further enacted, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portion thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to-wit, beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico, thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight, thence following said boundary to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude, thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States. Provided further, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory, which, by treaty with the Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory, but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never passed.

The people of the Eastern States had expected the bill to pass, and both North and South were prepared for the fight between slavery and freedom. In March, 1854, Eli Thayer, of Boston, Mass., proposed the establishment of a society whose chief object should be the settlement of Kansas by Free-Soilers. The society was organized under the name of the "New England Emigrant Aid Society," with a capital limited to $1 000 000. Only one-tenth of this sum was used by the society.

Secret societies were formed in Missouri and other Southern States, whose object was to settle Kansas with pro-slavery men, and to drive out and hinder the Free-Soilers from coming in. Two months after the President signed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the first party of New Englanders reached the borders of Kansas and, the next day, August 1, founded the city of Lawrence. A similar colony founded Topeka, Dec. 3, 1854.

In June, 1854, the Leavenworth Town Company was organized in Missouri, and in July the Atchison Town Company, during the summer both towns were commenced by pro-slavery men.

By the act of Congress creating the Territory, Fort Leavenworth was named as the temporary seat of government.

The first officers of the Territory of Kansas were: Andrew H. Reeder, of Easton, Penn., Governor; Israel B. Donaldson, of Illinois, United States Marshal; Daniel Woodson, of Lynchburg, Va., Sounders W. Johnson, of Ohio, and Rush Elmore, of Alabama, Associate Justices; John Calhoun, of Illinois, Surveyor General; T. J. B. Cramer, Treasurer. October 7, 1854, Gov. Reeder arrived in the Territory, and established the executive office temporarily at Fort Leavenworth.

November 29, 1854, an election for Delegate to Congress was held. Gen. J. W. Whitfield, the Pro-Slavery candidate, was elected.

A census was taken in January and February, 1855, which showed a population of 8,601, with 2,905 voters.

An election of members to the Territorial Legislature was held March 30, 1855. As in the preceding November, many Missourians crossed the river and voted, swelling the number of votes to 6,307. It is alleged that Gov. Reeder refused to issue certificates of election until he was compelled to do so by the use of pistols in the hands of those who claimed to be elected. The Governor ordered a new election in the districts where the fraud had been committed. This election was held May 22, 1855.

Gov. Reeder called a session of the Legislature to meet at Pawnee. This was a town near Fort Riley, laid out by some of the officers of the fort, in the fall of 1854. By order of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, the boundaries of the military reserve were so enlarged as to absorb the town, which was destroyed by the United States troops in the fall of 1855.

Representing Pioneer Days
Boss Young, Lambert A. Libel

The Territorial Legislature convened on Monday, July 2, 1855, at Pawnee. Thomas Johnson was elected president of the council, and Gen. Stringfellow, speaker of the House of Representatives. The Free-Soil members, elected in May, were unseated, and the Pro-Slavery men, elected in March, were seated in their places.

The Legislature located the seat of government at Shawnee, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, and on July 6, adjourned to that place.

It re-assembled at Shawnee Mission July 16. The Missouri code of laws was enacted, changing the words, where necessary, to make state apply to territory.

The patronage of the Territory was given to the Legislature and its appointees, so that the present and future governors should be powerless to secure fair play. Gov. Reeder vetoed all their bills, on the ground that they were not legally constituted, but the bills were passed over his veto.

The Free-Soil men had met in a convention at Lawrence, June 25, and came to the conclusion that whatever laws might be passed by the Legislature, could have no authority over them. President Pierce removed Gov. Reeder, August 1, 1855, and Secretary Woodson became Acting Governor until the arrival of Hon. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, who was appointed Governor.

At an election ordered by the Shawnee Legislature, on October 1, Gen. Whitfield was elected delegate to Congress; he was the only candidate, and two-thirds of his votes came from Missouri. October 9, the Free-Soil party held an election for the same office, and chose Gov. Reeder. Congress refused to admit either of them—Gov. Reeder, because he was not elected in accordance with the regulations of the Territorial Legislature, and Gen. Whitfield, because the frauds at his election were too manifest to be overlooked.

### The Wakarusa War

In the fall of 1855, Franklin Coleman, a Pro-Slavery settler, and Charles W. Dow, a Free-Soiler, had a dispute in regard to a claim at Hickory Point. Coleman killed Dow November 21. The Free-State men held a meeting the next day at the scene of the murder, and appointed a committee to procure the punishment of the murderer. That night, Sheriff Jones, attended by a posse of fourteen men, arrested Jacob Branson, with whom Dow had lived, for taking part in the meeting. On their way to Lecompton, the Sheriff's party were confronted by fifteen Free-State men, who demanded the release of Branson; he was released at once.

Sheriff Jones sent a dispatch to Gov. Shannon, giving a colored version of the rescue, and asking for 3,000 men. The Shawnee Legislature had appointed three officers of the militia. To these, Maj. Gen. Richardson, Gen. Strickler and Brig. Gen. Eastin, Gov. Shannon sent orders to prepare to meet an armed military force at Lawrence or its vicinity, which would not allow the sheriff to serve any process. The militia from Westport and Independence, Mo., arrived November 29 and camped four miles from Franklin, at the mouth of the Wakarusa. Within three days 1,500 men were in camp, all except eighty being from Missouri. Dr. Robinson was placed in command of the forces in Lawrence, with Col. Lane as his second. Free-State companies from Bloomington, Wakarusa, Palmyra and other places swelled the number of the defenders of the town to nearly 1,800. Governor Shannon, at the request of Gen. Eastin, telegraphed to President Pierce to obtain the assistance of the troops in Fort Leavenworth. The President answered favorably; but, owing to delays in the War Department at Washington, the troops did not leave the fort.

On December 5, Messrs. Lowery and Babcock succeeded in eluding the besiegers, and obtained an interview with the Governor. When he was informed of the true state of affairs, Gov. Shannon perceived that the sheriff had greatly exaggerated the facts. He immediately proceeded to the Wakarusa camp to prevent bloodshed, if possible. Through his efforts, a treaty was made, and the Pro-Slavery militia disbanded December 9. The troops of the Free-Soil party disbanded two days later.

December 6, Thomas W. Barber, a Free-State man, was shot by George W. Clark, while on his way from Lawrence to his farm; this was the only blood shed during the war.

The Topeka Constitution was adopted December 15, 1855, by a vote of 1,731 in favor of it, and 46 against it. On the 15th of January, 1856, an election for state officers, who should take their offices when Kansas should be admitted as a state, under the Topeka Constitution, was held.

The Legislature elected in January, assembled at Topeka, March 4, organized both houses, and elected two United States Senators—James H. Lane and Andrew H. Reeder. The state officers were sworn in. A memorial to Congress was prepared, asking admission into the Union. On Mar. 15, the Legislature adjourned to re-assemble in the same place on the 4th of July, 1856.

Companies of armed men from the Southern States were now gathering on the border of Kansas. April 19, Sheriff Jones attempted to arrest those who had rescued Branson; they refused to recognize his authority, and he called upon the United States troops to assist him; when he appeared with the troops on the 23d, no resistance was offered, and he made the arrests. About 10 o'clock that night, Jones was shot and wounded. The citizens of Lawrence denounced the deed and offered $500 reward for the conviction of the offender, but he was never discovered.

The armed forces gathered at the Missouri River began to advance upon Lawrence. The United States Marshal,

J. B. Donaldson, issued a proclamation, calling upon the "law-abiding citizens of the Territory to muster at Lecompton in sufficient numbers to enforce the laws." This was circulated chiefly in western Missouri, and was promptly answered by those who were waiting for it. The fact that the United States troops were with the invaders, deterred the citizens of Lawrence from making any resistance. May 21, 1856, Sheriff Jones entered Lawrence with a body of armed men. The Free State Hotel and the officers of the Herald of Freedom and the Kansas Free State were destroyed.

Stores were broken open and pillaged, and the dwelling house of Charles Robinson was burned. The wanton destruction of property in Lawrence led to retalliation by bands of Free-State men in different parts of the territory. The most conspicuous leader of these forces was Capt. John Brown. Bands of armed men of both parties rode over the country, killing and plundering each other. The Free-State Legislature met in Topeka July 4, 1856. Col. Sumner appeared at the head of the United States troops and, in obedience to the President's proclamation, dispersed the legislature.

Gov. Shannon was removed August 21, 1856, and Secretary Woodson was again the Acting Governor.

Col. Lane was returning from the East with a large number of immigrants. As the Missouri River was blockaded against Free-State immigrants, he was leading them through Iowa and Nebraska. When Secretary Woodson heard of the approach of "Lane's army," he declared the territory in a state of insurrection, and called out the militia August 25. On that day, 150 Missourians camped near Ossawatomie, and were attacked and routed by a party of Free-State men. Another force of Missourians demolished Ossawatomie, having murdered Frederick Brown, a son of John Brown, the day before. These acts only increased the zeal of the Free-State men, and the guerrilla warfare became more fierce than ever.

John W. Geary, the new Governor, arrived in Leavenworth, having on his way to Kansas procured a promise from the Governor of Missouri that the blockade of the river should be raised. Immediately on his arrival he issued a proclamation ordering the militia to disband. He initiated a system of special agents, to supply him with complete reports as to the public feeling and of the several dangers of which he had heard. He found nearly three thousand men at the old camp in the Wakarusa bottom, imploring to be led on to the destruction of Lawrence. In the city he found only 300 men, under Col. Harvey. Gov. Geary ordered the invaders to disperse and return to their homes. They obeyed, but not without inflicting all the injury of which they were capable upon the settlers. This ended the guerrilla warfare, though many depredations were committed afterwards by both parties.

The Territorial Legislature assembled at Lecompton January 12, 1857. The members were enraged at Gov. Geary for sending their Missouri friends home, and used every means in their power to show their malignant hate. It now became apparent to the Governor that he was surrounded by deadly enemies. Gen. Smith, who had succeeded Col. Sumner at Fort Leavenworth, refused to send troops for his protection. The moneys due to him from Washington were withheld, and his dispatches unnoticed. On the 5th of March he resigned, his resignation to take effect March 20. but he was obliged to flee for his life before the morning of the 5th.

Secretary Woodson was, for a third time Acting Governor. April 15 he was superseded by Fred P. Stanton, who had been appointed Secretary, and who acted as Governor until the arrival of Gov. Walker, May 27, 1857.

The Free-State Legislature met at Topeka June 9. They ordered a new census, provided for an election of state officers in August, and located the capital at Topeka. October 5, at the election for delegate to Congress, and for the Territorial Legislature, the Free-State party was successful, electing M. J. Parrott as Delegate, and electing over two-thirds of the members of the council and nearly two-thirds of the Representatives.

The Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention was organized at Lecompton. After working four days, it adjourned to October 19. After two weeks more of work, the instrument known as the Lecompton Constitution, was framed and signed. In November Gov. Walker visited Washington, and while there, resigned. Secretary Stanton became Acting Governor; he called the extra session of the Legislature. It convened on December 7, at Lecompton, and repealed the law under which the Lecompton Constitution was made possible. Congress was memorialized, and preparations made for a new and fair election in regard to the Constitution.

Before the adjournment of the Legislature, Secretary Stanton was removed and Gen. Denver appointed to succeed him as Secretary and Acting Governor.

At the election on January 4, 1857, to elect officers under the Lecompton Constitution, the Free-State party elected all their candidates and two-thirds of the Legislature.

There were now three governments in Kansas—two provisional State and one Territorial Government—all controlled by the Free-State party.

The Territorial Legislature met in Lecompton January 4, 1858, and adjourned to Lawrence; there it repealed and amended the laws which had been enacted by the Shawnee Legislature.

May 12, Secretary Denver took the oath of office as Governor, and Hugh S. Walsh as Secretary.

The Leavenworth Constitution was framed at Leavenworth, and signed April 3, 1858, and adopted by the people May 18. State officers and a Legislature under the Constitution were also elected May 18. Gov. Denver resigned September 5, 1858, and Secretary Walsh became Acting Governor. December 17, 1858. Samuel Medary, who had been appointed Governor, arrived in Lecompton, and assumed the duties of his office.

On the 15th of June, 1859, a convention met in Wyandotte, and framed the Constitution which became the basis of admission of Kansas into the Union. This was the first Constitutional Convention in which both political parties were represented. The Constitution framed by this convention prohibited slavery in the state, and located the State Capital, temporarily, at Topeka. The election of state officers under this Constitution, December 6, 1859, resulted in the choice of Dr. Charles Robinson for Governor; Joseph P. Root, Lieutenant Governor; J. W. Robinson, Secretary of State; William Tholen, Treasurer; G. S. Hillyer, Auditor; William R. Griffith, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chief Justice; S. A. Kingman and L. D. Bailey, Associate Justices; R. F. Simpson, Attorney General, and M. F. Conway, Representative.

May 7, 1860, Hugh S. Walsh was removed, and George M. Beebe was appointed Secretary. In January, 1861, Gov. Medary resigned, and Secretary Beebe acted as Governor until he was superseded by Gov. Robinson.

### State History

While the people were fighting over the question of slavery in the territory the four Constitutions which they had framed were being considered by Congress. A majority of the House of Representatives were in favor of admitting Kansas as a free state, while a majority of the Senate wished it to become a slave state. In April, 1858, Congress passed the compromise bill, known as the "English bill," which provided for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution upon certain conditions, which the people of the territory rejected.

Other bills were introduced in the House and Senate, but nothing was effected until after the withdrawal of the rebel Senators, in January, 1861.

Congress then passed the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Wyandotte Constitution. President Buchanan signed the bill January 29, 1861, and Kansas became a state.

The last Territorial Legislature was then in session in Lawrence; it adjourned February 2. Gov. Robinson was sworn into office February 9, and called a session of the Legislature.

The first State Legislature assembled at Topeka March 26, 1861.

November 5, 1861, the state capital was permanently located at Topeka, by a vote of the people.

In June, 1862, John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, and George S. Hillyer, Auditor, were impeached for defrauding the state in the sale of the state bonds.

### Kansas War Record

No other state in the Union sent so large a proportion of its population to the front as did Kansas, the youngest state of the Union. There were 9,000 soldiers from Kansas in the field in February, 1862. In October, 1863, Kansas had furnished 4,440 troops in excess of all calls. The first draft began in February, 1865, because full credit had not been given. It continued for only a month; Kansas furnished, in all, 21,806 men, beside three regiments of Indians, which were recruited in Kansas, and officered, originally, almost exclusively by citizens of Kansas.

Kansas towns suffered severely, at different times, from raids of the rebels.

September 7, 1862, the rebel guerrilla Quantrell entered Olathe, killed several men, robbed the stores and destroyed the newspaper offices. A month later, he again entered Johnson County on a similar raid.

Early in the summer of 1863, Quantrell, at the head of a large band, entered Olathe about midnight. They took most of the citizens prisoners, and kept them till their work was done. They then plundered the town, carried off what they wanted, destroyed other property, killed some seven men and left before daylight. Some time after, they sacked the town of Shawnee twice and burned most of the town.

About daylight on the morning of August 21, 1863, Quantrell, with 300 men, dashed into the streets of Lawrence with a yell, shooting at everybody they saw. Some of the citizens escaped into the fields and woods, but the larger portion could not escape at all; numbers of these were shot down, and often brutally mangled. The rebels entered the place about 5 o'clock, and left between 9 and 10. One hundred and forty-three were left dead in the streets, and about thirty desperately wounded. The main street was all burned but two stores. They destroyed something near $2,000,000 of property, and left eighty widows and two hundred and fifty orphans as the result of their four hours' work. Scenes of brutality were enacted which have never been surpassed in savage warfare.

October 6, 1863, Gen. Blunt, with a small cavalry escort, was attacked near Baxter's Springs, by Quantrell, with 600 guerrillas, and most of his small escort killed or disabled.

When Gen. Price was defeated by the Union army, on the Big Blue River, in Missouri, he retreated into Kansas, crossing the state line in Linn County, October 23, 1864. The next day there was a skirmish at Coldwater Grove. On the 26th, three battles were fought, one near Mound City, one on the Little Osage and another on the Marmaton, the rebels retreating each time, and leaving the state southeast of Fort Scott.

Kansas has suffered comparatively little from Indian depredations. The most serious troubles were in 1864 and 1867. In the former year, the Indians made a raid upon the settlers on the Little Blue, west of Marysville.

In June, 1868, the Indians killed some of the employes of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and committed other depredations. Gov. Crawford called out a volunteer battalion of four regiments, who soon restored peace on the frontier.

Since that time the history of Kansas has been a peaceful one, and what was once the scene of almost daily bloodshed and warfare, is now a great, prosperous and peaceful state.

Below is a list of the Governors of Kansas Territory:

October 6, 1854 to July 31, 1855, A. H. Reeder; July 31, 1855 to Sept. 1, 1855, D. Woodson; Sept. 1, 1855 to Aug. 21, 1856, W. Shannon; Aug. 21, 1856 to Sept. 9, 1856, D. Woodson; Sept. 9, 1856 to Mar., 1857, J. W. Geary; Mar., 1857 to Apr. 15, 1857, D. Woodson; Apr. 15, 1857 to May 24, 1857, Fred P. Stanton; May 24, 1857 to Dec. 17, 1857, R. J. Walker; Dec. 17, 1857 to May 12, 1858, J. W. Denver; May 12, 1858 to Oct. 10, 1858, J. W. Denver; Oct. 10, 1858 to Dec. 1, 1858, Hugh S. Walsh; Dec. 1, 1858 to Dec., 1860, Samuel Medary; Dec., 1860 to Feb. 9, 1861, George M. Beebe.

Governors of the State of Kansas:

Feb. 9, 1861 to Jan., 1863, Charles Robinson; Jan., 1863 to Jan., 1865, Thomas Carney; Jan., 1865 to Nov. 4, 1868, S. J. Crawford; Nov. 4, 1868 to Jan. 1, 1869, N. Green; Jan., 1869 to Jan., 1873, James M. Harvey; Jan., 1873 to Jan., 1877, Thomas A. Osborn; Jan., 1877 to Jan. 1879, George T. Anthony; Jan., 1879 to Jan., 1881, John P. St. John.

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# Election Riots of Early Days

**Bitter Hatreds Frequently Found Outlet in Shooting and Murder at the Polls in the Pioneer Days of Doniphan County—Political Campaigns Made Fiercer by Local Animosities and Personal Antagonism Engendered Numerous Bloody Feuds.**

Election days of the long ago in Doniphan County were not by any stretch of the imagination times of peace on earth and good will to men. This was especially the case before the first regular election in which the state took part as a unit among the great galaxy of states. Although Kansas had been admitted to the Union some time previous to the presidential election which chose Abraham Lincoln, the political excitement ran high and the feeling between local partisans was intense. The fact that the people were not to participate in the general election did not serve to allay the excitement and if anything it appeared to aggravate the situation.

The rail-splitting campaign had the effect of arousing the Republicans to a high pitch of enthusiasm, which was partially neutralized by the clamorous activity of the slavery adherents who advanced all the arguments possible to accomplish the defeat of the champion of freedom and equal rights. Threats of secession were freely made by the Democrats, and the "dare" was as freely given by the Republicans. History chronicles the fact that the Kansas campaign was the most determined and bitter of any conducted that year, and the result, although not national in scope, was anticipated with sanguine hope by both parties and their adherents.

The days preceding the election were given over entirely to political oratory and personal appeals to the voters to select the candidates who were in sympathy with the political declarations of the national leader of the party to which the voter had pledged fealty. Business was practically suspended in the towns, while work was almost forgotten entirely in the rural sections of the state. The excitement had reached the most remote places and thousands of the women folks exhibited as keen an interest in the final result as did their husbands, fathers and brothers.

With such abnormal tension on the nerves of the populace it was only natural that the people of Doniphan County should be affected. Partisanship was strong and the sentiment of the voters seemed to be nearly evenly divided. There were a number of contests for local offices, but the interest in the election centered entirely on the fight for sheriff. The struggle for this important office had been a determined one and no opportunity was overlooked by either side to gain an advantage for their candidate.

Maj. George S. Hough of Elwood, was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Doniphan at that memorable election and Charles Blakely of Iowa Point, was the standard bearer of the Democrats. Both men were well known and enjoyed a good share of respect and popularity among the voters of the county. While the county was supposed—or hoped—to be Republican by a small majority, its proximity to Missouri had the effect of keeping alive considerable slavery sentiment.

Many of the citizens of the county had formerly been residents of the "Show-Me" State, and while some few of them might have a leaning toward abolition, the home influences were so predominant that they were forced by their relatives to espouse the cause of slavery. And 'most everybody knows that no matter how lukewarm a man may be for a cause at the start, his convictions will grow in strength in proportion to the virility of the arguments put forth by the opposition.

When the day of election dawned there was a rush for the polls. The voters all wanted to be on time and, although many of them had quite a distance to travel, they were on hand bright and early. There was no such thing as regular paid election workers those days, but there was no scarcity of watchers and challengers on that account. Almost, as if by general instinct, every voter seemed to take a personal interest in the result and there was considerable electioneering done earnestly in private. As many of the voters had openly announced beforehand, or family relationship had fixed their convictions, the missionary work was confined to a small per cent of the citizens.

An idea of the bitterness of the fight for sheriff and of the determination of the Democrats to win may be gained from the final figures of the election for that office. The county Republican ticket as a whole won by something like an even 100 majority, with the exception of the sheriff. The friends and adherents of Blakely never gave an inch of ground all through that fateful day and had the satisfaction of seeing their candidate defeated by the narrow margin of only thirty-three.

There were a number of old-fashioned knock-downs and drag-outs at the different polling places and some blood spilling affairs occurred numerous times during the day. The pivotal point of the election contest, however, centered in Iowa Point, the home of Candidate Charles Blakely. It was here the worst fight of the day took place. In fact, it almost assumed the proportions of a terrible riot. The point was strongly Democratic, and Blakely's friends were not slow to take advantage of the fact. Whenever a Republican approached the polls he was insulted and abused by some of the Blakely pluggers for wanting to vote the "nigger" ticket. Many irresponsible characters took an active hand intimidating voters and were both abusive, aggressive and insolent.

As the tension grew greater toward evening, the work of the pluggers and hill-billies became more vindictive, and guns were freely displayed by a gang of wild-catters from Missouri. Whisky of vilest known make played a prominent role in keeping up the fighting spirit of the Democratic boosters, and there seemed to be an unlimited supply of rot-gut on hand. Late in the afternoon a man named Meek, with two companions, came up from Wolf River, loaded with red liquor inside and out. The party was half drunk when they reached the Point and soon after their arrival they invited others to help them finish the job. They were out for trouble then and they intended to find it in the camp of their friends, where the odds were in their favor. The trouble started when Rufus R. Edwards, who was then running a store at Iowa Point, got a guzzle of the Wolf liquor, although he had enough before. He was a rank slavery man, anyhow, and the fresh drink of Democratic whisky did not improve his disposition, and he started out to shoot an abolitionist on sight.

After Edwards started on the warpath, the first person he encountered was William Hedrick, a peaceable man and a Republican. The sight of him enraged Edwards, who pulled a gun and stuck it under Mr. Hedrick's nose to the accompaniment of several ugly epithets about Republicans in general and Hedrick in particular. Hedrick, who was unarmed, walked away and sat down on a box in front of Lane & Wagonseller's store, and Edwards subsided for a bit. A few minutes later Jesse Horner, who operated a saw mill on Rush Island, arrived in town with the pump of his engine to have it repaired. He stood the pump against the store while he went inside to make some purchases. Pretty soon Edwards came along again flourishing his revolver and making insulting remarks to Hedrick, who still occupied his seat on the box.

Hedrick grabbed the pump handle, but Edwards showed the "yellow" by starting to run, with Edwards after him. Overtaking Edwards in the middle of the street, Hedrick almost broke his head with the iron pump and would have brained Edwards had not the handle broken off. Edwards lay prostrate on the street and a gang of his friends gathered to wreck vengeance on Hedrick, who run into Lane's store with the mob after him. He was knocked down, but fell behind the counter, where few of his assailants could get at him, although they were trying desperately to kick him to death. Several of the more desperate gathered the queensware from the counter and with that and any other articles they could find, they pelted down upon Hedrick.

Hedrick's friends were not idle in the meantime and they forced their way into the store, where the battle between the factions was fierce and bloody. Fighting the mob for the rescue of Hedrick were William D. and Jack Beeler, J. T. Lane, John White, Boliver Beeler and a German shoemaker named Sponseler, who was then living on Wolf River. The slavery mob was composed of Tyle Elder, young Charley Blakely, nephew of old Charley Blakely, a couple of Poteets and several others. Finally Hedrick was rescued from them and hurried off upstairs. The mob was being forced back and getting the worst of the argument when Tyle Elder struck Sponseler with a stake driver. The German had grit, however, and after recovering from the shock he laid out Elder with a scale weight, then taking to his heels across the hill. Bill Tracy pursued "the Flying Dutchman" with a revolver and fired three or four shots at him without effect. Jim Poteet mounted a horse, and armed with a shot gun, he gave chase after Sponseler, but the latter escaped.

Enraged at the escape of the German, the mob next attacked James Simpson and after knocking him down gave him a terrible beating, which caused him to be laid up for several weeks. Charley Blakely, Democratic candidate for sheriff, arrived on the scene in time to save Simpson from probably fatal injuries and after some persuasion he pulled his friends away and stopped the riot. There were some other fights of smaller dimensions during the rest of the day and along in the evening, but little blood was shed and none of the participants were seriously injured.

Of the men engaged in the main battle of the day all are now supposed to be dead. They are old men anyway, should any of them happen to be living. James Simpson, although the most seriously hurt, lived for many years on his old farm near Fanning; and Rufus R. Edwards, who turned Republican at the beginning of the war, had been living at Marysville until his death. The Poteets are both dead long ago and so are the Beelers, Hedrick, Lane and Sponseler, the plucky little German. Old Charley Blakely moved to Colorado years afterward, where he died at a ripe old age. Bill Tracy was at Iowa Point for many years, but he too is dead and gone. Meek, Young Charley Blakely, Tyle Elder and others who took part in that memorable battle, all disappeared years ago.

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## PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF DONIPHAN COUNTY

**Doctors Who Settled in Doniphan County in the Fifties Organized the Northern Kansas Medical Society and Fixed a Regular Schedule of Prices to be Charged for Professional Services—Fees Differed Little Then From Those of the Present Day.**

The physicians who settled in the various towns of Doniphan County in the early '50s of the last century early formed an association for their mutual protection and for the conservation of professional ethics. The organization was known as the Northern Kansas Medical Society and it flourished for a number of years. Stated meetings were held, at one of which a resolution was adopted reciting the duties and responsibilities of conscientious physicians, and fixing a bill of fees to be charged for professional services.

In looking over this fee bill formulated by the physicians of sixty-five years ago, the prices do not seem to have materially changed in all that time. The fee for reducing a fracture was fixed at from $5 to $30, according to the seriousness of the case, but the real top figure was for trepanning, which was charged for at the rate of from $25 to $100. Office consultation and visits in the town were scheduled at from $1 to $5 for the former, and $1 to $2 for the latter. Each visit in the country was charged at $1 and mileage, and for obstetrics a fee of from $5 to $10 was fixed.

The fee bill and resolution was signed by the following physicians, who were well known throughout Doniphan County at the time: W. B. Crane, M. D., Belmont; J. F. J. Brentano, M. D., Doniphan; G. A. Benjamin, M. D., Doniphan; H. W. Hudnall, M. D., Doniphan; R. H. Hereford, M. D.; J. B. Wheeler, M. D., Palermo and Troy; S. D. Smith, M. D., Elwood; Franklin Grube, M. D., Highland; J. W. Robinson, M. D., Elwood, and G. N. Beaumont, M. D., Iowa Point.

As the doctors included in the above list were both skillful and prominent throughout the county for many years, it is more than probable that some of the early settlers now living will easily recognize many of the names.

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People in this day and rapid progress of Doniphan County are not cognizant of the fact that there were at one time slaves owned in Doniphan County. The records in the Register of Deeds office show that on April 21, 1857, the following slaves were sold by Walter O. Bannon to Giles A. Briggs: One negro woman named Sarah, and child, named James, and a negro boy named Arthur, with the future increase of said negro woman. The consideration of the sale was the release by Mrs. Briggs of her dowry or interest in certain lands in Missouri. Old citizens of White Cloud will remember these slaves. Arthur used to roll the press for the late Sol Miller, who published the Chief in White Cloud; notwithstanding the fact that the Chief in those days was an ardent abolitionist paper, it was printed with the assistance of a slave.

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William Hautzenrader died Tuesday, June 22, 1894, of apoplexy. He had gone to the well for a couple of buckets of water, and when he did not return, a member of the family found him lying in the road near the well.

# First Doniphan County Schools

### Indian School Established in Connection With the Mission in 1845—A "Classical Academy" Opened in Highland in 1856, Which Was Later Chartered Under the Title of Highland University—Private School Taught in Doniphan as Early as 1856—Wathena Had a Frame School Building in 1857 and White Cloud in 1859—Other Towns Came Later.

To Father Irvin, the great pioneer missionary to the Indians, belongs the credit of having started the first school in Doniphan County. In the year 1845, in conjunction with Rev. William Hamilton, Father Irvin established an Indian school in connection with the Mission. This institution was continued with considerable success until the Indians were moved to their new reservation.

Early in the spring of 1856, Mrs. D. Frank opened a subscription school in the town of Doniphan, which she conducted for three or four years. She was succeeded in a similar undertaking by Miss Sarah M. Walker, who later became Mrs. Philbrick, and taught a subscription school for several years. Prior to the year 1873, there had been no public school in Doniphan, but that year an $8,000 school building was erected by James F. Forman. The structure was two stories in height and had four rooms, exclusive of a spacious basement. J. A. Sea was the first principal, and he was followed by D. D. Rose, who later went to Troy.

The nucleus of the Highland University was formed by the opening of a "classical academy" by Father Irvin in Highland in 1856. In 1858 a charter was granted by the territorial legislature which transformed the original seat of learning into Highland University. From the beginning the school has been under the fostering care of the Presbyterians—first the board of missions, and later the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas. It has developed into one of the greatest educational institutions in the Middle West.

The first school building erected in Wathena was in 1857, when a frame building of scant proportions was put up, and school taught there for a number of years. In 1867 a more substantial frame building was constructed and all the children in the neighborhood instructed there until 1870. That year a $10,000 brick structure was erected, A. Larzelere being the contractor. It was used exclusively for the white children, and the old school turned over for the use of the colored folks.

In the summer of 1859 a small frame structure for school purposes was put up in White Cloud, in the northwest part of the town. After less than two years the building was struck by lightning and so badly damaged as to necessitate its abandonment. A brick school house, built by direct subscription, was then erected in the west part of the town, which was converted to the use of the colored children when an elegant $12,000 school house had been completed in 1872. Bonds for $15,000 had been issued to cover all the expenses of construction, and Wakefield & Co. took the contract for $11,000. When the building was finished the contractors found they were $2,500 in the hole, and a compromise was effected, whereby the contractors assumed $1,500 of the excess cost, and the school board paid the extra $1,000. The land upon which the school was built was laid out as a public square in 1856, and was conveyed to the school board in consideration of one dollar.

The first school in Troy was a private one, taught by Mrs. P. L. Soper, in 1860. It was a three months' school and opened with nineteen pupils. A year or so later a small one-story house of a single room was used as a school, taught by F. Brown. In 1866 the citizens saw the dire necessity of better school facilities, and $4,000 in bonds were voted, with which to erect a respectable looking school. Before work was started on the building the residents realized that a much more costly structure would be needed and additional bonds to the amount of $5,000 were voted the following year. Frank Tracy was given the contract, but after the foundations were put in there was some hitch in the plans and work on the building was stopped for a time. Finally some extensive alterations were decided upon, and the building was not completed until 1869 Even then the upper parts of the school house were not finished off, and were unused for a number of years. The cost of erection had been increased in various ways and the total expense aggregated $12,500. The school exercises commenced in 1870, and the building was in use until the erection of the elegant new high school, in 1902.

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## FROM DUG-OUTS TO PROSPERITY

As a diamond in the rough requires much shaping and polishing before it is ready to bring an enormous sum in the market, so a new, undeveloped, untamed country, requires years of clearing, cultivation and civilization before it is ready to give to its people its richest gifts. Though the skies are sunny, the soil rich, and the air balmy, yet all the riches the virgin soil contains cannot be wrested from it without years of grinding labor and severe hardship. The wild, primeval country is settled and cultivated by a people whose lot is a hard one, and it is only when they are far down on the shady side of life that they can reap any of the fruits of their toil—the real fruits, happiness in security, prosperity, society, civilization and rest. The fuller fruit of their labors is reaped by their children, and the great results of their sacrifices go to bring their country to its greatest development, when its fruit, rich as gold, is reaped by their far-removed posterity. Thus it is that there is a certain nobility about the pioneer—he is the one who blazes the way, braves the dangers, and bears the hardships, sacrifices a life of comfort and security that his country may be brought from a wilderness into civilization, that his posterity may live in happiness and prosperity, and that his nation may stand before the admiring world as the greatest that history has ever known.

The greatest of the few pleasures that were granted the pioneers sprung from the ties of friendship and fidelity that were far more binding than they could ever be in civilization. Now all is competition—anything to get ahead of your neighbor; then it was union, each working for the good of all. The pioneers were bound together by their many common interests—their common dangers, their common hardships, their common aspirations, and their common seclusion from cities and civilization, and with the wealth that they have handed down to their children, they have also bequeathed a goodly porton of this interest in the friendship and welfare of others, without which this country could not be the great democracy it is.

Both the pressure of necessity and the desire for recreation made hunting one of the chief avocations of the pioneer. In Doniphan County, as indeed, all over Kansas at that time, elks and buffaloes were to be found in herds, to say nothing of smaller game, such as prairie chickens, coyotes, etc. Even with the droughts, the freshets, the Indians, the cyclones, the grasshoppers and prairie fires working hardships upon them, the pioneers had their hunts, their house warmings, and other unpolished, homely, informal social affairs.

In the days when a house of wood was a curiosity the pioneers lived in mud huts and dugouts; everybody was at home to everybody else, and every community was like one large family. Though the polish and the refinement of civilization were absent, society was on a higher scale, and friendship was warmer and truer, than in most of the higher civilizations of today.

The above facts could be well attested to by any of the following old-timers, who have spent from fifty to sixty years right here in Doniphan County: William and Daniel VanDerslice, Jack Herndon of Iowa Point, Robert McClelland, east of Troy, James H. Earhart, of Troy, W. T. Wood, six miles west of Troy, Herman Groniger of Union Township, Jap Calvert, who was born and raised here, Nick Bohr, six miles south and east of Troy; Lank Evans of Wathena, Charley Edwards of Troy; Mrs. Hester Ann Schaufler, two miles north of Troy, and Judge M. S. Mauck of White Cloud; James Huss, Tom Scott, James Edward Simpson, Mrs. Mary Montgomery, William Chapple and John Morehead.

## THE GOOD SHIP HESPERIAN

### Much Excitement and Regret Felt Over the Burning of the Famous Steam Packet at Atchison on a Sunday Evening in 1859—Was Owned by Doniphan County Men.

Few incidents in the lives of the early settlers of Doniphan County caused more genuine regret than the burning of the steamboat Hesperian at her landing in Atchison, on a Sunday evening in 1869.

The vessel was one of the handsomest and most commodious in the river trade, and was a great favorite with the business men, and the residents generally, who used her decks and cabins for transportation purposes.

The Hesperian had tied up at her dock as usual on the fatal evening at the foot of Commercial street in Atchison, awaiting a cargo of freight and passengers, and the manner in which she caught on fire was never exactly known.

The vessel was a large, side-wheel packet, and was used principally in the lower river trade. She was built in 1857 and was owned by John W. and James Forman, A. B. Symns of Doniphan, and Capt. F. B. Kercheval, who commanded her.

After the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad was completed and opened with a monster celebration at St. Joseph, February 23, 1857, the Hesperian ran as a passenger steamer in connection with trains from St. Joseph to Kansas City.

The vessel was of magnificent proportions and was kept spick and span all the time she had been in commission. Her officers and crew were all known to be able rivermen and the captain, especially, was recognized as one of the most careful and considerate pilots on the Missouri River.

The fame of the steamer was nation-wide, and she had a reputation for first-class accommodations equal to that of the ocean liners of the present day. Considering the uncertainty of railroad travel and the necessity of making train connections, the Hesperian was noted for being invariably on time.

Many of the noted public men of the day who visited the West, and Kansas especially, made several trips on the Hesperian, and it was not unusual for the passengers to be entertained with political debates while en route from port to port.

A number of Doniphan County residents who took an active interest in politics those days, used to like to tell of the Wednesday, September 27, 1859, when the Hon. Anson Burlingame passed Atchison on the Hesperian en route to Leavenworth, where he delivered a thrilling speech the following evening.

A. B. Symns, one of the owners of the Hesperian, and who then lived in Doniphan, was a clerk on the steamer at one time, and later became a prominent citizen of Atchison.

## DONIPHAN COUNTY HOME OF NOTABLE MEN

### Notable Men in High and Respected Positions Once Claimed Doniphan County as Their Abode—General James H. Lane Lived on Flannigan's Farm Near Wathena.

George J. Remsburg, of Atchison County, has in his historical collection James Redpath's autograph copy of Holloway's "History of Kansas." This history was published in 1868, and bears on the title page the following inscription: "James Redpath, Boston. April, 1877." Redpath, who was a distinguished journalist and author, established at Doniphan, in 1857, the "Crusader of Freedom," a pioneer Doniphan County newspaper. He conducted this publication only a short time, but Col. Richard J. Hinton has said that it was the most brilliant weekly publication Kansas has seen. Redpath was an early correspondent of the New York Tribune, and also the Missouri Democrat, a very important factor at that period. He is also credited with having been the originator of Decoration Day. He was the author of several books on Kansas and also a "Life of John Brown." "Gen." James H. Lane lived at Doniphan at one time. The farm which he pre-empted is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Flannigan of Wathena. Mr. Flannigan pointed out to the writer the spot where Lane's cabin stood and the spring from which he secured his water. This spring is still known as the "Lane" Spring. Some of the foundation stones of Lane's cabin may still be seen on Mr. Flannigan's farm, a short distance northeast of the present residence. Mr. and Mrs. Flannigan are among the very oldest inhabitants of Kansas. They remember Lane well, and have many interesting reminiscences of the "Grim Chieftain," as he was called.

# Doniphan County Men in the War

**One-seventh of the Population at the Beginning of the Rebellion Bravely Marched to the Defense of Their Country—Eight Thousand People in the County in 1861 and Over One Thousand Went to the Front—Ten Kansas Companies Recruited Mostly in Doniphan County.**

When President Lincoln called for men to defend the integrity of the Union, in 1861, the citizens of Doniphan were prompt to respond. The call to arms was received with enthusiasm, and there was no time lost in opening recruiting headquarters. The people were indignant over the effrontery of the Southerners in firing on Fort Sumter, and they were ready and willing to lend a hand in putting down the rebellion.

When the war broke out, there was an estimated population of 8,000 souls—men, women and children—in Doniphan County. It is thrilling to record that all during the four years' bloody conflict, Doniphan was represented at the front by a brave lot of fearless fighters.

From the opening days of recruiting until the enlistments were finally closed, almost 1,200 men and boys had been enrolled for service in the war. Of course, all of those did not go at one time, because some who served in the late years of the war were too young to enlist when the first call to arms was sounded.

Altogether ten companies were entirely recruited in Doniphan County. Three companies went to the Thirteenth Kansas, one company to the First, one company to the Seventh, one company to the Eighth, three companies to the Fourteenth, and one company to the Tenth. Of the boys and men who went to save the Union some met death like heroes on bloody battlefields, others came home minus a leg or an arm, or carrying Southern bullets in their bodies, while many rose to high command through gallantry and sound military judgment.

The soldiers who fought in the Civil War from Doniphan County were noted in many reports for their intrepid valor, and a number returned from the war bearing testimonials from their commanding generals.

Comparing the population of Doniphan County at the time with that of counties in older and more thickly settled states, it is gratifying to note that the county was stronger numerically at the front in proportion to the number of the inhabitants.

When the call came for volunteers to protect the united nation in the early days, when the belligerent South had drawn arms against the government, Doniphan County contributed her share of men and brave boys. Men laid down the mattock, the shovel, and unhitched the oxen from the plow, and abandoned their farms and homes to heed the call of duty. With smiling faces and brave good-bys they shouldered muskets and marched away, many of them never to return, and some who did come back were in such crippled condition or so worn by hard service and sickness that years of suffering was the result and death proved a relief. Many of the following names are familiar and easily recalled by old-timers as heroes in those perilous times when the boys of blue were so severely tested as to their loyalty, inasmuch as it sometimes meant they would be lined up against a brother or near relative on the other side.

List of soldiers who were killed or died in the army, who enlisted from Doniphan County, giving rank and date of death as near as practicable. Arranged alphabetically, according to names:

Archer, Thomas—Private, Co. B, 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fayetteville, Ark., January 9, 1862.

Alexander, G. J.—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Springfield, Mo., Feb. 13, 1863.

Abbott, Samuel—Corporal, Co. I, 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died Dec. 17, 1861. (Place not known.)

Anstey, Simeon—Sergeant, Co. I., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fayetteville, Ark., Feb. 22, 1863.

Browning, A. J.—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died in hospital at Cane Hill, Ark., Dec. 15, 1862.

Burke, James—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861.

Beuler, J.—Sergeant, Co. A., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at home of fever.

Burd, W. C.—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Cane Hill, Ark., Dec. 25, 1862.

Bollinger, Levi G.—Private, Co. C., 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 26, 1861.

Cowger, William—Drummer, Co. B., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Camp Babcock, Nov. 6, 1862.

Cisna, James—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fayetteville, Ark., Dec. 19, 1862.

Cordominer, Victor—Corporal, Co. F., wounds received at Coffee Hill, Miss., Jan. 19, 1862.

Gibson, Henderson—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Springfield, Mo., March 9, 1863.

Gilmore, B. F.—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Missing at battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862.

Huline, Thomas—Private, Co. L., 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 19, 1862.

Hughes, R. L.—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died Feb. 16, 1862. (Place not known.)

Hatcher, Eli S.—Private, Co. G., 8th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at West Point Mo., Feb. 11, 1862.

Hinds, W. C.—Private, Co. H., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fayetteville, Ark., Jan. 11, 1863.

Hayes, Robert—First lieutenant, Co. I, 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died of disease at Corinth, Miss. (Date not known.)

Hammill, Edward—Private, Co. C., 8th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Drowned in Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth, October 11, 1861.

James, George A.—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died

What a common thing a flag is, but what an immortal thing The Flag is. The Flag when it means the starry emblem of our nation. The red denotes the blood which has been shed and will be shed to protect it; the white the purity of our government, and blue the courage and fortitude of our manhood.

10th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Wyandotte, March 26, 1862.

Collins, William H.—Private, Co. I., 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Killed at Coffee Hill, Miss., Dec. 5, 1862.

Dailey, John G.—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Springfield, Mo., Feb. 16, 1863.

Devine, George N.—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861.

Dresselmeyer, H.—Private, Co. G., 8th 8th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1863.

Dooley, Henry—Private, Co. C., 9th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died in 1862 (date and place not known).

Dooley, John G.—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died Feb. 16, 1864 (place not known).

Darby, ——— —Date, etc., not known.

Darbart, G. C.—Private, Co. I., 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died at St. Louis, Mo., October 31, 1862.

Egerton, V. E.—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Springfield, Mo., March 11, 1863.

Etherton, James—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Mellville, Mo., May 7, 1863.

Fox, Thomas — Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861.

Graham, J. H.—Corporal, Co. I., 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died from at Springfield, Mo., Feb. 8th, 1863.

James, John—Sergeant, Co. L., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862.

Kunderson, —— —Private, Co. G., 8th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863.

Luther, Alfred J.—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died March 22, 1863. (Place not known.)

Longworth, John—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861.

Lancaster, James—Private, Co. A., 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died at Bethel, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1862.

Lewis, Joseph—Private, Co. C., 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died at Corinth, Miss., Sept. 20, 1862.

Laird, F. J.—Private, Co. I., 7th Reg., Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died at Mound City, Ill., October 31, 1862.

Mansfield, R. R.—Wagoner, Co. B., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Supringfied, Mo., Feb. 5, 1863.

Mitchell, S. A.—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Grand Junction, Miss., Nov. 18, 1862.

Mailler, Thomas C.—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Springfield, Mo., Feb. 21, 1863, of fever.

Murray, B.—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Camp Babcock, Nov. 24, 1862.

Maitenger, Jacob—Private, Co. G., 8th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Tullahoma, Tenn., July 20, 1863.

Neese, William—Private, Co. C, 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fayetteville, Ark., Jan. 2, 1863.

Pry, Thaddeus T.—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fayetteville, Ark., Nov. 28, 1863.

Palmer, William H.—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died from wounds received at Springfield, Mo. (Date not known.)

Quick, William—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Camp Babcock, Nov. 28, 1862.

Ross, Charles G.—Private, Co. C, 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Camp Babcock, Sept. 7, 1863.

Riley, L. M.—Second lieutenant, Co. I., 13th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died from wounds received at Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862.

Reed, Eli—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861.

Rohl, Charles—Corporal, Co. I., 8th Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Missing at Chattanooga, Sept. 9, 1863.

Smith, Charles—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg., Kan. Vol. infantry. Died Sept 16, 1863. (Place not known.)

Stillwell, Stephen—Private, Co. A., 7th Reg. Kan. Vol. cavalry. Killed at Little Blue, Mo., Nov. 11, 1861.

Shelling, Francis—Private, Co. I, 7th Reg. Kan. Vol. cavalry. Was killed near Coffeyville, Miss., Dec. 5, 1862.

Shaw, Isaac—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died Sept. 7, 1863. (Place not known.)

Stewart, J. F.—Private. Died in spring of 1865.

Stewart, Stephen—Private, Co. C., 9th Reg. Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died in spring of 1865.

Sprouse, Benj.—Corporal, Co. G., 8th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

Schwope, G.—Private, Co. G., 8th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 23, 1863.

Silence, Levi—Private, Co. E., 10th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died in the Cherokee Nation, July 10, 1862.

Silence, C. W. M.—Private, Co. E., 10th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fort Scott, Kan., June 4th, 1862.

Speak, J. J.—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fayetteville, Ark., June 6, 1863.

Spearman, Uriah—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Cane Hill, Ark., Dec. 15th, 1863.

Stillwell, Wm. A.—Private, Co. A., 13th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Cane Hill, Ark., Dec. 4th, 1863.

Thorp, Simeon B.—Corporal, Co. I., 7th Reg. Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died at Corinth, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

Vickery, Eli T.—Private, Co. C., 13th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862.

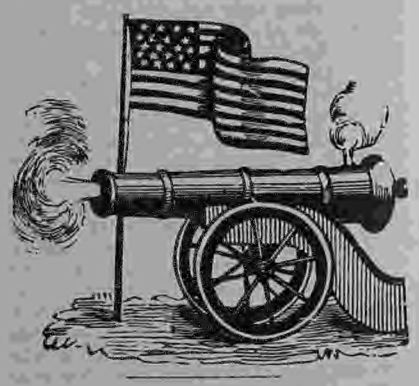
Wilson, Wm. C.—Private, Co. K., 10th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862.

Woods, Daniel—Private, Co. I., 7th Reg. Kan. Vol. cavalry. Died at Humboldt, Kan., Oct. 31, 1862.

Walker, E. S.—Private, Co. A., 1st Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died Sept. 27, 1863. (Place unknown.)

Warren, S. E.—Private, Co. C., 12th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., March 26, 1863.

Young, John—Private, Co. I., 13th Reg. Kan. Vol. infantry. Was killed at St. Joseph, Mo. (Date unknown.)



Mrs. Mary Saxton, mother of James A., Hiram, John A., Lloyd B., Mrs. J. O. Larzelere, Mrs. Henry H. Hickman, Mrs. James Jensen, and Mrs. John Mosier, died at her residence four miles southeast of Troy, at 11:30 Monday night, August 6, 1894, at the age of seventy-six years.

# Framed Four Constitutions

### Doniphan County Four Times Represented by Strong Delegations to Conventions Which Drafted the Fundamental Laws for the Territorial Government of Kansas Many Years Ago.

The constitution of a state is the connecting link between the government and the people. Without a sound and comprehensive foundation on which to construct the code of a state, the administration of its government would become a farce and a joke.

When a new country is opened for settlement within the domain of the United States about the first thing done to afford a basis for intelligent local government is the framing and adoption of a constitution. Until that has been accomplished, little or no progress can be made in maintaining law and order.

Since Kansas became a territory there have been four conventions held where representatives of the people met to frame constitutions. That was in the old territorial days, when might, rather than right, prevailed, both as to property rights and personal liberty. The slavery question was uppermost in the minds of almost everybody in the '50's and the discussions which took place engendered vicious rancor and aroused many personal hatreds which frequently resulted in violent crimes.

That was the state of affairs when the first territorial convention was called for Kansas and the selection of delegates from the different communities almost became a national issue, as the eyes of the country were focused this way to see what stand she would take on the slavery question. The exponents and opponents of the issue were determined on both sides, and the wildest excitement prevailed when the delegates were being selected.

The first territorial convention was held in Topeka in 1855, when Doniphan County was represented by G. A. Cutler, John Landis, D. M. Field and Charles W. Stewart. The deliberations of that body were long and occasionally marked by violent and acrimonious debate. The constitution that was adopted as a result of that convention was little more than a makeshift affair, and two years later a second convention was held in Lecompton, when Doniphan was represented by Thomas J. Key, Samuel P. Blair, James J. Reynolds, William Matthews, Daniel Vanderslice, Harvey W. Forman, B. H. Brock and A. Larzelere.

The following year a third convention was called to frame a new constitution at Leavenworth and this time Doniphan was represented by James H. Lane, William V. Barr, A. Larzelere, William Fleming, Hugh Robertson, Charles E. Perham, William D. Beeler and Joseph F. Hampson. The work of this body, while more tangible and definite than the two preceding ones, did not appear to accurately define the sentiments of the citizens of the territory, or a majority of them, so the fourth constitutional convention was held in Wyandotte in 1859.

This was the body which framed the document declaring Kansas a free state, and under which she was admitted to the Union. The Doniphan County delegation was composed of Robert J. Porter, John W. Forman, John Stiarwalt, Benjamin Wrigley and E. M. Hubbard. The Wyandotte constitution, as the document adapted by that convention has been known ever since, embodies all the principles calculated to insure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and is the constitution under which the government of Kansas is being administered at the present time.

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## Chronology of Doniphan County—1837-1854

(Contributed by Geo. J. Remsburg.)

(Rev. S. M. Irvin, who came to what is now Doniphan County as a missionary to the Indians in 1837, and was stationed at the old Presbyterian mission among the Sacs and Iowas, about two miles east and north of where Highland now stands, for many years, prepared a choronological sketch of Doniphan County, covering a period from 1837 to 1854. While visiting the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka, recently, the writer was permitted to examine the original manuscript of Rev. Irvin's sketch and copy of the notes are here given.)

1837. The Iowa and Sac and Fox Indians cross the Missouri river at Robidoux Trading Post (now St. Joe), and take possession of the northern part of Doniphan County. Missionaries came with them, among them being S. M. Irvin, Aurey Ballard and their wives. Wm. Hamilton joined them later in the same year.

1838. The government issues rations to the Iowas and Sacs on the banks of the Missouri River, a little above where Iowa Point now stands. Indian wars between the Iowas, Omahas and Sioux.

1839. Indian wars between the Iowas and Pawnees. Nine Pawnees slain near where Arago or St. Stevens now stands, in Richardson County, Neb.

1840. Wars with Sioux and Omahas and Iowas. Severe encounter near where Belleview now stands, in Nebraska.

1841. Permanent peace made with Omahas near the mouth of the Platte river. The government agents and missionaries take part in the peace negotiations.

1842. The first immigrant train of whites crosses the plains for Oregon, led by Peter Burnett; there were about twenty-five wagons, with families, and they passed through Doniphan County.

1843. The first printing press was brought from New York to the Iowa and Sac Mission. This was perhaps the first printing press brought west of the Missouri river. The first Presbyterian church, consisting of seven members was organized at the Iowa and Sac missions. Two elementary books were printed on the mission press, both in English and Indian.

1844. The second train of white immigrants of about twenty-five families, led by Capt. Neal Gillham, crossed the plains to Oregon. The first convert to Christianity from the Indians was attended with a revival among the whites that were in the country. Great floods in Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Three chiefs and two braves of the Iowas make a trip to Europe under the care of Geo. H. H. Melody, of St. Louis.

1845. The Mission boarding school building is commenced. The structure is 107 feet long, 37 feet wide and three stories high, built of brick and stone; the lumber was brought from Pittsburg, Pa. An industrial farm was opened and enlarged for the benefit of the Indians under the government agents.

1846. Mission buildings completed and the school opened with over forty scholars; the force at the agency farm increased and improvements enlarged. Benjamin Harding locates as an Indian trader near the present site of Highland. Peter Cadue, interpreter for the Kickapoos, locates.

1847. Year of the great gold excitement in California. Emigrants cross the plains in spite of the remonstrances of the government and the Indians. Peter Cadue moves from Wathena to Petersburg.

1848. Emigrants continuue with greatly increased force; not less than 4,000 wagons and teams with, perhaps, 20,000 men, traveled through Doniphan County; attempts were made on foot and with wheelbarrows. James F. Forman locates in Doniphan County.

1849. Emigrants continue, but with less numbers. A grammar of the Iowa language is printed at the Iowa and Sac mission, compiled by S. M. Irvin.

1850. Smallpox breaks out among the Indians; eleven cases in the mission school, with but one death. Cholera makes its appearance.

1851. Cholera rages along the river and among the Indians, with considerable mortality and causes great alarm.

1852. T. J. Sutherland makes an effort to establish a colony and settlement west of the Indian reserve on the Big Blue and Sandy rivers, contrary to the rules of the department at Washington and the laws of congress, but died at the mission during the summer. Trading posts established at Bellemont, Wathena and Elwood.

1853. Chiefs of the Iowa and Sac tribes go to Washington to make a treaty with the government in regard to their lands. Trading post established at Doniphan. The fortieth parallel between Kansas and Nebraska established by Capt. Thomas J. Lee of the topographical engineer corps of the U. S. army; J. P. Johnson established the initial point on the west bank of the Missouri and ran the line 100 miles west. Daniel Vanderslice established the boundary lines of the Iowa and Sac and Fox reservation.

1854. On May 10, a treaty was made with the President by which the Indians relinquished their rights to lands in Doniphan County. On June 24, the first meeting of the Squatters' Association at Whitehead, Kansas Territory organized. On November 24 the first election for a delegate to congress was held at the house of Benjamin Harding, at Wathena.

## THE GREAT BEND

"The Handbook to Kansas Territory and the Rocky Mountain Gold Region," by James Redpath, the celebrated historian, who resided in Doniphan in the pioneer days, and Richard J. Hinton, published in 1859, has the following speculations on the "Great bend," or, as the early French called it, the "grand detour" of the Missouri river, and the towns then situated therein, namely, Atchison, Doniphan and Sumner. "From twenty-five to thirty miles above Fort Leavenworth occurs the great western bend of the Missouri river, in which it is supposed that the commercial metropolis of Kansas will be situated. The Missouri is now, and for many years must be, the natural highway of Far Western commerce. Inasmuch, then, as the steamer landings at the great bend are the farthest points inland, and as the expense of transportation to the interior will be less from there than from any other territorial stopping places, it is reasonable to infer that an important commercial city will grow up therein. Three towns are contending for this—Sumner, Atchison and Doniphan. Their advantages are nearly equal. Atchison, at present, is the largest place, but it is the oldest also; Doniphan has undoubtedly the finest townsite on the river, but Sumner, with a rather poor site, has a Yankee population of untiring energy and unbounded enterprise and liberality. It is simply a question, therefore, of energy and cash. The contest will be practically ended before next New Year's day. Atchison will kill Sumner, or Sumner will "head off" Atchison; for these two towns are too close together to permit both of them to live, especially as they are within the limits of the same county, and in sight of each other's landing. As for Doniphan, an energetic town company, whom political differences need not prevent from working together harmoniously, and $50,000 or $100,000 in cash, might enable it, even now, to give its competitors a hard struggle; but, unless it can secure these aids, it will remain what it now is."

Cy Leland has workmen engaged preparing to make brick for the erection of a new elevator to take the place of the one lately destroyed. We hope it will be a substantial and extensive building.—Western Emigrant, published at Brenner, Kansas, June 8th, 1878.

James A. Pickel of White Cloud shot and killed a horse thief near that town in the spring of 1856.

# Retail Stores One of the Strong Assets of Doniphan County

### Local Merchants Are Progressive, Wide-Awake and Conduct Business on a Sound Basis—Handle Stocks Equal to Large Trade Centers.

Even the slightest reference to the sources that make for development in Doniphan County would require mention of our merchants and the progress they have made in the sixty years of Doniphan County history. It may be said without strain of phrase or fact that nowhere in any county of Doniphan's population will be found a more aggressive and prosperous list of merchants, nor a more liberal or public-spirited set of men.

Among them are progressive business men, who have made good in the affairs of life, and rank high in the commercial realm. It can be truly said that our business men are fully abreast of the times in every line and will compare with the best in the land. The stores of Doniphan County embrace the varied lines found in metropolitan towns, carrying stocks co-extensive with the demands of a busy and prosperous community. The stocks and assortments are unusually large and classy for a county of Doniphan's population and the general tone of the displays would reflect credit on much larger towns. The known volume of business done monthly is amazing, when compared with other counties of like population, but when one becomes familiar with its inside workings, all wonder ceases. There's a reason for Doniphan County's commercial supremacy—best told in the fertile farming community surrounding it and its modern and progressive stores.

We are moved to speak in glowing terms and from the inmost depth of our soul of the magnanimity and broad-mindedness of the merchants of our county who, man for man, will compare with the state's best enterprise and efficiency. To the business men the county owes much for its progress and prosperity, for they have contributed with generous hands to the general advancement along all lines. The Kansas Chief owes to them a debt of gratitude for their liberal endorsement of this special edition, without which such a publication could not have materialized.

Glad to speak of such liberality, and may they continue to grow and prosper as they have in the past, for they are deserving of the best that the community can bestow.

These business men are mostly native bred, inheriting the dominant traits of a noble race of Kansans, who have been useful in the varied avenues of business and social life. There are many who hail from other sections of the state and the great commonwealths of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Iowa and other states, and who are aggressive and progressive, and a fine type of citizenship. On the whole, Doniphan County's business men are the most cheerful boosters in the country, the most liberal in the state, and are not hide bound nor afflicted with an itching palm. They are prosperous and generous, give freely to all worthy enterprises that make for progress, and development.

They are in good fellowship with each other and have the force and determination behind them that must move things to greater heights in the commercial future of Doniphan County. Their get-together movement for the greater good of our county is very inspiring, indeed, and worthy of special commendation here.

The subsequent pages of this special edition bear in brief and recital of the leading people of our county, representing every line of business in the category.

Let any county of like population match the universal endorsement of this publication if they can, but for the present it clouds all records and establishes a new mark to be shattered if possible in future years. The strong array of business men represented here emphasizes the progressive spirit that dominates our people and speaks forcibly of the pluck and push of a truly enterprising group of business men who believe in their county and are worthy of the success they have achieved. As loyal and patriotic citizens of a great county they are entitled to the liberal patronage of our home people, for they stand for "home first, last and all the time," and show their faith by their generous deeds and contributions.

The Oldest State Bank in Kansas
Established 1869

The Atchison Savings Bank

Atchison, Kansas

Capital and Surplus
$250,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
T. M. WALKER, President
JOS. W. ALLEN, Vice-President
F. M. WOODFORD, Cashier
W. T. FOX, Asst. Cashier
W. A. CARLISLE
F. G. CROWELL

UNITED STATES, STATE AND COUNTY DEPOSITORY

# Doniphan County As a Financial Center

### Bank Deposits Are Increasing Here at the Rate of Many Thousands of Dollars Annually.

Progressiveness along sane lines, wise and scientific banking and the elimination of gambling chances have been responsible for the success which Doniphan County has achieved in a financial way, a success which is increasing business here at a greater rate of gain than in places where the population is many times greater.

Bank deposits here are growing at the rate of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. In laying claim to consideration as a banking center, Doniphan County can point to facts and figures showing a prominent position among the counties of Kansas. It is not only necessary that banks be sound, but it is also required that business of the banks be conducted wisely and with a knowledge of affairs and conditions which will insure to depositors a good return on money invested to the keeping of the bank and also the stockholders who back the institution—a return commensurate with the endeavors which they put forth and the amount of money which they invest in the undertaking.

The thrift and industry of a community makes it possible for banks to grow strong, and it is a necessary element to insure success. Were it not for this characteristic of our people our banks would not be able to attract to their institutions the savings of people of the community. Without executive ability and a wide knowledge of monetary affairs, however, this money could never have earned the income it has earned and is still earning. The money was invested by men who were capable, had the knowledge and followed conservative methods.

The men who conduct these banks have the confidence of the people and of the communities in which they live and are the bulwarks of society against ignorance, poverty and need. The farmer's crop would rot in the fields without their aid and means furnished to carry them to market, and ofttimes would never be grown without the same aid being furnished to plant them. With their assistance homes are built, in communities, small enterprises with capital furnished them, develop into larger ones, the village grows into a town, from a provincial town into a big city.

It is usual with men of wealth when they seek a community in which to invest their money, that they ask to be enlightened on her banking system. Also for the safe and profitable investment of their funds. They place the bank as the standard by which they gauge the worth of the community. If they learn that the men at the head of the financial institutions are conservative business men, they regard the community as a safe place for a large investment. The banks have done as much as any other agent in Doniphan County to make it an industrial and agricultural center. By their methods of doing business they have attracted capital to the county and have continued its prosperity.

The volume of the business transacted by the banks indicates the confidence reposed in them by the people. Doniphan County banks have weathered many financial panics during the years of their existence. They are on a solid business basis and enjoying the confidence of the community, for they are officered by some of the best business men of the county, while their directors are men who have been successful financially in whatever business they are engaged.

In the development of the country surrounding us, in fostering its industries, its agriculture and commerce, none have been more potent in their influence, more powerful in their aid, than these great financial institutions that we know of as state and national banks.

The banking system has always advanced along with other lines in progress. Originally a place of exchange at which the money of the nations found their equitable balance, and scales of value, the bank has grown successfully to be the place of temporary deposit, the source of well compensated loans and the repository of wealth equivalent certificates of which are afloat in the marts of the world, furnish a sensible and convenient means of the individual, the corporation and the nation's financial transactions. Banks are based upon the fundamental power of wealth, principal and interest, and are simply to the gold and silver of the world what the grist mills are to the wheat, corn and rye of the world, the place of concentration for a comparatively perfect distribution and consumption paid for their labor by the "Miller's toll" on the grist passing through the mills.

Of its banks Doniphan County may well be proud and it should support and encourage them to the utmost. Every citizen can have a part in this. Learn to save, if only a small part of the daily, weekly or monthly stipend. Become a depositor and investor in their securities, a landholder, and eventually a blessing to yourself, your country and your posterity.

## AN EXPENSIVE WATERMELON

### Shooting Put Ban on Petty Thievery.

One evening in August, about twenty years ago, or the first of September, the moon was shining, and it was a still, calm evening. I had at that time a large St. Bernard dog which, for some reason, was howling, now and then. My wife was asleep, nothing was stirring about, everything was perfectly still. Bang! went a gun, south of where I was, and someone was saying, "You've killed me—you've killed me!" Then I heard someone say, "I told you, if you came, I would shoot you." In a few minutes Mordica Rhue and his hired man came down past my house, calling for me. I went out and told them it was Zeigler shooting watermelon thieves. Rhue went on down, and I could hear him calling to Zeigler, "Don't shoot." After a time, Mordica and his man came back and informed me that Zeigler had shot six boys. Next morning, before I got up, Zeigler came up and wanted me to go down and see where the boys were when he shot them. He informed me that the boys came through a patch of corn and were so near to where he was sitting that had he shot at them then he was sure they would have been killed. Zeigler said to them, "Well, you came down to get it, did you?" At that they turned and ran back through the corn. After they were out of sight he shot. I counted six rows of corn mowed off, and there was a straw hat and blood on the ground, where one of the boys had fallen. I believe the doctor picked fifty-two shots out of his back, and it was several weeks before it was certain he would pull through. Zeigler was not arrested for the shooting, nor were there any more watermelons stolen for years afterward.

M. E. ZIMMERMAN.

# Famous Products of Doniphan County—Not all Fruit

**Men Famed In Many Walks of Life Have Claimed Old Doniphan County for Their Home at Some Time or Another—The Inventor of the Gatling Gun—Redpath, the Brilliant War Correspondent and Historian—Charles A. Stewart, Who Was Responsible for the Name of St. Joseph, Mo.—One Governor and Foreign Diplomat—Authors and Men Known for the Great Part They Played in State and National Legislation.**

Doniphan County had probably been the home of more distinguished people than any other county in the state. Dr. Richard J. Gatling, the inventor of the world-famous Gatling gun, lived at White Cloud for some time in the early days, and in 1857 was president of the White Cloud Town Company. It is claimed upon good authority that Doctor Gatling matured his famous invention in Doniphan County. Dr. J. C. Ayer, of patent medicine fame, was a resident of Doniphan County at one time, and in the early days, before the swamps and bogs had dried up, he sold enough "ague cure" to buy many good Doniphan County farms. Gen. James H. Lane, who afterward became United States senator, and achieved great notoriety, was a citizen of Donphan for some time, and in 1857 was president of the town company. Thomas A. Osborne, afterward governor of Kansas for two terms, and still later minister to Chili and Brazil, was an early resident of the county. Jerome B. Chaffee, who died a United States senator from Colorado, lived at Elwood at one time. Samuel Lapin, who attained to such notoriety in connection with the state treasurer's office, had his first residence in Kansas at White Cloud. Joel Holt, afterward a member of the supreme court commission, lived in Doniphan County at one time. George M. Beebe, at one time territorial secretary and acting governor, practiced law in Troy in 1859-60. Later he was a member of congress from New York. W. H. Smallwood, for two terms secretary of state, was for many years a citizen of Doniphan County. Ozias Bailey, who during the war was the heaviest income taxpayer in the state, was for a long time a prominent business man of White Cloud. D. W. Wilder, for four years state auditor, four years commissioner of insurance, and author of the "Annals of Kansas," made his first home in Kansas at Elwood. James Redpath, who afterward became famous as a war correspondent, and the originator of Decoration Day, published the "Crusader of Freedom," at Doniphan in 1858. Gen. Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, the first man who agitated the opening of Kansas for settlement, and a really famous character, sleeps in the old mission graveyard at Highland. Charles J. Jones, known as "Buffalo Jones," because of his efforts to perpetuate the buffalo, was formerly a citizen of Troy, and laid out an addition to the townsite. Col. David L. Payne, the original Oklahoma boomer, or "Father of Oklahoma," as he is more reverently called, was one of the early settlers of Burr Oak township, in Doniphan County, and represented the county twice in the state legislature during the early days. Charles W. Stewart, a Doniphan County man, first suggested the name of St. Joseph, Mo., and also several of the town's streets. James Horr, who lived at Troy for some time, had the distinction of having erected the first house in St. Joseph. Earl Marble, an early resident of Doniphan County, became an editor of the Waverly Magazine in 1872. Gen. J. W. Whitfield, register of the land office and delegate to congress, lived in Doniphan in the early days. Pole Pavey, mentioned in Mark Twain's book, was a resident of White Cloud in 1858, and piloted the "White Cloud" ferry steamer on the famous expedition up the Nemaha July 4, 1858. James O'Toole, who lived near Elwood in 1857, was reputed to be the oldest man in America, his age at that time having been 125 years. Col. Andrew G. Ege was a prominent Western character who lived in Doniphan County in the early days, and died there in 1876. Before coming to Kansas he was prominently identified with his adopted state, Maryland, as a legislator, member of the constitutional reform convention of 1850-51, presidential elector, etc. He was a great horseman and sportsman, and it was said of him that he had owned more dogs than any man in America. He was the first boomer of St. Joe. This is only a partial list of the distinguished people and noted characters who have lived in Doniphan County at one time or another.

"Acropolis"
Brand
Canned Goods
and
Package Foods
As Near Pertection as Can Be---the Cream of the Best.
Give them a trial—you will not be disappointed with the quality
Nave - McCord Mer. Co.
Wholesale Grocers and Importers
St. Joseph, Mo.

## DONIPHAN COUNTY AS A PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE AND MAKE A LIVING

**Schools, Churches and Everything Necessary for Contentment Have Been Provided By Progressive People for Our Present and Future Needs.**

As a place to live, to raise families and to enjoy the comforts of modern civilization, Doniphan County is unsurpassed.

We have schools, churches, public institutions and pleasure resorts which cannot be excelled by any county in this part of the state.

These are in keeping with the large business, retail and financial, which is transacted daily in this community.

The most vital interest in nearly every man's heart is his home and the things which intimately concern it, more so than the place in which he spends his working hours.

It is for the home that he goes out in the morning to labor all day, in the counting room, in the shop and on the street. It is the first incentive which prompts the erection of immense factories and office buildings. It is, then, whether the place is a pleasant one in which to live that the prospective settler naturally asks first in seeking a new location.

The claim is made for Doniphan County that no more desirable abode could be found in the broad land. Wise laws, carefully administered, guard the public health.

Health is the first requisite to comfortable living and everything has been done to assist a kind nature here in Doniphan County.

But this provided for, Doniphan County has not rested content. It has gone further and spent thousands of dollars for other things required by a civilization which is constantly becoming more exacting.

Churches, schools, public institutions have been provided for lavishly, but still judiciously. We have made this a good place in which to live, in which to strive for some of the better things in life than business success.

To excite in the minds of strangers a desire to investigate personally these claims and to recall to people here at home some of the things which may have passed unheeded, the Chief takes occasion here to set forth in picture and story why there are so many happy homes in this community.

The advantages for pleasure and recreation, for education, for the pursuit of their religious duties, as for the transaction of business, the Doniphan County facilities are unsurpassed by any county twice its size in this section of Kansas. In fact, not only in our business affairs, but in our pastimes, in our studies and in our ethical and moral relations the interests of our county are so closely entwined that we are one large union, working together in all our endeavors as a unity.

A glance at any map of the county will show why this is so. It will demonstrate more clearly than words can possibly do, why the people here can enjoy the advantages of a community many times its number in population and at the same time are not the victims of congested municipalities. Situated as it is, and being one of the richest agricultural counties in the state, it holds a pre-eminent position among the counties of Kansas.

Its schools and churches compare favorably with many counties of larger population. They were built with a view to increasing demands of the county with a substantial, continuous growth. The effect of this has been shown more markedly on the retail business of the community than in any other line of activity. It has been responsible for the development of old businesses as well as for the establishment of new ones and for the widening of the activities of the merchants. It must be said, however, that after undertaking the task and looking over the field, the impossibility of covering it thoroughly or even more than superficially, was soon realized.

As has been said, if this issue of the Chief will serve only to awaken sufficient interest to induce investigation of the truth of the statements contained herein, our aim shall have been accomplished.

The people of the county handle their public affairs with the same businesslike methods they do their private business.

The part that the women are playing in social advancement will be reviewed in the history of their club organizations.

The churches and schools will also be discussed and their history and achievement will be recorded here.

Doniphan County asks the stranger to investigate the claim that it is a good place in which to live and make a living.

## THOMAS CONE LAMBORN

Thomas Cone Lamborn was born at Woodstock, Champaign County, Ohio, on January 14th, 1862. His boyhood and early manhood, so far as we know, was spent in the Buckeye State, and for the most part in the little village where he was born; but at the age of twenty-two he exhibited the first symptoms of business foresight by removing to our own beloved land of sunflowers, and locating on a homestead a few miles north of what is now known as Lenora, Kansas. Here he lived in a dugout, and pursued the vocation of a farmer for a period of two years.

At the expiration of that time, he was offered a position in St. Joseph, Mo., on the Herald, of which publication Colonel Tracy was then editor. Mr. Lamborn evidently did not remain in St. Joseph long, as only a short while later, he was back in Kansas, editing the Strong City Independent. In his early days, the subject of our sketch must have set two years as the limit of his sojourn in one place, as next we hear of him in Elma, Iowa, where he remained two years and published a paper. Next he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, where he stayed two years and got out a directory. From Sioux City Mr. Lamborn went to West Point, Mississippi, which he made his headquarters for one year while traveling for the "Commercial Appeal" of Memphis

In 1893, he engaged with the Kansas City Journal and has been connected with them since.

Mr. Lamborn's family consists of his wife, one daughter, Mrs. A. M. Southard of Oklahoma City; four sons, Carroll C., Paul D., Frank P., and Guy D. The family resides at 14 South Nineteenth street, Kansas City, Kan.

# Railroads Helped Doniphan

**Much of the Progress and Development of Doniphan County Is Directly Due to the Enterprise of the Railroads, Which Simplified the Transportation Problem and Brought the People Nearer to the Markets of the Country.**

Much of the progress and development of Doniphan County is directly credited to the several railroads which traverse the county in most all directions. Until the railroads made their appearance in the county development was slow and facilities for transportation were crude and uncertain.

Now, however, things are entirely changed. Railroads run in all directions and it is the fault of the people if they do not avail themselves of all the accommodations furnished by the railroads and required by law. It is notable that the train service through Doniphan County is as fast and as regular as that of any other section of the state.

With the advent of the first railroad in Doniphan County things took on a perceptible change. It was found that farm products could be more cheaply and more speedily gotten to the outside markets than under the old system of hauling by wagon. Consequently things began to liven up somewhat. The arrival of one road was soon followed by others until now there are two big trunk lines and an interstate road running through the county.

In the first days of the railroads many people looked upon such institutions with suspicion because of the fact that they were supposed to represent huge combinations of capital that had for its object the sole desire to cheat the farmer and the workingmen. That erroneous idea was soon shattered when the roads began to spend money liberally for construction, maintenance and operation. Depots were built, tracks were laid and extended, and hundreds of men employed who brought money into the county which otherwise would never have made its appearance there. An enormous amount of money has been expended by the roads annually, and the people now realize the roads have been a great advantage and are largely instrumental for the prosperity of the county today.

In addition to all the numerous benefits derived from the railroads, as enumerated above, it might be appropriate to mention the fact that the roads have lifted a heavy burden off the shoulders of the taxpayers of the county by the payment of taxes for the support of the county, the townships and school districts through which they pass. Official figures show that the management of the railroads pay about one-tenth of all the taxes required to be raised for the conduct of the county business and the support of its institutions.

The Burlington & Missouri River road (originally called the Atchison & Nebraska) traverses the entire side of Iowa Township and runs almost through the middle of Center and Wayne. The passenger trains on this road are as good as any in the country and make the fastest time of any road in the northern part of the state. Ever since the road started the company has been at considerable expense at different times to maintain the road on account of the washing of river banks. Yet all the breaks were promptly repaired and the service resumed with the least possible delay.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island (originally the St. Joseph & Denver City) runs through the center of Washington, Center and Wolf River Townships and does a lively business. Even should there be river navigation, the greater part of this territory would be remote from it at any season and would be cut off altogether during the winter months.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad runs through practically the same country as the St. Joseph & Grand Island, as far as Troy Junction, where it strikes off to the southwest, passing through the corner of Wolf River Township and dingonally through Union Township, almost straight from corner to corner. Atchison was formerly the nearest market to the people of that corner of the township, but since the coming of the railroad things are changed.


## To the People of Doniphan County, Greeting:

Anything in China, Glassware, Aluminum, Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, and housefurnishings that you require and and cannot find in any of your good local towns—come to us and we will try to please you.

**Regnier & Shoup Crockery Co.**
110-112 North Fifth Street
St. Joseph, Missouri



## Drinkard-Sager-Vallery Company

## LIVE STOCK

**The Leading Firm at the South St. Joseph Market**

OFFICE
John P. Emmert
Jas. C. Sager
CLAIMS
Geo. P. Phipps

CATTLE
J. J. Drinkard
C. A. Vallery
W. O. Gore
W. B. Richardson
C. M. Townsend
John Hubbard

HOGS
J. E. Berryman
E. E. Blakely
SHEEP
W. H. Miller

**PHONE SOUTH 110**

**After Office Hours Ask Central for Party Wanted**



## The Kansas State Agricultural College

**Offers Courses of Instruction in All the Branches of the Following Studies**

Agronomy
Animal Husbandry
Bacteriology
Botany
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Dairy Husbandry
Domestic Science
Domestic Art
Engineering
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Horticulture
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Road Building
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Steam and Gas Engines

Farmers' short course and Mechanics' short course, January 5 to March 17, 1915. For further information address

H. J. WATERS, President,
Kansas State Agricultural College.


## WHY YOU SHOULD BUY AT HOME

**You Depend on Your Neighbors, and They Depend on You, So Don't Send Out of Town for What You Can Get Here Just as Well.**

The mail order houses are the vampires that attack the small towns. They suck the blood of trade from the town merchant, thereby injuring the business of the town, and they take that nutrition which should remain in the town, and gorge themselves with it. They are after the money; they don't care where it comes from, and they reck little how they get it. Their business is hoodwinking, and in this they have developed such fitness that it might properly be called a science, if it were anything for the good of humanity. They receive good money in return for an inferior grade of goods which, of course, would be an obvious injustice, even if it were not a blow to the town merchant, and a direct knock on his business.

You live in the town. You make your living in the town. Your townspeople trade with you if you are in any kind of business or profession, and if you are an employe your salary is dependent upon the success of your employer, who is in turn dependent upon the townspeople. If you are a farmer, you market your produce in the town, and in so doing you make many friends among the bankers and merchants. If you have hard luck—if you have a bad crop year and your bills pile up—these bankers and these merchants of this little town, knowing your reputation for honesty and your thrift, will carry you over until the next crop is harvested. Then, when you need some article that you can buy in the town, does your conscience feel perfectly clear when you send for it instead to a mail order house? All people are more or less dependent upon the rest of humanity, and the extent of this dependence measures the degree of civilization. In those less civilized countries where almost the sole occupation is farming, the people furnish their own food and their own clothing, getting both of these necessities from their crops, and they do without even those smaller luxuries which we have come to regard as necessities. They are almost wholly independent. But in a big American city of today everybody is dependent. There is a barber to shave you, a bootblack to shine your shoes, a manicurist to trim your finger nails, a tobacconist to sell you cigars, a merchant to sell you clothing, a restaurateur to furnish you with food, and a hotel to provide for your comfort and your rest. You make your visits by street car, and you tell your wants by telephone. Upon these things you are dependent, and these things are dependent upon you. Is it right for you to depend upon the town for your welfare, and not in turn have a desire for the welfare of the town? In fact, are you using good business judgment? The town's welfare means your welfare. If the town helps you, you should help the town. Work together—that is the slogan to use. It is not only true when said of a government: "United we stand, divided we fall;" it is true of any organization. It is true of a town. Unity, concerted effort, is the secret of success.

The above argument is strong enough to be sufficient. But there are other arguments against the mail order business that are just as strong. Why does anybody patronize a mail order house? The answer is easy: either because he thinks he is getting the same goods that he could get in his home town at a lower price, or because he is dense enough to think that he can get something for nothing, or because he is just a plain, natural-born, unvarnished fool. In regard to the first reason—the belief that mail order houses sell cheaper—the following true story is interesting:

A farmer who happened into Winzer Bros. hardware store the other day, asked the price of a saw in the showcase.

"Two dollars and seventy-five cents," said Mr. Winzer.

"H'm," said the farmer, "I can get the same kind of a saw from Rears & Sawbuck for $2.50."

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," said Mr. Winzer, after a moment's thought, "I'll sell you that saw for $2.50, providing you let me sell it to you exactly as the mail order house would."

The farmer accepted the proposition.

"All right," said Mr. Winzer, "here's the saw; now give me your $2.50."

The farmer did so.

"Now, if you were buying this saw from the mail order house you would, of course, have to write to them. That would cost you 2 cents for a stamp, and you would use about 1 cent's worth of paper. That's 3 cents more that you must give me to apply on the saw."

The farmer produced three pennies.

"And the express would be just 30 cents."

The farmer hesitated. He had begun to see a light. Then he produced 30 cents and slowly handed it over.

"Now," said Mr. Winzer, "you have paid me just $2.86 for your saw—11 cents more than I would have charged you."

The farmer grinned sheepishly and thoughtfully. Then he started out, but Mr. Winzer called him back.

"No; you must live up to the terms of your agreement," said Mr. Winzer, "you agreed to let me sell you that saw just as a mail order house would. Give me the saw."

The farmer did so, seemingly puzzled.

"Now," said Mr. Winzer, come back in six weeks, and I will let you have it. It would take you six weeks to get it from a mail order house."

The farmer hesitated a moment, as if trying to think of something to say, then he turned and walked slowly out, scratching his head.

Moral: It pays to patronize merchants at home who advertise.

# Seven Ages of Man

**What He Is Up Against From the Cradle to the Grave—The Chances Are Against Him Working Out His Own Salvation, Either Here or Hereafter—Trouble Ushered in With Himself and It Keeps Piling On Until He Is Ushered Out to the Great Beyond.**

**All Through Life the Gods, and More Often His Own Earthly Species, Are Ready to Give Him the Harpoon—No Matter What He Does or How He Does It, His Motives Are Impugned—Rocky Road From Start to Finish.**

When the animal of the species called man comes into this world, he does so without his own consent. He's not to blame very much for that, as he had very little to do about making arrangements for his arrival.

When he goes out of this world he leaves without his own consent, unless he uses a shooting iron, jumps in the river, takes happy powders, or follows the hemp rope route to the happy hunting grounds.

During his brief sojourn here on earth the person called man runs up against most everything from the cradle to the grave. There are contraries and misunderstandings on all sides—the whole world must appear to him to be populated with the full membership of the knockers' club.

It might be possible for man to get by without running up against a barbed wire fence on every stage of the journey, if he could arrange his own itinerary from the start. But such is not to be. He's so helpless at first that all the girls dote on him as an angel. It's great to be an infant if we only knew how to handle the dope while we're in that primitive stage of life.

Pretty soon, when the man sheds the swaddling clothes, the angel gag gets to be ancient history, and he is greeted with, "You imp." Along about the time where man figures it is high time for him to wear long pants the lady "adorers" tell him that he is an "imp of the devil." Later on, in his adolescence, when the first suspicion of spinach appears on his angelic mug he is figured out as a fresh brat and a young reptile by the men folks, but occasionally he is the flower of the garden to the very young ladies.

Then when Mr. Man comes home from college in the prime of young manhood, he is the whole works, providing he does not return with his trousers turned up 'most to the knees, and display other evidences of being a mollycoddle. After a few brief moments of welcome the "old man" puts it up to him that it's about time he quit being a butterfly and start to make a living for himself.

Well, he tackles some kind of a job pretty soon, because mamma can't locate the dough from papa's jeans to stake him to spending money any more. Then the anvil chorus get their hammers out. The members are all ready to find fault with what he does, no matter how good he does it. After a while he grows a little bit older and, maybe, is getting along in life. So he naturally begins to look around for a partner that he can support. The girls are on the job right away, and if he should fail to marry them all, the good gods protect him ever afterwards.

Mr. Man is forty now, and he takes unto himself a wife. He has become callous to all the hard knocks, the human knocks and the knockers' knocks by this time. He has most likely been fairly successful in a business way, but the old maid contingent will never forgive him for overlooking them. He doesn't care, because he knows from the bottom of his heart that it is coming. He should not be so gay in his youthful days. If he raises a family he is accused of being an anti-race suicide maniac and a fool, and if he doesn't he gets knocked from the other angle of life. Everybody is watching him now. Even his wife fails to take kindly to the idea of his staying away from home a few hours at night, and then sneaking in when he thinks she's asleep, while she has her weather eye open, waiting to frisk his pockets, before he even gets sound in slumber. Poor Man!

Then the report gets out that he is spending too much money for a man of his means. If he gets caught raising a check he is sent by the court to look out through the bars, instead of looking into one occasionally. Should man disappoint his "friends" in any of these situations, there is sure something wrong with him. If he is found to be a poor man, he is a poor manager who has been lazy all his life and failed to lay up a competency for his family. If he isn't a poor man and shows evidences of wealth, he is classed as dishonest. If he is in politics and makes money, anyway, he is considered a grafter, and if he doesn't get the money he is a cheap skate and a double crosser. If he is not interested in politics he is classed as lukewarm for the interests of his country and an undesirable citizen. Then it is where his troubles begin worse than ever.

At the age of seventy Mr. Man is supposed to have some of this world's goods. If he is a member of the church he is classed as a hypocrite and persons with disease of the vocal organs tell vicious tales about him being a backslider. However, if he does not belong to the church he is a sinner and is "damned," whether he likes it or not. If he doesn't kick in with contributions to all manner of social and religious grafts, he is in his dotage and a miser, and if he does, he is a fool, so what's the odds. He gets it both ways, coming and going.

When Mr. Man first gave us a lusty greeting, everybody wanted to kiss him—the little lamb of a darling. But before he gets through with the final shuffle, everybody feels like booting him along to the other side. If he dies young the newspapers predict that he had a great future—providing his folks are wealthy or in politics. Should he live to a ripe and mellow old age and happen to have done nothing for his country, everybody condemns him and the newspapers forget him. Some of the skeptical people predict that the most sensible thing for mortal man to do would simply appear to be to do nothing, amount to nothing, don't take a hand in either politics or poker, let religion alone and forget that there was such a thing as public opinion.

Man came into the world on chariot wheels. Later these circular things get to his head and occasionally into his pocket. He is a natural-born kicker, and gets a slice of his own favorite game before he makes the final kick-off. It is often said that by the time he is a yearling he is usually boss of the ranch, but it must be remembered that he is only a maverick at that age. By the time he is a five-year-old the "old man" has placed his hickory brand upon his hide, where it is likely to remain until he gets old enough to scrape it off. These are the happy days when Mr. Young Man stays awake nights figuring out how long it will be until he can lick anything—even his "old man."

Along about the first quarter of his first "moon" Young Mr. Man is sent to school and soon enough he learns to play hooky and go swimmin' in the good old hole. He is seven by this time, and can do a stunt at yelling that would paralyze the throttle of a locomotive. He has not lost his appetite by a jugful, but can make a pile of grub disappear with as much finesse as a nigger could skin a coon. His disposition is like that of an inverted angel. He gets a cut on his toe swiping apples from a neighbor's orchard, and when the "old man" gets his glims on the traces of the barbed wire, Young Mr. Man does not sit down to eat for a whole week, as he finds it more comfortable standing up to the chuck.

The "plant" of green apples which the neighbor lost are safely hidden away, but when the toe—and another section of his anatomy—gets limbered up again, Young Mr. Man proceeds to get rid of some of the "swag." He feeds his face with the "green goods" behind the barn, and then wonders where the pains come from during the middle of the night. He daren't "holler," because old Mrs. Man is alive to his game and lets him suffer in silence rather than put the old man wise to the location of the neighbor's missing apples. How he does wish the sun would call the hands out about 2 o'clock in the morning. Then he could play the Good Man, get up and try to escape his misery.

Along about the age of twelve he is stricken with that terrible disease known as "puppy love." The little girl sitting next him in class is the first object of his affections. He swears she shall be his or he cannot survive. She sees a "nicer boy," after she has devoured all his candy, which he had bought with pennies carefully saved from what he had held out on Old Mrs. Man when she sent him to the grocery store. But the worst is yet to come for Young Mr. Man. When the pin feathers begin to make their appearance on his countenance, he

"Sees a maiden fair with sun-kissed hair
Go tripping down the street;
Her face serene, her age sixteen,
My, my, but she looked sweet,
The rustle of her skirt
It hit his heart,
And knocked him off his feet."

That was the beginning of Mr. Man's real troubles. Enthralled by the charms of this angel-goddess, he forgets the promise to wear soft shirts for ball-game purposes. He figures on the hard boiled egg shirt right away and is off home to "dress up." All resplendent in the chalk front, he sails forth to "land" the queenie, but she happens to be with another boy about her own age. Young Man chases the couple surreptitiously and vows vengeance on the rival. He's going to get his goat yet. The queenie is all unmindful of his desperation, but he takes notice that she is casting innocently shy glances over her shoulder when the "other fellow" isn't looking. The next day young Mr. Man meets the ephemeral affinity and she invites him to take her to the moving pictures. Horrors, he hasn't got a nickel!

This is the age when Young Mr. Man knows it all, and blames everything on somebody else. He knows more than any sea captain, any general or the president of any college. In fact, his mother must dance to his music. He has "won out" a whole bunch of affinities at different times during the week, but they handed him the "mit" very promptly whenever he couldn't come across with the dough for the ice cream baker. He is heartbroken every other day and is making desperate efforts to finance his lady love's desires. He is eventually making such a nuisance of himself that the old man packs him off to college. Well, Man comes back full grown, and after some gentle hints about getting a job, he finally lands one. The old flames are all forgotten. He wants to save up enough to get married and hasn't got any time spending money in trifles. They hammered some sense into him on the football field in that college.

Along in after years he meets one of the juvenile flames who is on the job for a man now because she feels she's getting old. There are several other girls who knew him when they were young and they are still single. So there is a right for the "silly boy" they turned down, and he gives them the grand go-by for the little one that was faithful to him when she was eleven and he was twelve. Even if he did ditch her for a blonde with blue ribbons in her pig tails at the time he felt that Madeline would forget it.

After awhile Mr. Man's house is visited by a span of young strangers whom they christened Kate and Duplicate. Next year, or so, come along Peter and Repeater, and the finishing touches were put on the happy family by the arrival of Max and Climax. They sure enough came in bunches and got the old man guessing for fair. He saw it was a case of hustle, and preferred to do that than stay at home and listen to the humming birds. There was enough found for all, but it took all the old man's means to start them off in life.

He is sure enough getting to be Old Man now. He hustles for a grubstake with all the sanctity of a millionaire. He buys a farm and runs up against the petty mortgage grafter and later is short changed by the light-weight buyer at the grain elevator. Then Old Man went into politics and got a ne-plus-ultra dose of the double cross. He received the nomination for a county office all right, and then his friends turned around and defeated him. He is back on the old farm now and it never looked better to him in all the days of his life.

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# The Ocean-to-Ocean Highway

## Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway Extends Through the County From Elwood to Highland—Lambert A. Libel, of Wathena, President of the State Bank, Senator Walter E. Wilson of Washington, Kansas, and A. Q. Miller, Editor of the Belleville Telescope, Are Members of the Executive Committee.

The Kansas division of the Pike's Peak ocean-to-ocean highway is one of the greatest assets Doniphan County, as an entire community, possesses. It traverses the county in almost a straight line from the town of Elwood to Highland and thence to the county line.

Many of the wide-awake citizens of Doniphan County have often wondered if the entire people realize what an

J. S. Norman

advantage it is to have the great ocean-to-ocean highway pass right through the country. Locally it is more generally known as the Rock Island highway, which is officially the Kansas division of the trans-continental road from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Rock Island highway is now on the map of Kansas from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the Colorado state line, and it is likewise on the official map of the American Automobile Association and is certified to by the Automobile Blue Book and other national authorities. It is a great thing for the county and state that our roads have been found in such good shape that the geographical conditions could not be negatived when it came to the selection of a route from coast to coast.

There is no question about the wisdom of the promoters of the ocean-to-ocean highway who decided to have it run through Doniphan County. These men knew their business. The popularity of the Rock Island highway has already been established, and, in the future, it is destined to be the great central route across the continent. It

L. A. Libel

has the shortest mileage and traverses the most pronounced sections of agricultural diversity and industrial activity. The commercial conditions along the route are so vigorous that tourists may readily see that Doniphan County and the rest of the northern tier of Kansas counties through which the Rock Island highway passes are very much awake and always alive.

That part of the highway which passes through Doniphan County touches several of the important towns, and autoists from East and West may see for themselves what a great stretch of country these same towns have for feeders. The people of Doniphan County may take pardonable pride in having something worth while to show the tourists, and they are only too glad to do it. They realize the opportunities that lie at their doors for convincing the world that Doniphan County is the garden spot of the Middle West.

Although not yet two years old, the Rock Island Highway Association has done a lot of effective work in promoting the cause of good roads and advancing the interests of the state and the different counties through which the new public highway goes. The association was formed in Belleville, Kansas, early in 1913, at the invitation of A. Q. Miller, and the new company at once inaugurated an energetic campaign to make the Rock Island highway the connecting link in the great East and West national trans-continental highway.

In mapping out the route, a pencil mark was made across the northern tier of Kansas counties from east to west, and, within a year, the road was developed into a popular cross-state route, and merged into a national highway. The route has been mapped and logged in the Automobile Blue Book and official markers have been erected and pole-painted across the state from the eastern line to the western border. Every county included in the route has recognized the highway as a county road, which insures it legal support and funds with which to keep it in repair.

The first official inspection trip over the Rock Island Highway from St. Joseph to Colorado Springs and Denver was made in September, 1913. The party left St. Joseph on the morning of the 23d, and four days were required to make the trip to Denver. Governor Hodges accompanied the party and there was considerable speech-making and boosting along the route. State Highway Commissioner Gearhart, the secretary of the State Automobile Association, and officers of the Rock Island Highway made up the official party.

The St. Joseph Auto Club and the St. Joseph Commerce Club, both of which organizations were potential factors in having the highway association formed, as well as a number of newspapers, were represented by cars which made the first official trip over the road Beginning at the Grand Island bridge which spans the Missouri River between St. Joseph and Elwood, the official route through Doniphan County and across the state is as follows: Elwood, Wathena, Blair, Troy, thence one mile south to the south side of the old fair grounds, then west past John Berrys, W. L. Privitt's, William and Thomas Dawes, then to Devereux's corner and south two miles to R. H. Ladwig's corner, then west through Bendena to Syracuse school at Jack Joyce's and John Mayme's corner, then north one-half mile to corner where Jake Stout, William Webb, W. P. Dittemore and Pat Kirwan live, then one-half mile west and one mile north to Severance, and along the main road straight north to Highland, passing the beautiful and spacious farm residence of Charles I. Moyer, also the farms of Jake Francis and J. H. Thomas, and the farm homes of Jonn Meese and Dr. R. C. Miller, and from there past the Winona school house to the county line.

Leaving Doniphan County, the route lies through Hiawatha, Fairview, Sabetha, Oneida, Seneca, Baileyville, Axtel, Beattie, Home City, Marysville, Hanover, Washington, Morrowville, Haddam, Belleville, Scandia, Courtland, Formoso, Montrose, Mankato, Lebanon, Bellaire, Smith Center, Athol, Kensington, Agra, Phillipsburg, Stuttgart, Prairie View, Almena, Norton, Oronoque, Dellvale, Clayton, Jennings, Dresden, Selden, Rexford, Gem, Colby, Goodland, and from there to Limon, on the Colorado side of the line.

The citizens in the towns along the route gave the official party an enthusiastic welcome and felt gratified that the highway had been mapped out to come their way. The roads of the county were in fairly good shape, and this fact was commented on by the members of the official inspection party. Since then, however, the great advantages of having the highway run straight through Doniphan County have become more apparent to the people and the county officials are bending their efforts to have the Doniphan section of the Rock Island Highway equal or better than that of any other county in the state.

At the present time the road is in fine shape, with the exception of that strip from the St. Joseph bridge along the Elwood bottoms to Wathena. In dry season, this part of the highway is invariably as good as any other stretch through the country, but it gets to be a tough proposition in bad spring weather, when the gumbo becomes sticky.

However, the Doniphan County commissioners, in connection with the boosters of the county and the commercial bodies of St. Joseph, are laying plans to devise the best methods by which permanent improvement may be made on the road along the Elwood bottoms. Commissioners Charles Kibler, Frank H. Drosselmeier and Theodore Teufler have the matter in hand, and they will be depended upon to effect material improvement in the bad spots on the highway.

### GILBERT N. KYSAR

Gilbert N. Kysar, at present probate judge of Sherman County, Kansas, will be remembered by many as a successful and well liked school teacher of a few years ago. For the last ten years he has been a leader in all lines of endeavor in western Kansas, and his popularity was attested last fall, when he was elected to the responsible place he now holds, by a flattering majority over all of his opponents.

Mr. Kysar is a native of the state of Iowa. He was born in Brighton, Washington County, Jan. 13, 1870, and when seven years old he came to Kansas with his mother and two older brothers, settling near Herrington, where he resided continuously until the last winter. Mr. Kysar received his education in the public schools, and after completing his studies, began his life's work as a teacher. He was employed not only satisfactorily, but very successfully for ten years in Phillips and Ellis counties.

In the year 1905 he located in Goodland, Sherman County, and for eight years was manager of the Kysar Realty Company. There he prospered beyond his expectations, making for himself a comfortable fortune and gaining the respect of the entire community. He is a member of the executive committee of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway for Sherman County, Kansas, and gave much of his time and efforts to this project.

Judge Kysar is one of the best boosters for good roads there is in the state. He is of the firm belief that this section is to be not only the geographical center of the country, but the commercial center as well, and consequently he wants the roads placed in proper shape. He has succeeded in placing Sherman County in the fore-front in this respect, and due largely to his efforts, the roads in that community are among the best along the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway in Kansas. Judge Kysar boosts not only for good roads, but for all improvements in general in his community. He has succeeded in beautifying many places of interest in that county. Judge Kysar is a conscientious worker and a fine type of upright, fearless progressive citizen.

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The executive committee of the Rock Island Highway Association is composed of a lively body of representative business men and good roads boosters. The Doniphan County member is Lambert A. Libel, president of the Farmers' State Bank of Wathena, and one of the most enterprising business men in the state. The other members are George R. Adams of Hiawatha, C. A. Busser of Seneca, C. J. D. Koester of Marysville, Walter E. Wilson of Washington, M. L. Hill of Belleville, W. W. Spencer of Kankato, W. H. Nelson, of Smith Center, and formerly postmaster of that place; R. Frank Stinson of Phillipsburg; E. W. McNeilly of Norton, W. P. Noone of Jennings, A. B. Person of Selden, F. A. Louis of Colby, and Gilbert B. Kysan of Goodland.

The officers of the Rock Island Association are C. W. Cole, of Norton, president; C. F. Travelute of Marysville, vice-president, and A. Q. Miller of Belleville, secretary-treasurer. The headquarters of the association are in Belleville in the office of the Telescope, of which paper Mr. Miller is editor. There is an immense amount of work connected with the position of secretary-treasurer, as loads of literature and descriptive pamphlets of all kinds are constantly being sent out from there. This extensive advertising all falls on the shoulders of Secretary Miller, who performs it gratuitously and as a labor of love. Mr. Miller is a great hustler in the goods roads cause, as experience has taught him that they are one of the best assets any county or state could have. His efforts in behalf of the cause have been recognized by the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association, of which the Rock Island Highway is a connecting link. Mr. Miller has been a regular attendant at the meetings of the national body, and is now its first vice-president.

The Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway runs through eleven states in its path from coast to coast. Commencing in New York, the route lies through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California. It is soon to become a portion of the 50,000 miles of national highways about to be adopted by Congress, and is the culmination of the nation-wide campaign for better roads throughout the United States. While we do not pose as a prognosticator, we will predict that this line will be surfaced or paved by state and nation before many decades.

L. L. Strong

### L. L. Strong

Another man who is interested in the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway through Doniphan County is L. L. Strong, one of the most progressive citizens of Troy. Mr. Strong is that type of citizen that realizes that very little advancement can come without the foundation of good roads to start with. He is a son-in-law of T. P. Gordon of St. Joseph, president of the Commercial Club. One of Mr. Strong's ancestors, Henry Boder, his grandfather, established the first bank in Troy in 1870, which was known as the Bank of Troy and sold to the Norman boys, March 5, 1906, and was soon nationalized and is now the First National Bank.

### C M. Finley

Mr. C. M. Finley, who is engaged in the abstract business in Troy, is likewise a booster for the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway. As an old-time citizen of Troy Mr. Finley advances the opinion that in the near future there will be a mighty volume of business passing over the highway, such as can scarcely be comprehended at this time. He believes that he is in a position to foresee what he predicts.

### W. H. Spencer

W. H. Spencer, the leading jeweler of Mankato, Kansas, has long advocated the advantage of having good roads. He fully realized the business advantages that a town would have if the principal roads leading to it were put in the best possible condition and then kept that way. While Mr. Spencer is fully cognizant of the value of good roads to the merchant; he knows, of course, that the farmer is more directly and primarily benefited by having the roads leading to his principal trading point kept in good shape. So when the Kansas division of the trans-continental road from the Atlantic to the Pacific was mapped out to go through Mankato, it is no wonder that such an early advocate of better roads as Mr. Spencer was for it good and strong. And he was for it not alone on account of his interest in good roads, but because he realized the advantages that Mankato and Jewell County would derive by having a great transcontinental highway through the.r county.

W. H. Spencer

### W. P. Noone

W. P. Noone, the popular and progressive hardware and implement dealer, of Jennings, Kansas, lives in a section of the state where good roads are the rule rather than the exception. But, of course, there is always room for improvement, as Mr. Noone has often said; and where it is advisable to make road improvements, he has always contended that those improvements should be made according to the best methods and as permanent as possible. Mr. Noone has been a good roads booster for many years and has always taken an active interest in all good roads movements. While the town of Jennings is not very large in population, it is on the map of the Kansas division of the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, big and strong. And in a great measure this is due to W. P. Noone, who, realizing what an asset it would be to his town, was for it with the same unremitting enthusiasm that he has for all good roads propositions.

W. P. Noone

### A. Q. Miller

When the Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway is mentioned in Kansas, one naturally thinks of A. Q. Miller, editor of the Belleville Telescope, as he is the original sponsor for the project in this state. Mr. Miller's interest and work in this connection has been so pronounced that his office was designated the official headquarters of the Highway Association in Kansas. Tourists and members of the association are given the glad hand when they stop at the Telescope office and given such hospitable treatment that they deem it worth the price just to meet the genial and enthusiastic editor. Scarcely an edition of the Telescope is issued without reference to the highway, which is dear to the heart of Mr. Miller. A. Q. Miller is widely known throughout his section of Kansas as one of the most valuable citizens, and his endeavors in other lines are just as worthy and commendable as in the good roads movement. His paper, The Telescope, is the best paper in Belleville and is patronized by practically every inhabitant.

A. Q. Miller

### Billy Nelson

Billy Nelson of Smith Center, is one of those persevering and energetic men who have fostered every measure

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that would have a tendency to improve the good roads proposition, and will always be found boosting for good roads and for the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway. For seevral years he was postmaster in Smith Center, also en-

W. H. Nelson

gaged in the real estate business, and published a paper in Smith County, where he was recognized as one of the able editors of Kansas. "Before many years there will be a volume of business on the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, the magnitude of which we cannot comprehend at this time," he said.

### George Delaney

Mr. George Delaney is another advocate of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway in Kansas. He is widely known as the obliging postmaster of Axtell, Kansas, and his ability and worth are indicated by the fact that he has held the office for about eighteen years. One of the last deeds performed by Representative Reese of the Fifth Congressional District in his official capacity was to secure the re-appointment of Mr. Delaney as postmaster. He will doubtless be one of the last Republican postmasters to serve in Kansas under the present administration.

Although not an officer of the High-

Geo. Delaney

way Association, Mr. Delaney has always manifested as much interest as though he were on the committee. His efforts toward better roads have had great influence toward building up the highway through the great state of Kansas to its present excellent condition. Without question, he is one of the most respected citizens of Marshall County and a booster by instinct.

### John S. Norman

John S. Norman, president of the First National Bank of Troy, is another of our reputable citizens who is proud of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, and never fails to put in a good word concerning it. Mr. Norman has made a success of life and when he indicates his approval of such a movement as the highway or any good roads movement, it is bound to carry weight.

### L. A. Libel

One of the persevering and energetic men of Kansas, who is a booster for the Ocan-to-Ocean Highway, is Lambert A. Libel, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Wathena. He was one of the first men in Doniphan County to get busy when it was stated that there was a possibility of the Rock Island Highway being laid out on the east side of the Missouri River to Atchison instead of passing through this county. Young Libel is not only a booster for this project, but has fostered every movement for the past few years which would help Wathena or Doniphan County.

### Ralph Tennel

Ralph Tennel, the congenial editor and owner of the Sabetha Herald, likes to ride at a good clip in a good auto on a good road. Therefore he was an early booster to the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway, and devoted much space in his paper to the enterprise. He fully realized that the commercial

Ralph Tennel

advantages to his town and community would be greatly enhanced if a great trans-continental road was established through Sabetha. Mr. Tennel publishes one of the good weeklies of the state of Kansas and has always been most liberal in the use of its columns for advancing any worthy cause. For several years he was a reporter and paragrapher on the Kansas City Star.

### G. J. Ratcliff

G. J. Ratcliff, a cashier of the First National Bank of Highland, is an able exponent of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway and will be found at all times boosting for the project.

## WONDERFUL STORIES

### Proved Nothing But the Brain-Child of an Enthusiastic Reporter.

In 1891 there went to the town of Highland a newspaper man, who knew more about journalism than he did about the ethics of good manners and common sense. He decided unto himself that the town needed rejuvenating and advertising, and in general, a bigger place on the map; so, one day the Kansas City and Topeka dailies blazoned forth with a story of George Fox finding $10,000 while digging gooseberry bushes. That story, while pure fiction, didn't hurt anybody but George Fox—since he didn't find the money; but in an edition a week later was another that caused certain scientists some trouble.

The other story was concerning a great meteor that had mysteriously dropped out of a clear sky and landed on Ben Williams' house, demolishing a part of it. It was of great size and so hot that people could not approach within a hundred yards, so it was alleged. The hole in the ground was of several feet in depth, and speculation was rife as to what it portended, the dispatch asserted. These stories, of course, were taken as a joke in Highland, and laughed at heartily, but outside newspapers copied the stories and took them for true. In consequence of this, one dark and stormy night, three men, Professor Craig of Washburn College; A. R. Taylor, president of the State Normal, and Chancellor Snow of the State University, boarded the same train at different points, but all bound for Highland, to make arrangements for the possession of the meteor for the college which he represented. Each was taciturn as to his mission, but on reaching Highland Station, they had to wait for a conveyance a long time, on account of the weather, and finally one man told that he came to secure the great meteor. Then ensued a conflab as to which was most entitled to it, the president of Washburn College of Topeka, the president of the State Normal at Emporia, or the chancellor of the State University of Lawrence, Kansas.

The next morning it was ascertained that the reports sent out to the metropolitan papers were erroneous, and the above named celebrities departed for their respective homes, and the feeling that crept o'er their physiognomies reminded the educators of the student who was induced to go snipe hunting.


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### From an Old Settler

Thursday, October 6, 1881.

Mr. Sol Miller, Secretary,
"Old Settlers Association,"
Troy, Kansas.

Dear Sir: As my business prevents me from attending the "Old Settlers' Reunion" at Troy during the fair, I most cheerfully send in my name to be recorded among the old settlers of Doniphan County.

I marked my first claim in Doniphan County in the bluffs up near White Cloud, January 10, 1855, and returned to my home in Buchanan County, Missouri, and did not come back until the 5th of the following April, when I went out south of Iowa Point and, liking the looks of the country better than I did further up the river, I abandoned my first claim and located on the place I improved and lived on until 1871, one mile south of Iowa Point. I had, however, been through this country in 1851, on my return to the states from California, camping the last night before I reached my home in Buchanan County, Missouri, just south of the old agency farm, where Major Vanderslice now lives, and near the grove on the old Lewis Jeffers farm, where his widow is still living.

On my first visit to Doniphan County, I was in the cove where White Cloud is located, and instead of finding a thriving little city like White Cloud now is, I found a small log hut, built and abandoned by some venturesome pioneers, seeking a home on what was then the western confines of civilization, but which has since become what is called "back East" by the upper tens of Montana and Idaho.

I think the organization of an old settlers' association in Doniphan County is a good thing. If carried out in a proper spirit, as it should be, it will tend to cement in a closer bond of friendship and fraternal feeling the men and women who braved the hardships of frontier life, to help make what was once called "The Great American Desert" blossom as the rose. There is no good reason why the old settlers of Doniphan County (and the young settlers, too) should not meet occasionally and have a real good time. We cannot, perhaps, tell of engaging in the innocent pastime of scaiping "Injuns" and having bear fights in the early settlement of Doniphan County, like our more favored Western brothers, but we can tell how we all came here determined to make a fortune and to go to Congress as soon as Kansas was admitted as a state.

PRYOR PLANK.

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On Sunday, August 29, 1894, what is said to have been the largest crowd to assemble at a basket meeting in Doniphan County was at the one held in Franklin & Frick's grove, near Severance.

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August Schletzbaum was drowned at Doniphan while in swimming with the Kuchs boys, on Sunday, June 6, 1893.

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Sunday night, November 25, 1894, H. A. Bates, of Hartford, Connecticut, was slugged and robbed of $300 near the Rock Island depot in Troy.

# The Broad, Fertile Farms of Doniphan County

## Farmers Are Adopting the Most Approved and Scientific Methods With the Result That Production Is Increasing.

The advantages that Doniphan County offers to the homeseeker, the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the truck farmer and the stock raiser, are almost limitless.

Doniphan County offers advantages in the fruit industry that are unequaled in this country. In marvelous development no state in the Union has made such rapid advancement along agricultural, commercial and industrial lines as has Kansas and especially Doniphan County.

### The Call of the Land.

"The call of the land," is rising from one end of the commonwealth to the other, and this county responds to the call; that we have hundreds of acres of bluff land along the Missouri river which can be purchased in five and ten-acre tracts that will furnish homes for hundreds of families. There is more attention being given it today than at any period of our history. The real value of the soil is being appreciated as never before, and the fact has been exemplified that poor men can prosper in the small-fruit business, raise large families, educate them and enjoy the comforts of life on ten-acre tracts, in the vicinity of Troy and Wathena. The berry business is the chief industry in the hills north and east of Troy, and all who have been engaged in the business are doing well. It is not confined to the man in the country alone, but the city man's attention is being directed to it. Our people are becoming builders of real homes. What that means for posterity and prosperity it requires no pen to picture.

### Agriculture.

In the whirl and turmoil of the twentieth century, how many of us have stopped, even temporarily, to think of the plain berry farmer? Of the part he has played in the making of the world, in the making of the nations? Of the fact that upon his sturdy shoulders he bears the maintenance of the races of men; that

upon these shoulders and upon his labors rests the very foundation of governments, of all industrial endeavor and wealth? Have you realized that always in the crises the nation has faced, when the call to arms has come, that the salvation of our country from our earliest days has depended upon the patriotism and vigor of the men of the soil? And so it has been since the creation. In this year of 1915, with prices of human foodstuffs—the necessities of life—farm products soaring with aeroplane rapidity and the business of the country rapidly increasing. The farmer is the supporting keystone of the economic arch of our common country, without him and his labor and the production he brings to the market from the soil and the air, the whole commercial and industrial fabric of the nation would crumble and we would cease to be the great nation that we are.

Human civilization in its highest state is what we must look to, and human civilization has but one crying, actual, unavoidable necessity—food to sustain life—and that the farmer of Doniphan County is doing his share to produce part of the nation's food is evident from the products which are shipped out of here each year by the berry men and the big farmer.

Doniphan County has always, since its infancy, been known as an agricultural, stock and small fruit producing center. The sale of farm products raised here annually aggregates many

millions of dollars, and is constantly increasing from year to year. Several thousand cars of corn, wheat, apples and small fruits have been shipped out of the county during the year of 1914, notwithstanding the dry summer. Almost every staple crop is successfully grown in Doniphan County. The soil which is very rich, and the climate, are peculiarly adapted to farming and fruit growing. Ninety per cent of the area of the county is under cultivation. Cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep and poultry are leading products.

In the western part of the county the principal crops raised are corn, wheat and oats. Thousands of bushels of these products are grown annually upon the large farms of Jake Stout, John Hale, John Maymes, Flavel Nuzum, The "Dentons" and others.

In the eastern part the chief crops are alfalfa, fruit, some corn, and wheat. Watered by the Missouri and Wolf rivers, Peter's Creek, Mosquito Creek, Independence Creek and various tributaries, suffering from drouth is almost unknown.

The land in Doniphan County runs from hills to rich river bottoms. It is all fertile and productive, and in a high state of cultivation.

### An Ideal Climate.

There is a heavy annual rainfall in Doniphan County, which materially assists in the growing of crops in the summer and just enough snow in the winter months to be of great benefit to the wheat.

Doniphan County roads, while the majority are of dirt, are nevertheless kept in fair condition and much interest has now been aroused in the good roads movement. As a rule the dirt roads can be traveled the year around, enabling the farmer to haul heavy loads to market, even after a rain storm.

Doniphan County has a population of 20,000, and there is a constant demand in Troy, Highland, Severance, Wathena and other towns for fresh vegetables, eggs, butter, milk and kindred products.

As a rule the farmers are so busy in the fields that their wives have charge of the poultry and dairy departments of the farm, and that these women gain good incomes is evident from the fact that large amounts of these products are shipped annually from here.

### Scientific Farming.

Until recent years Doniphan County farmers did not pay much attention to scientific farming, but now a visit to the different farming communities will show that they are up to the times in farming by the latest and most approved scientific methods. The fruit men are spraying their orchards and all are on the alert at all times.

By making a study of agriculture and by attending lectures by leading agricultural authorities in the county, state and nation, the present-day farmer knows more about farming scientifically than his forefathers ever dreamed of. While Prof. Charles I. Vinsonhaler of Wathena was county superintendent, he took an active part in the farmers' institute which was organized at Troy, and the interest which was maifested was enthusiastic.

Within the last few years the farmers of Doniphan County have prepared the soil with the most beneficial fertilizers until greater crops than were ever known before are being grown here yearly.

The farm houses of Doniphan County indicate the prosperity of the farmers. A drive through the county visiting the home of John Ricklef, south of Troy, C. I. Moyer between Severance and Highland; the old Symns home, south and west of Troy; Billy Normiles in Union Township, and the Ed Whelan home, and dozens of others, will convince the observer that they speak in unerring terms of the farmers' prosperity. The homes are built upon comfortable lines and, as a rule, the lawns are as well kept as those in front of a city house. Farmers in Doniphan County, in many instances, have their private waterworks system. Many homes are heated and lighted by their own gas system. In short, the farmer of Doniphan County can live as well as his neighbor in town, and is surrounded by every modern convenience.

## A Creed for the Citizens of Doniphan County

If you can't own your town, don't disown it.

This life is what we make it; so is your town.

In some respects your town is not perfect. Are you?

What your town needs is not fault-finders, but fault fixers.

Your town will never grow on money that is sent to some other town.

The country is growing in population. Is your town keeping up?

The man who begins to plan for his town will soon be calling it "my town."

Your town had to be started by somebody. It has got to be kept going by somebody else.

Your town doesn't need boosting any more than any other town, but it needs it just as much.

The pioneers thought this was a good place for a town. Let's make it a poor place for knockers.

The easiest way to make things right at Washington is to begin by making things right at home.

Remember there is one big difference between your town and all other towns. This town is where you live.

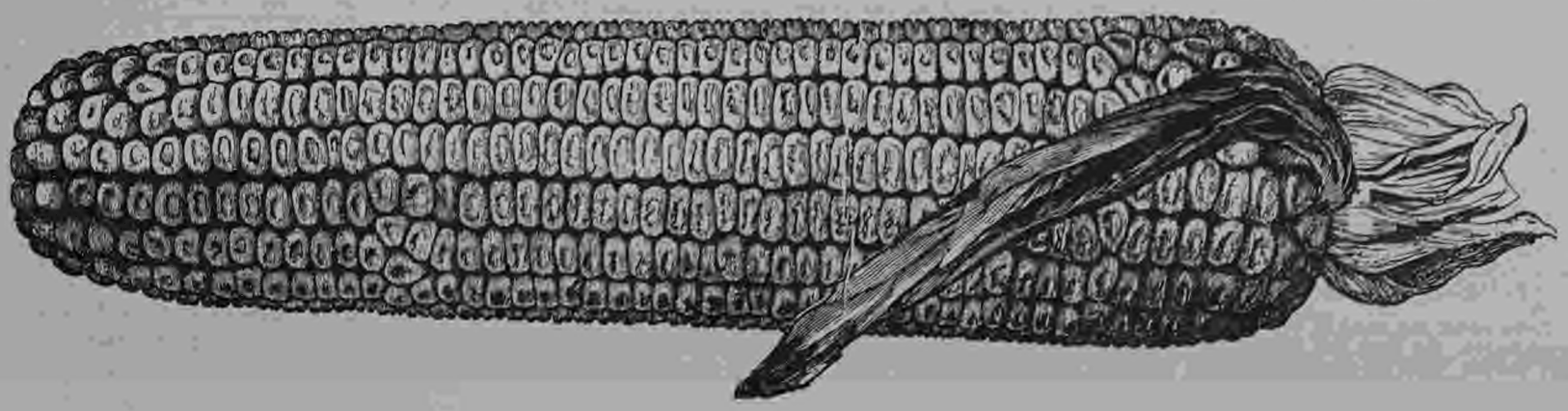
Yesterday is gone; tomorrow may never come. This day is your best opportunity. So is this town.

If you are a wage earner here, this town spends its money with you. Do you spend your money with the town?

## A Dead One

A town that never has anything to do in a public way is on the way to the cemetery. Any citizen who will do nothing for his town is helping to dig the grave. A man that curses the town furnishes the coffin. The man who is so selfish as to have no time from his business to give to the city affairs is making the shroud. The man who will not advertise is driving the hearse.

The man who is always pulling back from any public enterprise throws bouquets on the grave. The man who is so stingy as to be howling hard times, preaches the funeral sermon, sings the doxology and thus the town lies buried—a dead one.



# The First Homestead

## Daniel Freeman the First Person in the United States to File on Homestead After Passage of the Homestead Law—Located in Gage County, Nebraska—Five Miles Northwest of Beatrice—One of the Fertile Farms of That Section of the State.

During this phenomenal season of enormous crops and universal comment on the prosperity of the American farmer, a word about the first homestead in the United States may be of interest to the general public. This farm is situated in Gage County, Nebraska, five miles northwest of Beatrice, and is operated to the present day by Mrs. Agnes S. Freeman, assisted by her son.

Mrs. Freeman is hale and hearty, although now approaching the ripe age of four score. She does not feel burdened with the distinction of being the widow of the first homesteader in the United States. Her husband died December 30, 1908, and since that time, Mrs. Freeman has exercised general management of the old homestead.

It was away back in 1855 that Mr. Freeman, who was born on the old Western Reserve in Ohio, came to the Virgin Prairie of Nebraska, Kansas Territory, and in 1862 filed his application for a homestead on the eve of his departure to fight his country's battle with the Union forces. After returning from the war, Mr. Freeman took up the work of proving up on his homesteaed, and September 1, 1869, letters of patent were issued to him under the first homestead law, by order of President Grant.

The following is a true copy of the records to be found in the United States land office, Washington, D. C.

"The Unites States to Daniel Freeman. Homestead Certificate Number 1. Application Number 1.

"The United States of America, to All Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Whereas, There has been deposited in the general land office of the United States a certificate of the register of the land office at Brownville, Neb., whereby it appears that pursuant to the act of Congress, approved the 20th day of May, A. D., 1862, to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain and the acts supplemental thereto. The claim of Danial Freeman has been established and duly consummated in conformity to the law for the south half of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, in township four, north of range five, east in the district of lands formally subject to sale at Brownville (Beatrice, Nebr.), containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, according to the official plat of the survey of said land returned to the general land office by the surveyor general.

"Now, know ye, that there is therefor granted by the United States, to the said Danial Freeman the tracts of land above described, to have and to hold the said tracts of land with the appurtenances therefor to the said Danial Freeman and his heirs and assigns forever.

"In testimony whereof, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have called these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the general land office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the first day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT, President.
I. BARRETT, Secretary.
I. W. Granger,
Recorder of the General Land Office.

"Recorded Volume 1, page 1. Filed for record at the office of the county clerk January 5th, A. D., 1870, at four o'clock p. m., and recorded in the deed record F, on page 114. Recorded January 4th, A. D., 1870."

The Homestead Act was approved on the 20th day of May, 1862, and effective January 1, 1863. In July, 1862, Mr. Freeman purchased a "squatter's right," which he held until the 31st of December following.

The right of a "squatter" consisted in his possession of the land by actual settlement thereon, and whatever improvement he had made; in this case the improvement being a log cabin, a log stable and a little breaking.

The government land office was located at Brownville, Nebraska, and on December 31, 1862, Mr. Freeman went to that place to make entry and file his application under the homestead law. At this time he had been regularly enlisted in the United States army, and was in Nebraska on special duty. He was under orders to report to headquarters the next day and was, therefore, in haste to file his application, for which purpose he had gone to Brownville.

At the hotel where Mr. Freeman was stopping, there was a ball, and upon invitation, he joined the party. During the evening's entertainment Mr. Freeman was introduced to a young man who was to be the clerk to the land office receiver. During an interview with this young man, he was informed that the next day, being New Year's Day, a legal holiday, the office would not be open for business. He then stated the urgency of his business, and represented the great accommodation it would be to him if he could file his application before leaving for the army, and upon this representation, the clerk sent for the register, and at midnight the office was opened and before 12 o'clock and 5 minutes, on the morning of January 1, 1863, Danial Freeman had made his filing upon the first homestead ever taken under the provisions of the "Homestead Act" and herewith is a verbatim copy of the the record, so far as it relates to the homestead in question.

Hard work was one of Mr. Freeman's best assets, and as the years rolled by, his original holding was added to from time to time, until he was the owner of 1,400 acres of the finest land in Nebraska at the time of his death The Homestead Act, under which Mr. Freeman secured patent to his original quarter section of land, was approved May 29th, 1862, and the records of the general land office in Washington show that he purchased a "squatter's right" in July of that year and had his formal filing recorded under the new act, December 3d, of that same year.

The Freeman farm house is conceded to be one of the finest and best equipped in the country. Everything is modern and the latest appliances for cultivating and harvesting are to be found on the place. Mrs. Freeman is remarkably active for a woman of her years. She takes the keenest delight in living on the old place, despite the entreaties of her children to move to Beatrice and take life easy for the remainder of her days. Mrs. Freeman's married life was exceedingly happy, and her union was blessed with six sons and two daughters, of whom seven are still living in Beatrice or in the vicinity of the old homestead.

It is not many years ago that the fame of the Freeman homestead spread over the country because of its unique place in the records of the general land office, and the substantial character of the buildings. The farm house is a regular mansion, and would compare favorably with many of the residences of wealthy magnates in some of the largest cities of the country. This fact and the interesting history of the homestead, led Mrs. John A. Logan to place a painting of the mansion and buildings in her historical collections of antiquities and relics. The picture was executed by Mrs. C. C. Strachn of Lincoln, and portrays rural comfort and agricultural prosperity that has no counterepart in this or any other country.

The Freeman children, in the order of their birth, are: Elizabeth, Mrs. E. W. Carre; Samuel G. Freeman, Ellis, Nebr.; James H. Freeman, Beatrice, Nebr.; John Freeman, Beatrice, Nebr., R. F. D. No. 1; George F. Freeman, Beatrice, Nebr., R. F. D. No. 1; Le Claire Freeman, Beatrice, R. F. D. No. 1, and Agnes, Mrs. Clifford Quackenbush, Beatrice, Nebr. All are highly esteemed and popular and take an active part in the civic and social life of the community.

The Freeman Homestead, situated five miles northwest of Beatrice, Nebraska.

## NUMEROUS ADVANTAGES OF GOOD COUNTRY ROADS

Let us get away from the forty-horsepower touring car for a brief space, climb on the spring seat of the farm wagon, and take a survey of the road situation from that angle, forgetting for the time being the automobile has ever ventured on the country road. We can then study the situation from the farmer's viewpoint; that is, the roads not an automobile thoroughfare, but as highways that stretch from the farmer's gate to the market, and from the market to his home; for, however we approach the problem, we must admit that the greatest function of the roads is to carry the surplus products of the farm to the market, and those things from the market which the farm must have. The plain, practical, dollar-and-cents question, then, is whether the farmers can afford to keep their money in their jeans and have bad roads, or whether it would be better to let go more freely and have good roads. In other words, will the dollar given by the farmer in road taxes ever come back to him? There is evidently an honest conviction among many farmers that such a dollar is gone forever, else there would not exist the miserable roads that are easily found throughout the state during the winter months.

The hauling of farm products is expensive; the cost depends directly on three factors—the surface of the road, the grade and the length. The last refers not only to the number of miles, but to the time required. If the roads are improved so that a load can be taken to town in half the time it formerly could, the change is equivalent to a shortening of the distance by half, says a writer in the Farmers' Guide. This means that the farm has been brought nearer the market, with the inevitable result that the price of the land is increased usually much more than enough to offset the money actually paid out by the owner for the improvement. While the increase in the price of farm lands may be considered as an indirect result of road improvement, it is nevertheless a very dependable one.

The worst grade on any road limits the load that can be hauled over the entire road. The following illustrates this point: A horse pulling 2,000 pounds along the level road could, by exerting the same force, pull but 1,000 pounds on a 5 per cent grade and 750 pounds on a 10 per cent grade. Regardless of how well the road may be built, then, the load over the entire road is limited, where such grades exist. The better the road, too, the more telling is the effect on the grade. Thus, a force that will pull 2,000 pounds on a dirt road and 5,000 pounds on a macadam road, will put only 960 pounds on the macadam road on a 10 per cent grade; hence the advantage of the improved road over the dirt road is cut down from over twice as great on the level, to very slightly more, on the grade. Steep grades are usually unnecessary. There is nearly always a way around the hill that would reduce greatly the grade and yet not lengthen the road any appreciable amount. The iron-bound custom of following section and farm lines often defeats this plan of going around a hill, and the road is built straight over instead.

However, poor road surfaces are probably the leading cause for the increase in cost of hauling. This condition varies with the season. All roads are solid at some time during the year, but when markets are highest, and when farmers want to use the roads the most, they are usually unfit to haul over. It has been calculated that a horse can haul 250 pounds over muddy roads, 1,500 pounds on dry dirt roads, 1,250 pounds on gravel roads in bad condition, 3,300 pounds on the same road in good condition, and 6,500 pounds on brick roads. It is quite clear, from these figures, that crops from a farm on an improved road might be quite profitable which, if they were hauled over a muddy road, would be marketed at financial loss. The actual average cost for hauling ten miles in this country is 22.7 cents, hence we cannot escape the conviction that poor roads cause an enormous economic waste.

Four years ago, a farmer in Kansas had to haul barb wire for a distance of twenty-three miles. His team could haul only 500 pounds per load, and it

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required three days to make the trips, costing him $36 to haul a ton. The road was later improved. Now a trip can be made in one day and a ton load can easily be hauled; a saving of $30 per ton was thus effected. Before the road was improved, a two-horse team could not pull over 2,500 pounds. Now the merchants can haul thirty sacks of fertilizer weighing 200 pounds each, and make two trips per day, instead of one; they haul eighty bushels of coal, where formerly only thirty-five were hauled.

The extent to which a county may go in improving their roads must be based on a traffic census of the county —that is, a more or less accurate determination of the chief crops to haul, the length of haul, the cost of teams, the number of miles railroad, etc. With this data, it is possible to make a conservative estimate of the reduction in the cost of hauling that will result from road improvement. For example, if the cost of hauling can be reduced 10c per ton a mile, and the average yield of wheat is fifteen bushels, a saving of 22.5 cents per acre is made on the wheat alone. This equals 4 per cent on $900, and such a community would be safe in borrowing money at the rate of $2,000 per mile to improve the roads.

But there is much more than mere cost of haulage to be charged to bad roads. The farmer on an unimproved road must sell his products, not when the markets are high, but when he can get them over the road. Thus he almost invariably misses the high prices which come while the roads are impassable. An illustration is given of a farmer on a muddy road who had a hundred bushels of potatoes to market; but he could not get them to town, so they rotted in the cellar. In the meantime, potatoes were worth $1.40 per bushel at town, and many carloads of farm products were shipped into this community, not only to supply the town, but the surrounding county as well, and this is an agricultural section.

We have so far considered but one item in the advantages that come with improved roads, by assuming that they are highways for transporting farm freights only, the most important function of economical transportation is undoubtedly the roads, although the attention given it would lead one to consider it as entirely secondary to "passenger" traffic. Since the two are so closely related, however, they must necessarily suffer or prosper together, as the roads are bad or good. It is a rather significant fact, which speaks eloquently for the continuation of the road improvement movement, that when once a farmer gets an improved road by his place, he immediately becomes an ardent advocate of good roads, regardless of his financial condition, or the stubbornness with which he fought the movement. We have never yet found a community that was hampered by its supply of good solid roads, and we have never heard the residents of a community grumbling because the highways in front of their doors are high and dry through the spring months. But, on the other hand, we have seen communities that have literally been pushed to one side by the rapid current of progress, not because their lands were poor or unproductive, or because the people are less intelligent, but simply because they are shut in, outdistanced on account of their miserable roads. No wonder farmers want to get out of such mud and plant their feet on solid roads, and they are doing it everywhere. But did it ever occur to them that, in most cases, they can improve their own roads cheaper than they can buy a front on an improved road? The good road is not thrown in for good measure when a farm is bought along it, for the price of the land is deftly raised until the advantages offered by the road are paid for in a good round price. According to an old saying, "There is more than one way to kill a dog," etc., and there is more than one way to meet this road question; one can move to a good road, he can settle down to live a life in the mud, or he can move to town and pay monstrous rates for paved streets and sidewalks, but there is only one way to meet the question squarely and settle it for all time, and that is to improve the roads. Such a movement invariably means more money, more pleasure, and more progress.

Gist-Shultz

"If there is beauty we take it,—
If none we make it."

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## SHOULD WOMEN RECEIVE MORE PAY?

Should women receive the same wages as men for the same kind of work? The impulsive person will answer, "Yes; for the employer is paying for the work, and not for the person who does it. The work has the same value, whether done by a woman or a man; therefore, for the same work, the wages should be the same." That sounds only just, doesn't it? And yet deep enough thought will show that right in that statement lies one of the greatest fallacies of present-day civilization. In a book we read such a statement as that, and we agree to it—we think it is justice. And then we turn to the next page, and we read the old saw, "Circumstances alter cases," and, consistently enough, we believe that, too, side by side as they are placed, we do not see the incongruity. Yet the fallacy is not one merely of the wages of men and women; it is a fallacy of principle. To illustrate:

John Jones owes you $200.00. Sam Smith owes you $5.00. You think one should pay just as promptly as the other, possibly Smith a little sooner, for the amount is smaller. The principle, you say, is just the same, they are both under obligation to you. It would be the same principle, you say, if a man owed you 5 cents. It would be a matter of business to ask him for that just as often and insistently as if it were a larger amount. Think deeply, now, and see how wrong you are. Have you thought of the circumstances? Wouldn't you be more insistent if you needed the money, than if you had millions? Certainly. If you knew Jones was honest, even if he did owe you $200.00, would you hound him as much as Smith, if you knew the latter was dishonest? If Jones' wife was at the point of death, and he owed a big doctor bill, wouldn't you be easier on him than on Smith, if fortune was smiling on the latter? Sure, you would. Well, now, is the principle the same? Smith might say to you: "Why don't you go to Jones? He owes you more than I do." "But Jones' wife is ill," you would say. And by those words you would show that, unknown to yourself, perhaps, you somehow knew that principles, uninfluenced by reason or the heart, are not principles at all.

A set of iron-bound rules is a dangerous thing. Moralists now agree that it would be an absolute impossibility to devise a set of rules by which people should live. Instead of ten commandments, the number would stretch to infinity. No matter how moral a person may be, the time comes when he or she must deviate from some rule. Say, for instance, a man steals a loaf of bread to keep alive his starving child. There he violated the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." But if he hadn't stolen, the child would have died, and he virtually conniving in the death, would have violated the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." It was the circumstances that made the difference, and a rule cannot be made for every circumstance, for they are infinite. Machines can be run by mathematical rules, but human beings cannot.

The belief that the same rule is applicable to everybody is presupposing that everybody is governed by the same circumstances—an obvious fallacy.

And thus it is with the above-mentioned question, the wages of men and women. The belief that the same wages should be paid to women and to men for the same kind of work is presupposing that men and women are governed by the same circumstances—which is also a fallacy. If those women who are agitating women's rights want justice, let them carry the question farther than the polls —let them voluntarily place themselves in the same circumstances as man, and then they will be entitled to the same rights. Let the woman who wants the same salary as the man who does the same kind of work, take onto her hands a family to support, just as that man has. For if she is to have equal privileges, isn't it right that she should accept equal responsibilities? Surely, that is true justice. Is it just that women should take away wage earning positions from men, and that upon men should still devolve the duty of supporting the family.

Miss Edna Whitney, county superintendent of public instruction in Doniphan County, and one of the most prominent educators in the northern part of Kansas, is of the opinion, however, that the wages of women teachers in Doniphan County, with almost no exceptions, should be just as much as those of men for the same work.


**Mrs. Jennie Hellmann**

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### The Up-to-Date Farmer

Bill Turner was a farmer and labored all his life. He didn't have no schoolin', and neither did his wife, but Bill was built for business and made the wheels go round, and left a healthy fortune when they put him under the ground. He was always taking chances; paid a hundred dollars for a bull. His neighbors called him crazy, but he left a stable full of cows that broke the record making butter, and Bill had his picture printed in the Squeedunk Weekly Sun. He had new-fangled ideas on makin' farmin' pay; he even bought a fool machine to help him load his hay. The neighbors fairly snorted when they saw the bloomin' thing; said Bill would never get it to work. It wasn't worth a ding! Bill didn't say a single word, and didn't care a darn, 'bout what they said, for slick as grease his hay went in the barn an hour before a thunder storm came sailing out that way, and caught his neighbors in a pinch and spoiled their new-mown hay. Bill's neighbors put their milk in cans, an' set 'em in a tank; Bill skimmed his milk with a machine, and turned it with a crank. Smith chops his firewood with an ax; Bill used some gasoline and sawed a hundred cords a day with another blamed machine. Today Bill's wife rides in a car and dresses up in silks; Smith's wife rides in a wagon and keeps on skimming milk.—Sam Saxon in Up-to-Date Farming.

Everything in its order and better roads are in order.

# Good Road Ideas for the Citizens of Doniphan County

**Some Startling Truths Concerning Kansas Roads—Each Farmer Can Take to Himself the Condition of the Road Running Past His Farm and Feel Complimented or Stung According to the Thickness of His Skull—Slipshod, Duty-Bound Methods of Dragging Are More Harmful Than Beneficial—The Returns From Careful, Conscientious, Scientific Labor on Poor Roads Is One Hundred Fold and the Results Permanent.**

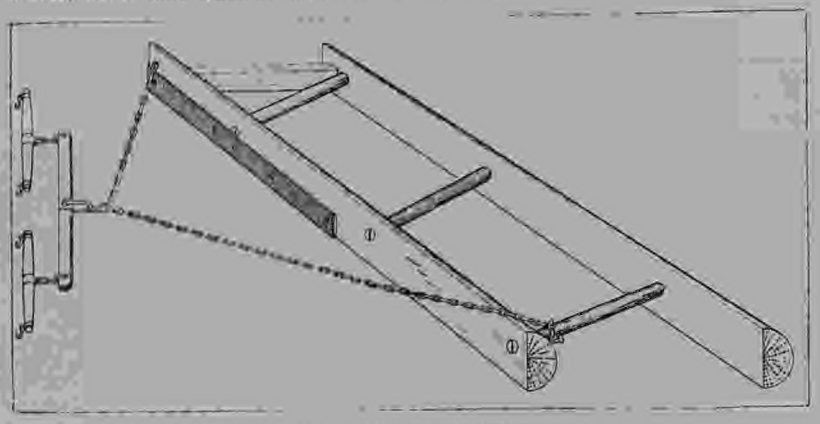
**Good Roads Benefit the Farmer In Taking Produce to Market When the Price Is Top-Notch, the Farmer's Child In Getting to School, and Saves His Horses—Lack of Drainage a Common Evil—Cross Drains Advisable to Carry Off Surface Water—Many a State Government Has Been Changed On Account of Bad Roads.**

Highways are what we make them. A county road, like any other piece of human work, is bad or tolerably fair, good or excellent, or splendid, just in proportion to the amount of sense and ingenuity that has been put into its construction.

The reason why our country roads are bad is because they have not had a sufficiently important place in the public mind; they are sloven imitations of bad models, chums to custom and strangers to sense. They have lost different states thousands of dollars, and very few hours of thought, and the money expended along these lines has turned into mud.

No nation or country can reach its best development without even justice to every citizen; without dealing favors to the merchant and the farmers in the same measure. Thousands of dollars of public money have been spent building bridges, dredging canals, erecting wharves and boosting the building of railroads; all of these schemes have enriched the merchant, the manufacturer and the railroad proprietors, and have made town and city live in comfort and convenience. Most of the money has been spent in a sensible way; it has paid for systematic, well-done, permanent work, and it has paid cost and profit to its makers over again; but at the border line of most every city and town these improvements have stopped, the boundary of nearly every farm has been a forbidden threshold. We have known little and thought less about the making of our wagon roads, and our chain of public improvements is one link short.

In a great many instances the money that has been spent each year on our country roads is not used to advantage. It is spent by a system that squanders labor, wastes money and brings no permanent results; thereby rendering traffic between farm and market both costly and uncertain. With years of experience we are paralyzed by the presence of a simple mixture of dirt and water. Let us admit that our country roads are about as bad as country roads can possibly be, that they are frost laden and wet in winter, soft and soggy in the spring and fall, dry and dusty in summer, and rough the year around. These roads are all out of doors, all in plain sight, everybody knows they are bad; let us be honest with ourselves and confess the fact; let us admit that these bad roads keep us away from town and from each other; that we can't get to market when prices are good, that we are hauling scant loads, racking our wagons, killing our horses and rasping our tempers; that they increase our solitude, keep our children from school, and send our young men to the cities with a solemn oath upon their lips that they will never more till the soil. Let us admit that these miserable streaks of rooted soil interfere with our liberties, our citizenship, and that a general down-pour three or four days before election will make a mud blockade all over the country and rob a great many farmers of their votes; that many a state government has been changed by a change in the weather, and that many a public want has been lifted into place by a lingering equinox. All that we know—let us admit it. Everebody but the farmer measures distance by time and cost. The man who lives in the city rides ten miles from home to business in thirty minutes at a cost of half a dime. A few years have changed that city from a howling wilderness to a hustling metropolis. It began with a one-story house and a dirt road, then brick houses and sidewalks, and then more people and more houses; the dirt roads gave way to cobblestone pavement and the cobblestone pavement to granite blocks, and in many instances, the blocks to asphalt. The people traveled first on foot, then in stages, then in horse cars, and now in electric cable cars and elevated railroads; their heads and hands have worked together—they have thought. From year to year the cities have demanded swifter means of travel and transportation; better, surer and quicker methods of doing business. It is all a matter of speed, convenience and facility, and all these things mean the same thing—economy.



King split log road drag

Everybody that has given this road question any thought can readily see that there is just as much philosophy in the argument for better roads, as there is good sense in urging every improvement that brings closer together two men that have business with each other.

Every thought begins with a fact. There are important facts to think about in considering the road question. How do these facts affect the public? Business? The general prosperity of the country? Here is the farmer's end of it. Think of waiting for the mud to dry up. Think of the horses and mules standing idle in the stable. Think of the loss of time and labor, the dwarfed and shrunken values of the farm. Think of the slack supply and good prices when the roads are impassable. Think of the procession of farmers that rush to town and glut markets in the first days of dry weather, and think of the paltry prices they get when everybody is trying to sell to an over-stocked merchant. Many of us do not know that bad roads are responsible for so many of our woes, because we have not thought.

Some of our farmers are content and patient with these roads because they do not know the value of a good one. A good road is a splendid investment. There never was a good road made in any civilized country on earth that did not pay 100 per cent a year on its cost. It raises the value of every acre, invites to market when prices are good, shortens distance, saves time, wagons, horse flesh, harness, increases the load and lessens the burden, and makes it possible to haul two tons to market with the same power that leaves one ton stuck in the mud. It brings us closer together, drives out gloom, makes neighbors of hermits, discounts every farm mortgage and brings joy and contentment to every community.

The most powerful and most expensive form of tyranny is the tyranny of custom. Men do more things from custom than from reason. If we are taxing ourselves and dwarfing our growth by a senseless custom, let us get rid of it. Let us revise those bad laws that were copied hundreds of years ago from the moth-eaten and now discarded statutes of the old world. Let us remember that all riches come from the ground; that the food we eat and the clothes we wear are the products of the soil; that agriculture is the greatest source of wealth, and that no nation ever became great whose farmers were not great, and remembering these things, let us be sensible, thoughtful men and direct our energies to the work of bringing the city and the country a little nearer together, with magnificent roads that will make neighbors of all the people and will stand in the future as mute monuments of our handiwork.

There are just three principles underlying this whole question of earth road working. The first is drainage, the second drainage and the third is drainage. The most of the roads show a variety of ailments, but the chief trouble in each case is a lack of drainage. Miles of almost impassable roads can be found for weeks at a time throughout the different states; drainage is the fundamental necessity. There can be no good roads without it. In many instances, owing to the particular kind of soil, under drains should be employed, as they are not very expensive; on the contrary, they are cheap and easly placed and, if placed in a substantial way and according to the rules of common sense, they will last for ages. The side ditches catch the surface water only. When the surface of the roadway becomes rough and rutty by the passing of wagons, the ruts and low places hold the water and prevent its passage into the side ditches, and although these ditches carry most of the water which falls, there is often enough left in the roadway to create much harm. In the spring of the year the frozen ground prevents the water from passing downward into the soil, and it remains to form mud on the surface. Here and there along nearly every country road, we find a small stream, and where the stream is not so large as to demand the construction of a bridge or a culvert, a small cross drain can be used to conduct the water across the road. It is never advisable to carry water along a roadway further than an outlet can be secured, but this drain should be substantially made, so as to be solid and permanent, for the caving in or washing out of a badly constructed drain has caused great inconvenience and brought disaster to travelers who have staked their faith on incompetent road overseers.

In building new roads with a road grader, first mark out the ditches the full width by plowing a light furrow with the point of the blade, carrying the rear of the blade well elevated.

On the second round, drive the wheels in line with the point along the hollow made the first round, plowing a full furrow with the advance end of the blade, and dropping the rear end somewhat lower than before. The third time move over toward the middle of the road the earth previously plowed. Then return to the ditch and plow it deeper, moving the earth toward the middle whenever as much earth is plowed as the machine can move at once. Repeat this process until the ditches are the proper depth and the road is as full and round as required, then surface off, as would be the case in repairing. There is hardly a month of the year when the road machine or drag cannot be used to an advantage on the road, but the spring months are the best to do different work, because the soil is loose and roots, grass and weeds do not interfere, and it leaves a more settled and compact roadway for the entire year. Each year before the ground becomes too hard, the road should be gone over thoroughly with the road grader, the ditches cleaned out so that the water can have a free outlet, ruts filled, elevations in the roads and shoulders on the sides of the road planed off, the grade improved, and the road put in good condition generally. In repairing a road previously constructed, commence at the side ditch and work toward the center, scraping lightly with the entire length of the blade, until the last round in the middle of the road, when the rear end of the blade should be raised high enough to allow the earth to distribute under it. To make the blade penetrate very hard ground it may be best to use the point, only elevating the rear considerably.

The best finish can be obtained on sod ground or new right of way by first cutting the sod as thinly as possible, then placing it in the middle of the road, where it can be harrowed or disked, then finally going back to the ditch and bringing up clear earth and leveling over it. Until the last few years we have had no means and have known no way of building or working our country roads, except the old, shiftless, slipshod method of tinkering, to which the farmers have contributed their half-hearted labor and have mauled and plowed and hoed and scraped and pawed the earth into all sorts of senseless shapes by way of settlement of the road tax. In the light of modern inventions this excuse no longer exists, and we now have a

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means of carrying off the dirt from ditches to the crown of the road and distributing it in a smooth and uniform manner, so that the water may be carried from the center of the roadway into the ditches and the wagon tracks may be kept conparatively dry. The surface of the road should be smooth, for smoothness means easy hauling; the surface should be hard, for hardness prevents the formation of ruts, and the sinking of wheels into the surface; beside, a hard road will shed water quickly, and if water is quickly carried off, the roadway will be kept dry and the formation of mud. holes avoided. A plow should not be used in working an earth road, except when actually necessary, because a plowed surface is difficult to make smooth and hard, and the plow is apt to cut too deep into the earth. The difference between the results obtained by use of the road machine and by the use of the old-fashioned plow and shovel method is clearly defined. A road machine of recognized merit will plow an even ditch of uniform depth and will plow where an ordinary plow will not enter the soil; besides, as stated before, it will distribute the earth unevenly and leave the road smooth without any of those little bumps and holes which characterizes a road made or repaired in the old-fashioned manner. These holes and bumps, small at first, will wear larger and soon develop into good-sized ruts or mud holes, making the road very unpleasant to travel over.

No matter how well a road has been made, unless properly maintained, travel, rain and frost all combine to destroy it. One of the most agreeable things in the use of modern machinery on roads is the fact that each time it is used, the work becomes easier, better done and more satisfactory, costs less, and is much better in appearance. If used frequently and properly, the roadway will have a more attractive look, travel made easier, and the cost of maintenance less. The saving in the expense of making and keeping in repair earth roads by improved methods will enable the people to gradually build permanent roads without increasing the taxes they are accustomed to pay, and when this is once demonstrated, the public will be very willing to apply its funds to the best advantage.

The benefits they receive from good earth roads will lead them earlier to adopt plans for securing hard and permanent ones.

The cross section of the wagon way should be made with a substantial rise from each side of the road to the center, and the amount of fall from the crown of the road to the bottom of the ditch must depend on the nature of the soil and the width of the roadways. If the soil will settle and pack quickly, allowance must be made for this, and the crown of the road should be higher. It should always be higher in earth roads than in macadam, because the drainage of a dirt surface is more sluggish and the steeper cross section is needed to quicken the flow of water into the side ditches. In some cases a slope of one inch to one foot from the center to side is too much, in most cases it is not enough. The best method to be employed in ascertaining the proper cross section of any soil or of the different soils, is by observations. On inspecting any roadway there is always found to be different slopes formed by nature. In such cases the road surface is found to be compact; at some places in the road little ravines will be found, due to the passage of water to side on too steep a slope; other parts will show a compact, smooth surface from center to gutter, which would be the proper cross section for that particular soil. There can be no standard cross section which would be applicable to all soils. The lack of drainage, combined with frost, causes nine-tenths of the difficulties of travel during the time of sudden and continued thaws. No way has been found of getting entirely rid of the mud, but nearly every road can be so constructed as to render it dry ten months of the year.

Few people understand what a great amount of water is held by the different kinds of soil. It has been found by actual experiment that a cubic foot of sand will retain from twenty-seven to thirty-two pounds of water, stiff clay, forty-five pounds, and soil formed of decomposed vegetable matter is more than one and eight-tenths the weight of the same earth in a practically dry condition, while the weight of water in a cubic foot of loamy clay is about one-half the weight of the entire cube. In most soils this water evaporates very slowly and we cannot prevent the formation of mud except by drainage.

The proper width of road to construct depends entirely on how much the road is used, and the nature of the traffic. In all cases the traveled part of the road should be of uniform width, and the two sides should be paralleled, if possible. In some cases a width of twenty-six to thirty-two feet is used where much travel has to be provided for. Ordinarily twenty to twenty-six feet should be ample. Observations show that even on macadam construction of different widths that only a few feet are used. The same holds good on earth road construction. As a general rule, the traffc usually follows the first outline formed, be it crooked or straight. In most parts of the different states when the width of the highway between fences has been fixed at forty feet or more, the tendency of the road maker is to construct a wide road, but unless special reasons exist in certain localities, it is a waste of time and labor to construct this extra width, and perpetual expense to keep in repair.

The proper grade to establish on a road depends on how much the road is to be improved. The difference between a good grade and a bad one is largely the difference between walking and climbing or between drawing a load or lifting it. The better the road surface is, the better the grade should be, because the force of gravity or down-hill pull or a steep grade is harder to overcome on a smooth, hard surface than on a soft one. On an ordinary earth road in fair condition, it takes two horses to haul up a grade of 9 or 10 per cent the same load that one horse can haul on a level, while on a good macadam road the same force that will haul a load on a level surface is only about one-fourth the force required to haul the same load up the nine-foot grade. This statement should not be distorted into an argument against the macadam road, for we must remember that a horse can generally haul three times the load on a good macadam road that he can haul on the best earth road that can be made. Nothing should be done by way of grades for earth roads construction except permanent work. The fact remains that you have fully 50 per cent of the cost toward macadam construction by so doing.

Rolling the road is a very important feature. Every road is made smoother and harder by rolling.

We have all noticed that the hardest and smoothest parts of a country road are the narrowest where the wagon wheels have gone over it and acted as rollers. A wagon wheel is not always a very satisfactory roller for the reason that the wheels sink into the surface and form ruts and cut, mangle and mix the earth out of all reason and destroy the good qualities of the roadway. If all wagons had wide tires they would keep the road in better condition the whole year round.

Steam and motor rollers are becoming more generally used from year to year, and can be used to great advantage in consolidating the earth roads. They are more effective in their work, and if kept busy, are not very expensive to operate. Rolling should follow closely the work of the road grader and leveler, so as to compact all the loose earth which the action of the grader has laid in the line of the roadway. The roller should pass many times over the surface portions of the road and when the earth is very dry and hard, and not inclined to pack, if slightly moistened, will hasten the action of the effect of the roller.

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# Doniphan County Tragedies

**From the Earliest Settlement of the County Up to Recent Years, Doniphan Has Had Her Full Quota of Crimes and the Regrettable Part of the Matter Is That a Number of the Most Blood-thirsty Criminals Went Unpunished.**

**Border Ruffianism and Jayhawkery Led to Many Tragedies—Conditions are Improved Now as the Criminal Element Has Been Punished or Has Gone to Other Fields—Of Course None of the Old Hands at the Game Bother Any More.**

There are numerous horrifying details to be recorded in the history of criminality in Doniphan County. The period covering the early settlement of the county was marked by many bloody deeds, and it frequently happened that all anybody had to do in order to square up a grudge was to go out and kill his enemy.

The wave of crime which swept over Doniphan can be traced principally to the unsettled conditions which prevailed in the '50's and '60's. It is a matter of history that the slavery question was at the bottom of many bloody killings and other outrages and with such a spirit rampant it can scarcely be wondered at that many vengeful men embraced the situation to even up private scores.

While the free state and pro-slavery excitement was at its high water mark, it should not be forgotten that persons who pursued the pastime of horse stealing were summarily hung or shot whenever caught. Sometimes a slavery adherent required the use of a steed to fly the country in order to escape the wrath of the free state men, and if he was unfortunate enough to get caught, the penalty for horse stealing was inflicted regardless of what might be coming to him as a pro-slavery man.

The border ruffians were another murderous gang that left a bloody scar on the fair face of Doniphan County, which took a generation to eradicate. Those human hyenas had the instincts of the most abhorrent criminals, and no deed was too bloody or too revolting for them to commit. When their cowardly natures betrayed fear, they resorted to the safer method of assassinating from ambush so as to protect their own miserable hides.

Likewise the history of crime in Doniphan County would not be complete without a passing reference to that aggregation of Apaches who styled themselves the Jayhawkers. For advanced work in the criminal line they ran their delightful brethren, at border ruffians, a close race for first honors. They were responsible for many bloodthirsty deeds, but whenever caught the perpetrators were meted out speedy justice.

Thanks to the onward march of civilization, the bloody work of the criminal element was at last put to a stop, although it took lives, nerve and time to accomplish it. The ruffians and the Jayhawkers were either rounded up and killed off or chased away. Of course, there were sporadic cases of private killings—such as where a man might get angry at his wife, or a man might have a little grudge against his neighbor because of a trade or land difficulty—and the disgraceful part of that condition was that the perpetrators invariably got free through the twists in the state law as it was administered and executed those days.

# How Apples Are Packed

**Extreme Care Should Be Practiced in Properly Sorting and Packing the Apples — Barrels Should be Shaken at Least Four Times and Fruit Fitted In, But Not Crowded—Apples Packed in Boxes Have a Thirty-five Per Cent Higher Market Value Than Those Packed in Barrels— Should Be Accurately Graded in Order to Net the Best Returns to the Grower— Ill-shaped Apples Should Be Shipped in Bulk.**

Next to getting a productive apple crop the most important feature of the industry is the manner in which the apples are packed for transportation, and likewise for exportation. For it must not be forgotten that quite a large quantity of the high grade Doniphan County apples are shipped across the sea for consumption in foreign countries.

The packing of apples is a most delicate and conscientious operation which should be performed only by skillful and painstaking hands. In such a busy time as the apple harvest signifies the orchard man cannot be everywhere supervising the details of the work. Consequently, much of the executive part of the packing is placed in the hands of the table boss. This individual should see that the greatest possible care is exercised by the pickers in pouring the apples on well-padded tables.

The table boss in apple harvest time is a responsible person and by not properly attending to his duties might do untold injury to the grower. The wages paid the boss are usually good and range about three dollars a day. The headers receive about the same amount. A great deal of responsibility for the reputation of the orchard and the owner rests with the boss and the header. If they are negligent or careless they can dissipate the profits of the harvest.

It has been the great trouble with packers in recent years that they insist on putting too many grades in the same barrel. Commission men and fruit dealers all over the country are aware that when apples are not properly sorted the value of their shipments is materially decreased. They do not forget to make the orchard owner come forward with an explanation which sometimes is liable to prove unprofitable to him.

Apples should be packed in three different grades. These are known to growers and dealers as Extra Fancy, Fancy and Choice. The Extra Fancy are considered the top-notchers of the harvest, and should comprise nothing but the most alluring kind of red apples without a blemish or a bruise. The Fancy grade should be well colored, smaller in size, and absolutely free from all imperfections. The Choice apples should be sound in every respect, uncolored, perfectly shaped and measuring not less than two and one-half inches in diameter. All other apples not coming up to this standard in either grade and less than half colored, should be shipped in bulk.

In packing apples the barrels should be shaken at least four times and the apples should be fitted in, instead of crowded. All that is necessary is to have them packed sufficiently tight to prevent them from being shaken up in transit. The latest and most profitable way in which to pack apples is in boxes. That system has been in vogue in the North Yakima Valley for some time and the apple men out there have found it works to a considerable financial advantage. Apples packed in boxes bring an average of thirty-five per cent more on the market than do those packed in barrels. Many of the more extensive Doniphan County growers are considering the advisability of doing away with the barrel plan and using boxes altogether, and is not impossible that the box system will be installed exclusively before many more harvest seasons have come and gone.

Years ago the fruit industry of the United States was in its infancy, neither the consumer nor the merchant knew anything about the locality where the best products could be grown. It was only the extensive advertising of fruit having the most delicious flavor that caused the general public to become familiar with the districts where the most delectable varieties were raised.

This is especially the case with Doniphan County, Kansas, which is famous as being not only the leading fruit center of the Sunflower State, but of the different states which comprise the Northwest and the Middle West. Every conceivable variety of luscious fruit, including strawberries, gooseberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, plums, peaches, pears and apples, are produced in the highest state of perfection in the eastern half of Doniphan County.

It was many years ago, when three of the early Kansas pioneers, Bony Wood, Albert Perry and R. H. Montgomery, demonstrated their faith in the ultimate success of the fruit industry in this part of the state by investing everything they possessed in improving the varieties and cultivating their crops under discouraging conditions. That their foresight was keen and their judgment correct is exemplified by the marvelous yields that have been annually adding to Doniphan County's fame during the last decade.

When the fruit-growing industry was first planted in Doniphan County the pioneers in the business were up against a tough proposition. Times were hard, money was scarce and the outlook for profitable returns was extremely dismal. There was no such thing as 6 per cent money those days, but the pioneers in the industry were men endowed with sufficient tenacity stick it out and patiently wait for the fruits of their labor to materialize.

It was the general custom at the time for the men starting in the fruit industry to invest every penny they could lay hands on in buying trees with the hope that some day they would bear fruit in abundance. Invariably rows of corn were planted in the orchards, but the yield from this source was very little, as the corn could not be cultivated too close to the fruit trees. However, small as it was, it helped sustain the fruit-raiser until his trees came in bearing.

Land in the great Doniphan County fruit belt could be bought for from $1 to $5 an acre those days, and this same land will now bring on the open market from $100 to $500 an acre, providing anybody felt inclined to part with his holdings. Before fruit-growing was started, this same land was clothed with a garb of blooming sumach and rich orchards now flourish where wild turkeys fed and wolves roamed on the hills overlooking the Missouri River in Doniphan County. It was a common occurrence for a man to go out early any morning and bag a half dozen wild turkeys before breakfast. All the way from Rulo, Neb., to Atchison, Kan., the bluffs jutting along the river were covered with blackjacks and burr oaks, but the traveler passing along that way now will view a succession of the finest orchards that ever produced delicious fruit.

How W. E. Boschen packs his apples

Berries constitute the most profitable portion of Doniphan County's fruit output. There are very few acres devoted to berry-raising now that would not bring at least from $200 to $500 an acre. The phenomenal success of the fruit-growing industry in the eastern portion of Doniphan County is exemplified by the fact that a ten-acre berry farm is considered as productive as eighty acres of land devoted to agricultural purposes. Although this agricultural land is valued at from $100 to $300 an acre, and selling at that figure, farming is looked upon as a diversion and fruit-raising as a business in which to become wealthy in short order.

The fruit industry of Doniphan County is so regulated that there is a rotation of crops commencing with strawberries in May to the final wind-up with apples about the beginning of November. Grapes, currants and many varieties of berries come in between. The total value of a season's yield of fruit in Doniphan County is conservatively estimated at not less than $1,000,000, but the returns invariably exceed that figure. So it is hardly to be wondered at that more attention is given to fruit-raising than to the cultivation of cereals and other farm products.

Berry picking time is one of the season's great events in the Doniphan fruit belt. The strawberries come in about the middle of May and from that time until early in August hundreds of families and single adults flock from St. Joseph, Mo., to the berry fields adjacent to the towns of Troy, Blair and Wathena. The work is profitable to the pickers, as the farmers pay from 32 to 35 cents a crate for gathering the crop. It is not an uncommon thing for entire families to move their household effects to the berry fields and live there in tents until the wind-up of the season. Occasionally a family of ten or a dozen persons will be found in a huge tent. The children enjoy the outdoor life and work in the fields is regarded by them in the nature of a prolonged summer vacation, with the added satisfaction of earning from $2 to $3 a day for each member of the family all during the picking season.

The towns of Troy, Blair and Wathena have each organized a fruit-growers' association in order to more advantageously market the fruit crop of Doniphan County. The strictest business methods prevail, thus obviating any individual efforts on the part of the fruit-grower to dispose of his crop. All the farmer has to do is to haul his product to the headquarters of the association in town, where it is sold by the manager of the association at platform prices. By this term is meant that the highest prices offered by independent buyers will be met by the agent of the fruit-growers' association and later in the season, when the books have been balanced, the surplus is paid to the members of the association in the form of dividends.

The fruit is shipped to buyers in Denver, Cheyenne, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago, Sioux City and Des Moines. It has been the experience of the fruit-growers that commission merchants and packers in the above-named cities prefer to transact business with the association rather than with the individual grower, because of the belief that it is easier to obtain an adjustment of differences with a well-organized body than with an individual shipper. The association has been very successful in marketing the crop in the different cities and is sufficiently powerful to demand and receive the highest market prices.

Blackberries constitute the biggest portion of the Doniphan County berry output, and it is not considered unusual to ship twenty or more carloads each day during the season from all stations in Doniphan County. The express companies have made a practice of providing all the necessary shipping facilities for the fruit throughout the season. Cars are set out at all the shipping points in the district and immediately upon being loaded are hauled away to the different markets, where they are consigned.

The apple crop of Doniphan County is a great source of wealth to the orchard owners. The main varieties include Jonathans, Ben Davis, Black Twigs, Grimes Golden, York Imperial and Winesaps, with the Wealthy and some other varieties not so extensively raised. The Grimes Golden and the Jonathans are the early varieties being picked along about the middle of September, while the others come in later from about October 15 to about November 1. Last year's apple crop aggregated 1,500 carloads, with 160 barrels to the car. This enormous

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output at a minimum market price of $3 a barrel netted the fruit men a grand total of $720,000.

The apple growers of Doniphan County attribute the great output of their orchards to the use of the sprayer. Years ago there was no such thing as a spray used on apple trees, and many beautiful orchards were reduced to worthless tracts. Now, however, it is a well-known fact that an orchard of ten acres, if properly sprayed, will give a better yield of high-class apples than an orchard of forty acres where the use of the spray has been neglected.

In well conducted orchards the spray is used five or six times during the season. A liquid consisting of lime, sulphur and arsenate of lead is the compound invariably used for spraying, and it has been demonstrated to be the best yet discovered for that purpose. Ten years ago sprayers were unknown, and would have been regarded as a curiosity in Doniphan County. Now, however, all the orchard men are the proud owners of sprayers, and they feel justified in the investment as very few culls are found at picking time, because diligent spraying insures the extermination of the codling moth, San Jose scale and the curculio, which are the most destructive pests of the apple crop.

The efficacy of the sprayer has now become so generally recognized by the large apple buyers of the country that they refuse to visit a fruit belt where the sprayer is not used generally. The State Agricultural College, of Manhattan, Kan., took keen interest in the use of the sprayer some years ago, and sent an entomologist to the Doniphan apple fields to demonstrate its effectiveness. The forty-acre orchard of W. E. Boschen was experimented on, with the result that very few culls were found among the season's crop. Since then all the orchard men have installed sprayers with the most gratifying results at the end of each season.

While it is universally admitted that Doniphan County produces apples of a superior flavor to that of any other apple section in the country, not excepting the Western States, still the price per quantity received by Oregon, Washington and Colorado growers exceeds that of Doniphan County for this reason: The Doniphan County growers pack their apples in three-bushel barrels, while the Western people pack their product in bushel boxes in order to make a better superficial showing and command a higher price. Now, however, the Doniphan County apple men are consdering the advisability of packing their output in bushel boxes, which will insure them 25 cents a bushel more than they have been getting.

With the development of the fruit industry in Doniphan the towns in this section have prospered accordingly. The money received from the sale of fruit has swelled the deposits in the local banks and boomed the respective towns. This is especially the case with Troy, which has increased in population by about 500 during the last few years, and materially enhanced the value of farms adjacent to the town.

# Picking the Apple Crop

## A Great Deal Depends Upon the Care Exercised in Taking Fruit From Trees.

After the apple is carefully nurtured and full grown, the most important thing is the attention given in preparing it for market. In these days of spraying, pruning and tending orchards, like a pet child, the consumer no longer looks with favor upon discolored and bruised apples, and will not accept such at full market value. They can be sold as culls at a price that scarcely pays for picking them, or they can be sent to the cider mill; the natural conclusion is that more care must be given in picking the fruit so as not to damage its appearance or market value, and make for naught all the labor expended during the long, hot days before the fruit has ripened.

There is a vast difference between picking an apple from the tree and pulling it off with a bunch of spurs attached or minus the stem altogether. Each spur will eventually bear fruit if nature is not tampered with, and each one mutilated by a careless picker simply means to the orchard owner the loss of all the apples that might possibly be borne by that twig, not to mention that there is an open sore for the entrance of the various pests of the orchard. An apple with the stem removed will not grade first class with a discriminating sorter; consequently firm and specific instructions should be drilled into the pickers to remove only ripe fruit and that with extreme care.

A good way to test whether the fruit has reached the psychological stage to keep in good condition the longest and at the same time be prime for eating or cooking is to lift the apple in the hand, at the same time giving it a gentle twist: if it yields readily, it is ready to pick; however, if it resists it should be left for several days longer. This will necessitate two or as many as four pickings at intervals of three days apart. With certain kinds of slow-ripening apples it pays many fold to observe the foregoing suggestion. The undeveloped fruit thus has an opportunity to attain size and quality. Now to the busy orchardman with immense acreage to superintend, this, at first, appears as a waste of time and labor, but it is attention to little things that makes for perfection in the aggregate. If you feel inclined to doubt the wisdom of such a course, remember that some very wise farmers ridiculed spraying when it was first introduced; now, the fellow who won't clear his trees of scale, curculio and like pests several times a season with a good spraying solution, is not only considered behind the times, but a draw-back to the development of the fruit industry.

The color is an important factor to be considered. Well-colored apples picked when still firm are the best keepers. It usually holds true that fruit grown on sod is more highly colored and keeps longer than under clean culture. Pickers almost invariably test the ripeness of an apple by pressing with the thumb firmly to determine the mellowness. This habit should be strongly censured and condemned, as it prompts a bruise which ultimately constitutes rot and decay. On hard, firm varieties, such as Ben Davis and Winesap, the bruise is not immediately discernible, but the blemish is evident by the time the fruit reaches the consumer.

Pickers should not climb the trees under hardly any conditions, as such a performance cannot help but snag the bark and open a wound for the entrance of canker spores. "But," you say, "how can we get the fruit in the top of the trees?" If we shake it down, the fruit is crushed." The answer is best indicated by the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If the trees had been properly topped, they would not only be in better shape for the pickers, but would have been more convenient for spraying and widened at the top, letting the sun through to color the fruit evenly. Thus time and fruit would have been saved. Ladders should be provided for every purpose where it is necessary for a picker to leave the ground. Where an exceptionally large tree is encountered, and it is impossible to avoid climbing, soft shoes should be worn, such as tennis or gymnasium slippers. It is easier to pick apples from a ladder than by climbing the tree, and there is less danger of breaking a branch or dropping the container of fruit. Up to twelve-foot lengths, step-ladders with three legs are firm and substantial. Above that length, a straight ladder is better, as the other becomes wobbly. The straight ladder, tapering at one end, is very satisfactory, as the small end will sit easily in the crotch of a tree and can be run in among the branches with no trouble of catching on limbs. Of whatever kind, the ladder should be light and durable.

As to the container for the fruit as it is picked, it is a difficult matter to say definitely which is best, a bag or basket, as excellent reasons for either have been advanced by various orchardists. One very successful fruit-grower prefers buckets, as, in his opinion, a rub is as bad as a bruise. This man makes a specialty of firsts, or fancy goods, and he personally oversees the sorting. The apples are lifted, one by one, from one receptacle to another until they reach the packing box. Most all orchardists prefer the basket or bag, whichever is used, to be equipped with the releasing bottom, so that the fruit may be easily disposed of, instead of being dumped out of the top. A favorite argument against the picking bag is that it bumps against the ladder, causing injury to the fruit, but the most up-to-date patents show a bag with a shoulder strap and belt fastening close around the body, making it unnecessary to swing the bag from the body enough to rub against the ladder or tree. The market is full of inventions along this line, and the accompanying photograph shows one of the latest.

Another sack invented by James Seymour of Indiana, has proven a wonderful help in the Kingston apple orchard, located in Jackson County, Indiana, near Seymour. It is described as follows: An apple picking sack to be worked by the manager, James Jackson, is used altogether in the Kingston orchard. Its convenience over all above anything heretofore used for picking apples or fruit of any kind. A leather-bound No. 9 wire around the top of the sack is made to fit the body and at the same time holds the sack wide open to drop the apples in. Hoops and straps are fastened on each end and on each side of the center of the sack. Straps snapped in the top rings cross in the back and snap into the center rings. Snaps in the lower end corners are brought up and hooked into the upper or middle rings. It is first snapped into the upper ones until the apples crowd, when they are unsnapped and fastened into the center ones. When the apples again crowd, the sack contains a crate and the picker comes down, unsnaps and lets the apples roll out gently at the open end below. The use of this sack does not bruise the apple nor tire the picker, because of the straps being securely fastened to the body. Much time is saved and the pickers can pick much faster.

There are a number of devices for gathering fruit out of reach in the tops. Many are advertised, and all serve a good purpose, but it is fallacy to believe any device will get every apple that cannot be reached from the ground; but for the few out-of-reach apples left by the pickers, any device is useful.

After the fruit is picked, comes the business of assorting and packing. For purposes of good keeping, it is essential that apples should be cooled before going into storage. If apples are stored in barrels, they should not be allowed to stay too long out in the sun and become heated up, nor should picked apples be stored immediately if the weather is too warm. In both cases the fruit should be allowed to cool.

It is advisable to pack apples in bushel baskets rather than barrels. In barrels the fruit goes in warm and is surrounded by warm air. If the heat in the barrel reaches 75 to 80 Fahrenheit, the temperature in the center of that barrel will [illegible] days read to the temperature of the room. In such cases if the apple is covered with [illegible] that produces decay, [illegible] sold storage conditions. Apples should be handled as little as possible before and after packing and shipped at about the right, temperature.

Apple picking scene in Mrs. M. J. Rhue's orchard, east of Troy.

When in St. Joseph you can't pick apples, but you can eat all kinds of good things at

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# Proper Care of Fruit Trees

**Professor Dickens of State Agricultural College, Says Spray Should Be Carefully Prepared and Applied With Absolute Thoroughness—Trees Should Be Banded With Sticky Substance So as to Keep Off Canker Worms and Other Insects, as the Protection of Fruit From These Destructive Pests Is One of the Most Important Factors in Successful Apple Culture—Doniphan County Soil Needs Little Assistance to Nourish Apple Trees.**

**Proper Pruning Must Precede Spraying of Any Kind—To Do Thorough Spraying Is Advisable—Careless Work No Compliment to the Orchardist—Advantage of Gasoline Spraying Apparatus Over Traction Engine for Large Acreage—Cheapest and Quickest in the Long Run—Size of Apparatus Depends Largely on Size of Orchard—First Class Fixtures and Equipment Necessary for Satisfactory Work and Abundant Results—Solutions for Spraying Purposes Can be Cheaply Bought in Large Quantities—Great Care Must Be Exercised in Home Manufacture of Such Mixtures.**

Spraying is one of the important orchard operations that are essential to the production of good fruit. We emphasize the word "one," because so much has been written upon spraying and the necessity thereof, that many orchardists have seemed to conclude that spraying was the great necessity, and seem to have forgotten that spraying is one of the last processes necessary for the production of high-class fruit. In the early years in Kansas, the orchardist produced the finest of fruit without spraying, just as the first crops of wheat had no chinch bugs and no Hessian flies, but with the increase in the acreage of fruit, the insects and fungi increased in proportion, and in recent years spraying has been absolutely necessary if success is expected.

After the orchard has been well grown, with care taken in its formation years, to produce the right form of tree, to secure the greatest possible amount of bearing wood, and this bearing wood so placed that all the fruit on all the branches will have a fair amount of sunlight and air, and a fair proportion of the food prepared by the tree, and after the soil has been so cared for as to insure the optimum amount of moisture and plant food, then the protection of the fruit from insects and disease is, perhaps, the most important factor in the success of the orchard. But unless the tree is well pruned, efficient spraying cannot be done. Unless the tree is well nourished, it cannot produce good fruit. But when nature has supplied, as she does in the hills of Doniphan County, a soil that is deep and strong and contains all the elements of food necessary for fruit production, and such a soil as allows the moisture to penetrate to a considerable depth and sufficiently porous so the roots readily penetrate it, then the orchardist has all the conditions in his favor.

There are insect enemies that spraying cannot control. The work of borers must be prevented in some other way, usually by guarding the trunk with a screen protector or painting the bark with some substance that repels the insect. For insects, such as the white grub, that lives in the ground and devours the roots of strawberry plants, other measures must be devised. Fall plowing must be resorted to, and particular care used in the fertilizers applied, in order to prevent such insects becoming so numerous as to cause considerable loss.

But, to the man with the orchard grown, who has trimmed it well and cared for it well, the question of preventing injury from insects and disease is of the utmost importance. In the last few years many of our orchardists have almost lived up to the scriptural injunction, "spray without ceasing," and there are neglected orchards that will require this eternal vigilance if they are ever to fulfill the purpose for which they were set.

The pioneer in Kansas spray work, Prof. E. A. Popenoe, was once asked at a farmers' institute, "Does spraying do any good?" In reply, in his keen, sharp way, he immediately turned upon his questioner and said, "Do pills do any good?"

"It depends upon the kind of pills and what is the matter with you." Professor Popenoe immediately rejoined, "It is just that way with sprays; it depends upon the kind of spray and what is the matter with your tree."

Most of our orchardists know what is the matter with their trees. The entomological commission has visited orchards in nearly every locality, and if an orchard has San Jose scale, the owner knows it. And it behooves him to get busy before the buds begin to swell, and give that tree a most thorough application of the lime-sulphur solution, home cooked, if he wants it, or the commercial, if he prefers to let some factory prepare the mixture. In this spray for scale, the great points to be considered are that the spray solution shall contain the correct amount of sulphur, and be applied with absolute thoroughness.

If the orchard was defoliated last spring by myriads of worms which, when disturbed, hung from the branches suspended by a thin thread of web, then he ought to know that canker worm is on the job, and that this devastation is likely to be repeated next year, with the numbers increased at least one hundred fold. The later defoliation is usually much worse than the earlier. Frequently the buds of fruit and leaf are devoured before they expand, in which case it behooves the orchardist to band the trees with some sticky substance in order that the wingless female moth may be checked in her upward journey to the branches and twigs where she deposits her eggs. This sticky substance may be molasses, printer's ink or the tanglefoot which is sold by the manufacturers of the sticky fly paper. If the canker worm was not seriously numerous last year, but a few trees here and there were injured, then the orchardist should see to it that his spray pump is in condition so that he can be certain that the first meal these insects take is well seasoned with an arsenic poison. Arsenate of lead, two or three pounds to fifty gallons of water, has usually been effective. Some orchardists have found that when the insects are more than usually numerous, one-half pound of paris green added to two pounds arsenate of lead, to fifty gallons of water, kills more quickly, even though there is some danger of it burning the foliage.

The orchardist who hesitates to eat an apple from his trees until he has cut it open to see whether or not it is the hiding place of a worm, must prepare to spray for codling moth. Probably the most important spray for the codling moth is the blossom fall spray. This spray should be applied with sufficient force to drive the material into the stamen bars between the calyx leaves, so that sufficient poison will lodge there to finish any insect that may begin his life history in that particular apple. The entomologists tell us that it is probable that the number of broods and the number of insects produced in each brood varies somewhat with the season, but the total number of worms that may be hatched on a given number of trees is surprisingly large. More than one thousand of the pupating insects have been captured on one tree trunk during the season. If each one of these represented an apple destroyed, there would be five boxes of 200 apples each ruined, and many times that in an unprotected orchard, it is practically impossible to find a sound apple. After the blossoms fall, the ten weeks' spray is the most important for the codling moth, but in years when conditions are favorable for the insects, and unfavorable for the apple, the insects should be carefully watched and sprays applied accordingly.

In recent years, the apple leaf skeletonizer has caused considerable damage in many localities. The loss of leaves to a tree that is carrying its full capacity of fruit is a very serious matter, and many times it is advisable to supplement the three weeks' spray with the ten days' spray and follow the three weeks' spray at intervals of ten days.

In many localities it has been more difficult to induce men to spray for fungous diseases than for insects. They can see the insect early in its development, but the spore or germ of the disease is so small, and its effect at first is so inconspicuous, that many times it is difficult to convince an orchardist that his fruit is infected with scab, blotch, bitter rot or other disease, until it is too late to protect it.

Probably the apple blotch has caused more loss to the orchardist of Kansas than any other disease affecting the fruit. Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis and Gano are most susceptible to this dis-


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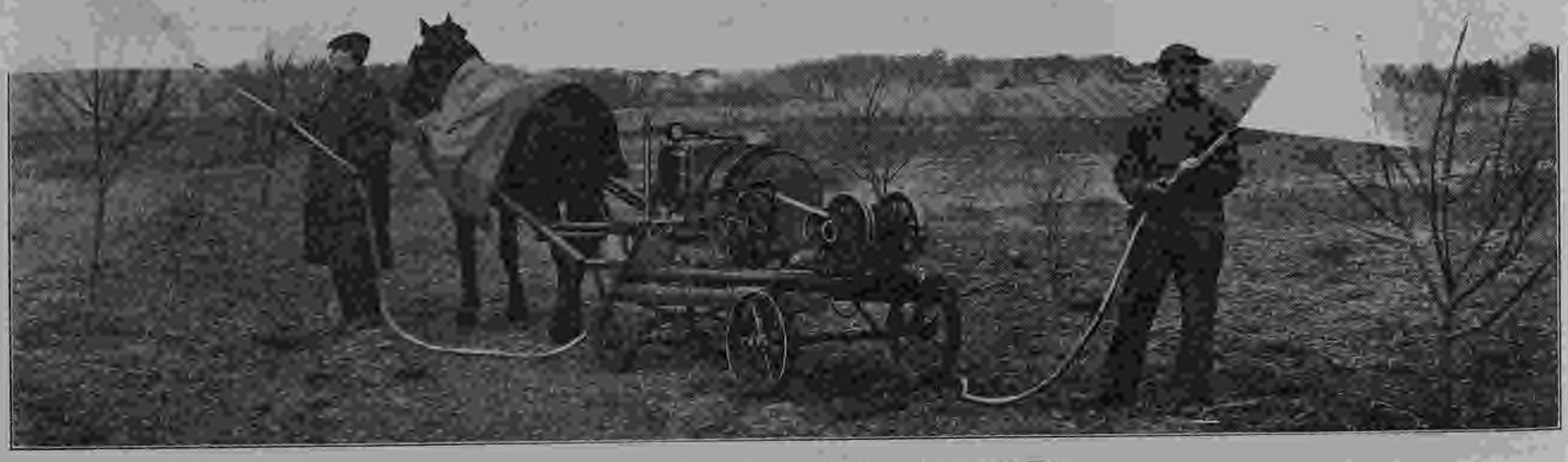
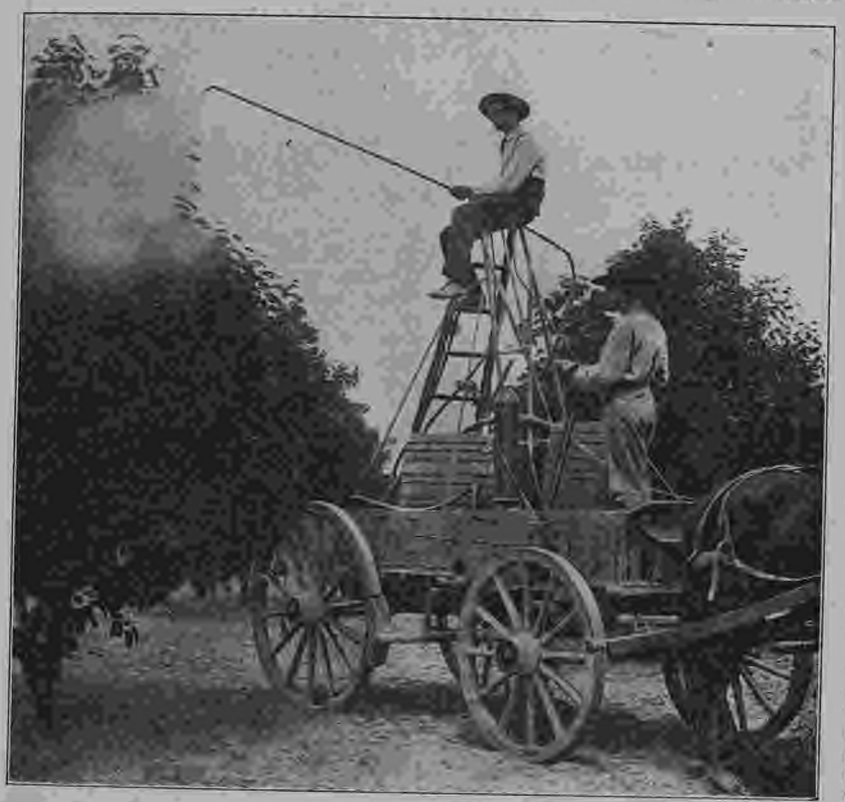


Administering the dormant spray to young trees near Troy.

ease, and few varieties are entirely immune. The disease germs are distributed by the wind or dripping water from affected areas of the twigs or water sprouts. These spores are usually liberated from two to four weeks after blossoms fall. The apple scab, which is probably second in importance in the Middle West, develops earlier, and the best control of this disease demands a spray before the blossoms open. Lime-sulphur has been very effective. For the apple blotch the best degree of control, running as high in some experiments as 90 per cent clean, has been secured by the application of Bordeaux mixture. Bordeaux mixture is a compound of quick lime and copper sulphate and the formula most in favor is three pounds copper sulphate, four pounds quick lime to fifty gallons of water, or what is known as the 3-4-50 formula. Men who use these chemicals must always remember that they are poisonous in a degree. Arsenate of lead is very poisonous and only a small quantity is necessary to kill an animal or an insect. Copper sulphate is less poisonous, but has a caustic action that many times causes injury to plant tissues. Under high temperature lime-sulphur in combination with arsenate of lead forms a compound that is also very caustic.

The man who is to spray successfully must needs think all the time.



Spraying scene in W. E. Boschen's orchard.

He must watch the weather forecast, and many times, as with all agricultural operations, he must choose between two evils. In one locality in the state, in one recent season, it happened that the pustules containing the blotch spores were opening and distributing at a time when the weather was moist and warm. This was ideal weather for the infection of the apples and the need of a spray was very apparent. Such weather is conducive to Bordeaux burning. The best solution to this problem seemed to be a spray at once with lime-sulphur and follow it as soon as the weather was settled with a Bordeaux spray. Another procedure, that was fairly successful, was to weaken the Bordeaux solution to 2-4-50.

When the orchardist understands the formulas and the chemistry of spraying fairly well, he still has the problem of the pump. This problem must be solved with these factors in mind; the size of the orchard, the time it will require to spray it, the kind of help he can secure, and the expense. The man who has but forty or fifty trees can secure very good results with a common barrel pump, and a well-grown tree fifteen years old, capable of producing five bushels of apples will probably require six or seven gallons of spray mixture at one application. A man who has fifty trees requiring seven gallons per tree, will do well if he covers these trees well in ten hours. The man who has five acres will need a pump of larger capacity in order to apply his spray at the time it will be most effective; that is, just at the blossom fall. A larger pump, with a horizontal stroke and a lever sufficiently strong that two men may exert their power, is, perhaps, the most efficient of the hand pumps. With such a pump two good men have applied 1,500 gallons of spray in ten hours. These pumps, if caerfully washed and cleaned, to prevent any corroding effect from the chemicals, will last for many years.

The man who has ten acres or more of orchard will usually conclude, after one season's sprays, if he does not figure it out before he starts, that a gasoline engine is the most efficient form of power. There are very many efficient gasoline engine sprayers. The main points must be that the engine has power sufficient to drive the pump and the agitator without overloading it. Many pumps that have been designed for one lead of hose and two nozzles have been over-worked and permanently ruined by trying to make them do the work necessary for two leads of hose and four nozzles. Efficient work requires plenty of power, whether it is plowing or spraying. The farmer who tries to make two horses do the work of three, rarely succeeds, and the man who tries to make a one and one-half-horse engine do the work of a three-horse engine, has, perhaps, less chance than the other. A good pump should be as strong and simple as possible, and the parts easily reached, for the spray chemicals are hard on the leather, valves and hose, and the stops for repairs come to all who spray for many seasons. The farmer who does not see that his tools are in good condition before his season for using them, is likely to pay a heavy toll for his repairs. It is a good deal better to buy new hose and new valves at the beginning of the season than to have to telephone to a distant point to have them come by express. The cost of repairs is small compared to the loss sustained by the delayed spraying, and the cost of spraying should not frighten anyone who has good trees. Many good gasoline engine outfits have records of two to three thousand gallons a day. This means eight to twelve acres a day, of large trees. A man should be able to cover twenty-five to forty acres with one spray outfit, and do it at the time when the efficiency would be the greatest. Figuring on a forty-acre basis, with forty trees to the acre, requiring probably 10,000 gallons of spray, two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water, would require 400 pounds of lead. In recent years few men have paid more than 8 cents a pound for lead, and $32 is certainly a small amount for the protection of 1,600 trees.

In the matter of fungicides, copper sulphate has cost, in recent years, about 6 cents a pound, and lime about four-fifths cent a pound. Materials for fifty gallons of the combination mixture, Bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead, would cost, therefore, 16 cents for the lead and 18 cents for the bluestone, and 3 cents for the lime, or 75c for 100 gallons, $7.50 for each 1,000 gallons, or $75 for 10,000 gallons. The commercial lime-sulphur at 16 cents a gallon, at the rate of one and one-half gallons of the mixture to fifty, would be slightly cheaper, and the home-made somewhat less, but with $75 for materials for one spray, four sprays would require $300 worth of materials for a forty-acre orchard. Many operations have been carried on where the labor bill was but one-half to two-thirds the cost of the materials. Any orchard that will not justify an outlay of $10 to the acre for spraying each season, is, in all probability, worth more as a woodpile than it is as an orchard.

### Spraying Methods, Materials and Apparatus.

Spray methods must, for the most part, be developed by the person who is to do the work. Whether or not a fine mist and a floating spray is better than a coarse, driving spray, depends in part upon local conditions, but mainly upon the personal preference of the operator.

We are inclined to advise, for general purposes, a moderately fine spray, delivered at an average pressure of about 140 pounds. Thoroughness is essential, especially in treating for the scale insects during the dormant season, but the operator must learn to use the least possible amount of spray and still cover the tree. This is largely the result of practice and activity.

### Materials.

Insecticides for spraying are divided into two classes—contact sprays, for use against such insects as suck the juices of the plants and are susceptible of control by means of the stomach poisons applied to the leaves; and the stomach poisons applied to leaves and fruit to kill insects which feed on the substance of the plant.

The former class includes lime-sulphur mixtures, kerosene emulsion, soap preparations, tobacco extracts, and the miscible or soluble oils.

The most commonly used stomach poisons are the arsenicals, Paris green, arsenate of lead, London purple, arsenite of soda, and others.

The manufacture of these materials has been developed to such an extent that it will hardly pay the fruit grower to attempt to make his own spray materials. Lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead were formerly often made at home, but both can be purchased ready prepared in just as efficient mixtures as the fruit grower himself can make, and are likely to be more uniform than the home-made products. Kerosene emulsion and the self-boiled lime-sulphur for peach-spraying are about the only materials that will ordinarily be made at home. Directions for their preparation follow:

#### Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur.
Formula.

8 Pounds lime.
8 Pounds ground or powdered sulphur.
50 Gallons water.

Preparation.—Place the lime in a barrel and pour over it just enough water to cover it. As soon as the lime begins to slake add the sulphur, being sure that there are no lumps present. Stir constantly and add water as necessary to keep the material in a thick paste, which should gradually be thinned. As soon as the lime is entirely slaked, add enough water to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking.

Strain into the spray tank, dilute to fifty gallons, add the arsenate of lead (two or three pounds), and apply. It is advantageous to cook larger quantities at one time, increasing the amounts of the ingredients proportionately, as better action is secured from the larger quantities of lime.

#### Kerosene Emulsion.
Formula.

Soft soap, 1 quart (½ lb. of any ordinary soap will do).
Kerosene, 2 gallons.
Water, 1 gallon.

Preparation.—Dissolve the soap in the water, which should be heated. When this is accomplished, allow it to cool slightly, then add the kerosene. Agitate vigorously for a few moments, and a thick, creamy liquid will be formed. This is the emulsion, and will keep in this condition for several weeks, so it may be set aside and used

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as needed. For use it is diluted with from five to fifteen times its own volume of water, the dilution depending upon the nature of the foliage and the insect to be killed.

Tobacco extracts may be made by the steeping of tobacco stems at home, but products on the market are stronger and more uniform, and their cost is not prohibitive.

### Apparatus.

Machinery for spraying is of many types. The size of the orchard to be treated usually determines the size and character of the spray outfit. The outfits used vary in size from the two to five-gallon bucket, or knapsack sprayer, to the gasoline engine sprays of several horsepower and tank capacity of two or three hundred gallons. The bucket pump is suitable only for treating small shrubbery and trees on the city lot, and at best is inefficient. Barral pumps, or, better, double-acting hand pumps, may be used for orchards of less than 500 trees, or, if time be no object, even a thousand trees may be economically treated. As a general rule, orchards of over 500 trees may be treated more cheaply as well as more effectively with an outfit using some power other than hand. Of the power outfits only two types are prominent enough to merit discussion. These are the gasoline engine outfits and the "geared" or "traction" machines, where the pumps are geared to the trucks on which they are mounted with the supply tank, and pressure is supplied when the machine is pulled from tree to tree. Where trees are small or moderate in size and not

Packing apples in Geo. Groh's orchard near Wathena.

planted too closely, this is a very satisfactory type—that is, if it be properly constructed. Trees too large to be covered by the material pumped into the compression chamber by driving the distance between the trees may be treated by spraying only the alternate ones in the row and driving down the same row twice, or by driving completely around the tree. The best makes of "traction" sprayers furnish as satisfactory and reliable a source of power as can be desired.

The gasoline engine is preferred by the majority of owners of large orchards as a source of power for spraying. Here, again the size of the orchard should determine the size and power of the outfit. A one-horse or one and one-half horsepower engine can be made to keep pressure enough to supply two leads of hose, but small engines are not so useful for other purposes outside the spraying season. The greater number of power sprayers are furnished with two and one-half and three and one-half horsepower engines.

Pumps should in all cases be brass lined, and preferably furnished with ball valves. Single-cylinder, double-acting pumps and twin-cylinder triplex and quadruple-cylinder pumps are all used at times. It is desirable in all cases that the compression chamber be large. This will insure even pressure. A good pressure gauge, registering not less than 200 pounds, should be fitted on each pump.

The fittings and accessories of various kinds are of fully as much importance as the engine and pump, and probably cause more trouble than the latter. At the pump, if two leads of hose are to be used, a good "three-way" valve should be provided, so that either one or both leads may be cut off at will by the driver or operator. The hose should be of the very best quality, fully guaranteed up to 300 pounds pressure for an entire season. It may be secured with a guarantee good for two seasons' work, and first-class hose, with proper care, should last at least two seasons. The hose connections should be of the long-shanked style, the shanks being not less than three inches long and clamped so that there shall be no possibility of their pulling out of the hose. The connections should be shaped so that they may be gripped firmly with an ordinary monkey-wrench. Spray poles may be of iron pipe, usually one-fourth inch size, or brass, iron or aluminum lined bamboo. If they are the latter they should have the metal lining screwed into the connections, not soldered, as the soldered ones will pull apart with rough use. The ends of the bamboo pole should be protected with a substantial metal ferrule. The lower end of the pole should invariably have a stop-cock between it and the hose connection, so that the rod man may cut off the supply from his nozzle in case of clogging or for other reasons, without having to depend upon the operator at the supply. The most satisfactory nozzle we have used is the "Friend" type, usually the "Friend Angle," made by the Friend Manufacturing Co., Gasport, N. Y. Others of the same type do very satisfactory work. These have largely superseded the old standard "vermorel" type, and are much more convenient. It will pay the prospective buyer of sprayers to insist on this type of nozzle. The size of the aperture in the interchangeable discs furnished to be used depends upon the pressure and the character of spray it is desired to produce. The smaller the hole in the disc, of course, the finer will be the spray. All connections should be kept perfectly tight, so that there is no leaking. Leaky apparatus causes more trouble to the workmen than windy weather or any other trouble, and renders a naturally somewhat disagreeable task doubly so. A few dollars extra spent on first-class fixtures will be good economy for any person who desires to get best results and avoid dissatisfaction among the workmen.

### Method.

If lime-sulphur is to be used, it must not be forgotten that it has a somewhat caustic action on the skin, and is injurious to clothing. It will also ruin painted surfaces. It causes considerable smarting and pain to the eyes and mucous membranes, but will not injure them permanently if no greater quantity than would be blown from the nozzles is encountered. Vaseline rubbed on the hands and face before starting to work will prevent much of the smarting, and even ordinary machine oil on the hands is some protection. Good "waterproof" leather gloves and a broad-brimmed hat afford additional protection.

The foregoing remarks about methods and machinery may be summarized briefly as follows:

Spray thoroughly. Get a good-quality pump and power suitable to your needs. Pay especial attention to the accessories, such as hose, hose connections, valves, rods and nozzles. Use pressure of not less than 100 pounds for San Jose scale and 125 pounds for summer work, and ordinarily not more than 150 or 175 pounds for either season. Do not attempt to spray during very windy weather. Wear clothes which cannot be injured by the spray materials. Protect the horses and harness by means of burlap covers. Use hose leads long enough to enable the driver and outfit to keep far enough away to avoid the flying spray. From thirty-five to fifty feet, and in some cases more, should be used for each lead. When, as is often the case, portions of the orchard are too rough to be driven over by the sprayer, these should be reached from the nearest point by using extra lengths of hose, if necessary, by coupling all the leads together. Arrange the water supply as conveniently as may be possible. If necessary, keep a supply tank running to haul water for the sprayers.

### Insects Injurious to the Apple.

Spraying should be carried on, both during the dormant period and the growing season when an orchard is infested with all the important insect pests and plant diseases.

The dormant spray is applied after the foliage has dropped in the fall, during open weather in the winter, and before the buds open in the spring. It is composed of the commercial lime-sulphur solution, the home-made lime-sulphur, or miscible oil.

This treatment is designed to control the San Jose scale, and to a certain extent the plant lice which affect the orchard and are present in the egg stage at the time of application. The dilution of these materials should be made according to directions on the container.

The sprays recommended to be used during the growing seasons are:

1. **Cluster Cup.**—This spray is composed of one and one-half gallons of commercial lime-sulphur and two pounds of arsenate of lead to every fifty gallons of water. It is applied in the interval between the opening of the cluster buds and the opening of the blossoms. In our experiments, it has prevented a very large percentage of the normal curculio damage. It is also valuable in controlling apple scab.

2. **Blossom Fall.**—This spray has the same composition as No. 1. It should be applied after the petals have fallen from half to two-thirds of the blooms, and before the calices close. This spray controls a large percentage of the first brood of codling moth, and aids in the control of curculio.

3. **Three Weeks Spray.**—The composition of this spray should be the same as for Nos. 1 and 2; or, if apple blotch is present, Bordeaux, 3-4-50, should be substituted for the lime-sulphur. If the weather is damp and threatening at the time when this spray should be put on, it will be safer to use the lime-sulphur, and then as soon as the weather permits, a spray with Bordeoux should be put on. This also aids in controlling curculio and codling moth.

4. **Five Weeks Spray.**—If blotch is present in the orchard, another spraying with Bordeaux should be put on at this time in order to have good control of it.

5. **Ten Weeks Spray.**—This spray is applied about ten weeks after blossom fall. It is composed of two pounds of arsenate of lead, with the addition of Bordeaux if blotch is present or if bitter rot is expected. This spray is valuable in controlling the second brood codling moth.

6. **Third Brood Spray.**—Where there is damage from a third brood of codling moth another spray of two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water should be used just as the fruit starts to ripen.

In ordinary seasons and under ordinary conditions, sprays 1, 2, 3 and 5 will be sufficient.

### Insects Injurious to the Pear.

Dormant spray (when necessary), same material as for apple.

Petal-fall spray as for the apple.

Three weeks spray as for the apple.

Arsenate of lead or Paris green or hydrated lime dust for the pear slug whenever the slugs appear.

Other sprays are rarely necessary, as the pear is less subject to insect attack than is the apple.

### Insects Injurious to the Peach.

Dormant spray in the fall or spring for scale insects and certain plant lice.

Lime-sulphur or miscible oil.

The lime-sulphur treatment applied in the spring will control certain fungous diseases, as the leaf-curl, as well as the insects.

1. First curculio spray. Applied ten days after the petals fall. Material: Arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons.

2. Curculio and fungi. Four to five weeks after the petals have shed. Self-boiled lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead.

3. For fungi only. Four to five weeks before the fruit ripens. With self-boiled lime-sulphur alone.

Late varieties should have two applications in place of No. 3, to protect the fruit from the various fungi.

Special treatment with a contact insecticide during the growing season is sometimes advisable. This is true when aphids and the terrapin scale are bad. For these insects kerosene emulsion, tobacco extract, or whale-

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oil soap should be applied when the eggs are hatching.

**Insects Injurious to Plums and Cherries.**

Dormant spray, same as for apple and peaches.

1. First curculio spray. When leaf buds begin to open. Arsenate of lead, three pounds to fifty gallons.

2. Curculio and fungous diseases. At petal-fall season. Arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur (commercial at 1 to 40, or standard strength of self-boiled) or Bordeaux mixture, 3-4-50.

3, 4 and sometimes 5. At intervals of ten days after No. 2. Material the same as for No. 2, except that the fungicide may be omitted from the last two treatments if the fruit and foliage are free from any signs of disease. These treatments are designed to control the curculio.

**Insects Injurious to the Grape.**

In previously unsprayed vineyards where both insect and fungous troubles are to be expected, the following schedule of treatments is recommended by Professor Quaintance of the department of agriculture (Farmers' Bulletin 284). This may be modified as the presence or absence of these troubles seems to indicate.

1. Bordeaux mixture, 6-3-50, and arsenate of lead, 2 to 50. Fungous diseases and flea-beetles. Apply just before the buds open.

Heading apple barrels in Harry Macomber's orchard.

2. Bordeaux mixture, 6-3-50, and arsenate of lead. Fungous diseases, flea-beetles, rose-chafer, grape curculio, grape berry moth and grape leaf-folder. Apply just before the blossoms begin to open.

3. Material same as above. To control insects as above, and in addition the adults of the grape root-worm. Apply as soon as blossoms fall.

4. Material as above. Further protection against fungi and against the insects mentioned, especially the root-worm, the curculio, and the berry moth. Apply ten days after No. 3.

5. Burgundy mixture and no arsenical. For fungi only. Apply two weeks after No. 4.

6. Same as No. 5. Applied two weeks later.

**Insects Injurious to Bush Fruits.**

Use arsenate of lead or a contact insecticide in regulation strength mixture when the appearance of the insect calls for treatment. It has not usually been found necessary to treat these fruits regularly.

Currants should be watched closely for the San Jose scale and thoroughly sprayed with lime-sulphur or else destroyed when the scale is found.

**Insects Injurious to the Strawberry.**

It has not been the general practice to spray this crop, but when insects are generally troublesome the following applications will supplement the cultural methods that may be in use.

1. Arsenate of lead at two pounds to fifty gallons, with lime-sulphur at one to forty. Apply just at the beginning of the blossoming season.

2. Same material as above. Apply after fruit has been picked.

The second treatment may well be postponed until the new growth starts in late summer.

**Insects Injurious to Nursery Stock.**

The spraying of nursery stock has already been discussed under the head of the insects affecting that crop.

Many growers find it a good practice to spray their stock every two or three weeks with the lime-sulphur lead-arsenate mixture just to prevent any possible outbreak of insect or fungus.

Burgundy Mixture.—Copper sulphate 2 pounds, sodium carbonate 3 pounds, water 100 gallons. Dissolve and dilute the two chemicals, each in fifty gallons of water, and then let the two run together into the spray as in making Bordeaux.

**Concentrated Home-Made Lime-Sulphur.**

Either the lime-sulphur may be prepared at home or some of the commercially prepared brands may be used. Unless the sprayer has a large number of trees to be sprayed, it will not pay him to make the home-made solution, as the cost of securing the equipment and of purchasing the ingredients in small quantities would make the cost prohibitive. It is not only a very disagreeable task to prepare it, but also one that is apt to be doomed to failure unless directions are most carefully followed. Since the commercially prepared solutions are made in large quantities and with improved equipment, it is possible to produce a more uniform product than the home-made solution. However, by carefully following directions, one may get a very satisfactory product, which can be made during spare time and stored away for future use. Directions for making the home-made concentrate are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stone-lime | 40 lbs. |
| Sulphur | 80 lbs. |
| Water | 50 gals. |

The lime used in the making of this concentrate should be the purest obtainable, and as free as possible from magnesium. The sulphur used should be pure and finely ground. The ordinary ground sulphur is the cheapest form, and is just as satisfactory as the flowers or flour of sulphur. If the solution is to be cooked by steam, it may be done in barrels, but if it is to be cooked over a fire, it will then be necessary to use a kettle. The lime should be placed in the kettle and slaking started. When this is well under way, the sulphur which has previously been made into a thin paste with water, should be added and the whole mixed or stirred thoroughly. The water should then be brought up to fifty gallons and kept there throughout the whole operation. This can easily be done by cutting a notch in a stick at the fifty-gallon mark, and using this stick for a guide to indicate the amount of material in the kettle. If steam is used for the cooking, it will not be neecssary to add water as often as when it is cooked in a kettle over a fire. It should be kept well stirred, so as to prevent caking on the sides or bottom of the kettle, and should boil steadily until all the sulphur is dissolved, which usually requires from forty-five minutes to an hour, according to the amount of heat used. When the boiling is finished, the concentrate may be put into barrels and stored away for future use. The barrels should be perfectly tight and filled, but if this is not done, the surface of the concentrate may be covered with oil to prevent the air reaching it. For this purpose any oil, such as the miscible oils, which will not injure the tree and does not take fire at the boiling point of water, will do. Since this is a concentrated solution, it should be diluted before being applied to the tree. In order to know the proper amount to dilute it one should provide himself with a Beaume hydrometer, which may be obtained from any lens company, such as the Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y., or the Spencer Lens Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Directions for using these hydrometers usually accompany them. By taking the Beaume reading and consulting the following table, the proper amount of dilution may be determined. The following table is applicable for Kansas conditions, and should be used rather than the tables sent out by the companies, which, while perfectly accurate in their make-up, are prepared on the basis of using one and a quarter gallons of lime-sulphur, instead of one and a half gallons to every fifty gallons of water as a summer spray.

**To Make 50 Gallons Summer Spray**

| Baume reading of concentrated lime-sulphur solution. | No. gals. concentrated lime-sulphur. | No. gallons water. |
|---|---|---|
| 35 | 1.3 | 48.7 |
| 34 | 1.4 | 48.6 |
| 33 | 1.5 | 48.5 |
| 32 | 1.5 | 48.5 |
| 31 | 1.6 | 48.4 |
| 30 | 1.7 | 48.3 |
| 29 | 1.8 | 48.2 |
| 28 | 1.9 | 48.1 |
| 27 | 2. | 48. |
| 26 | 2.1 | 47.9 |
| 25 | 2.2 | 47.8 |
| 24 | 2.4 | 47.6 |
| 23 | 2.5 | 47.5 |
| 22 | 2.7 | 47.3 |
| 21 | 2.8 | 47.2 |
| 20 | 3.1 | 46.9 |
| 19 | 3.4 | 46.6 |
| 18 | 3.6 | 46.4 |
| 17 | 3.8 | 46.2 |
| 16 | 4.1 | 45.9 |
| 15 | 4.4 | 45.6 |

**To Make 50 Gallons Dormant Spray.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 35 | 5.1 | 44.9 |
| 34 | 5.3 | 44.7 |
| 33 | 5.5 | 44.5 |
| 32 | 5.8 | 44.2 |
| 31 | 6. | 44. |
| 30 | 6.4 | 43.6 |
| 29 | 6.7 | 43.3 |
| 28 | 7.1 | 42.9 |
| 27 | 7.4 | 42.6 |
| 26 | 7.9 | 42.1 |
| 25 | 8.4 | 41.6 |
| 24 | 8.9 | 41.1 |
| 23 | 9.5 | 40.5 |
| 22 | 10.2 | 39.8 |
| 21 | 11. | 39. |
| 20 | 11.7 | 38.3 |
| 19 | 12.5 | 37.5 |
| 18 | 13.3 | 36.7 |
| 17 | 14.2 | 35.8 |
| 16 | 15.3 | 34.7 |
| 15 | 16.5 | 33.5 |

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# San Jose Scale Worst of all Pests

## Paramount of All Insects Causing Loss to the Horticulturist.

Paramount of all the insects causing loss to the horticulturists and nurserymen is a small scale insect, no larger, when mature, than the head of a common pin. This insect is the San Jose scale (pronounced San Ho-zay), Aspidiotus perniciosus. No insect pest has received more attention and has had more written concerning it. Nearly every experiment station in the land has published one or more bulletins as to its life history and ravages, and remedies for its control.

Newspapers, journals and magazines have volumes calling the attention of fruit-growers to the effect of this scale pest and encouraging legislation for its control. Those who have heeded this admonition of the entomologists and followed their recommendations have satisfied themselves that, in spite of the enormous damage done by this scale, there are methods which, if properly pursued, will reduce injury to the minimum. The careless, unheeding grower who has scale-infested stock, and has done nothing by way of controlling the pest suffers heavy losses and eventually is compelled to go out of business (be he horticulturist or nurseryman), or is advised to start anew.

Perhaps the worst feature of an attack of San Jose scale is the difficulty of recognizing the insect, due to its size and color; it is about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter when mature, and in color it resembles the bark of the tree or plant infested. If there is very bad infestation, an ashy-gray appearance is noticeable; again one may determine the presence of scale by crushing many of them, when an oily appearance is noted.

If a female scale be carefully turned over by a knife or a pin, there will be found underneath a flat, yellowish insect, looking very much like a small piece of rich butter. It has no legs, no wings, no eyes, no antenae (feelers), nor a distinct head, but it does have a long, thread-like sucking proboscis, with which it bores through the bark of trees into the young growing wood, and draws out the sap.

Early in the spring the adult female begins to give birth to living young, continuing to do so for about six weeks, after which she dies. The young scale has legs, antenoe and eyes; it moves about over the twigs for some hours, then settles down and begins to push its mouth part slowly into the bark to the sap beneath. A scale-like covering now begins to be formed, coming from all parts of the body, and looking at first like waxy filaments or threads, which later fuse together, making with the cast skins, an entire covering over the insect. All young San Jose scale look alike in size, color and shape, until the first molt, about twelve days after birth, but from then on, there is a very great difference. The male scale, which is smaller, is now elongate, while the female scale is circular, or nearly so, both sexes losing legs and antennae, and the female her eyes. In from twenty-four to twenty-six days from birth the male comes from under the scale in the form of a minute and extremely delicate winged, fly-like insect.

It takes the female about thirty days to develop fully. From thirty-three to forty days from birth she gives birth to a new generation. Each female is supposed to produce 200 male and 200 female young; this being so, and counting four generations in a season, there will be produced, according to Dr. L. O. Howard, 3,216,080,400 male and female scales from one progenitor in a year. Thus it is easy to understand why a slight infestation, if untreated, soon becomes bad. If the scale is allowed to increase unmolested, it will kill a young bearing peach tree in about three years, and apple tree in about four or five years. Consequently, when San Jose scale is first discovered in an orchard, immediate preparations should be made for applying a remedy, the most satisfactory of which is the boiled lime-sulphur solution.

Spraying to kill the San Jose scale.

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## PREHISTORIC MAN IN DONIPHAN COUNTY

(Contributed by Edward Park.)

The mists of past centuries have almost obliterated the evidence of man's advent in Doniphan County, or prehistoric man's coming to this aboriginal paradise. Very little work along archaeological lines has been done until lately, when investigation was commenced in an amateur way. The spade has disclosed great numbers of ancient ruins and remains, that present a problem for scientific men to unravel. We expect great results and much scientific knowledge gathered as to the nature and the general characteristics of Doniphan County's prehistoric man, through the efforts and under the direction of Harvard University and the Peabody Museum, which will probably commence work here next spring.

From the limited amount of evidence that has been gathered, it is assured that the prehistoric people were superior in nature and habits to the nomadic tribes found here in historic times. They were agriculturists and artisans of no mean ability. They built mounds to mark the burial places of the dead. In some of the mounds they placed altars, on which bodies were burned, probably as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit. On 'most every hill and in every valley can be found some evidence of their sojourn here. The mounds, the house sites, and the places where they had their signal fires, plainly show their occupation of this country to have been a long and indefinite period of time.

Every farm in Doniphan County yields some artifact, mute evidence of their occupation or combination of occupations. In the extensive collections of Dr. R. S. Dinsmore of Troy, M. E. Zimmerman of White Cloud, and the writer, can be seen some of the very finest specimens of their handiwork, tools of stone, shell and bone, made to meet every requirement of prehistoric man.

## HOW TO PICK APPLES

### Expert Authorities on Donpihan County's Horticultural Industry Have Different Views on the Best Method of Harvesting the Apple Crop—Great Care Should Be Exercised in Sorting and Packing the Fruit—During the Harvest Period It Is Estimated That Fully $75,000 Is Put Into Circulation for Labor and Supplies.

The great fruit industry which has made Doniphan County famous has been a subject of careful study by many of the leading growers whose desire is to secure the greatest results in placing the annual harvest on the markets of the world.

While the most approved methods of culture have invariably been adopted by the orchard men, it is during the harvest season that extra care should be exercised in having the apples properly picked and packed. That is the time for the growers to insist upon diligence and caution in order to insure financial returns commensurate with their investment.

With regard to the methods of picking apples, many people claim that it is the best plan to use a picking bag, made of canvas and hoop, and holding one-half bushel quantities. Other orchard men contend that the half-bushel basket measure is preferable, because pickers using the canvas receptacle let the bag drag on the ladder and bruise many of the apples, making them practically worthless.

There does not seem to be much of a choice between the pickers as to which method is the best, although many of the people thus employed defer to the ideas of the men who pay their wages. The pickers are there for all the money they can earn and do not question the policy of their employers regarding the methods used in gathering the harvest.

Workers at the orchards during the harvest season receive fairly good pay. The average wage for pickers is about $2.00 a day, while the pay for headers ranges from $2 to $3.50 a day. During the last few years the orchard men have been paying 5 cents a bushel, which they claim is an exorbitant price, as a good man can pick seventy-five bushels, and some of the experts have been known to pick as high as 100 bushels in a day.

The growers are all in favor of the bushel system of payment which is bound to develop the best class of pickers. Poor hands cannot make any headway under that system. In addition they have come to realize that indifferent pickers are more of a detriment than a benefit, no matter how heavy a rush may be on. This class of labor not only gets in the way of good pickers, but has a propensity to be careless in handling the fruit.

The busy season of the apple harvest is ushered in about September 10 each year, when the Jonathans and Grimes Golden are ripe for picking. After that come the winter varieties, the picking and packing of which make the apple season last into the first weeks of November. The number of people employed during the season varies, but in 1914 it was computed that a total of $75,000 had been expended by the orchard-men in defraying the labor cost of gathering and packing the harvest.

The apple crop of Doniphan County is immense in volume, and the net returns to the growers, outside of all overhead expense, comes to the aggregate of one million dollars. Last season there were 1,685 carloads of apples shipped from the Doniphan County fruit belt. Estimating the market price at a minimum of $500 a car, the crop would net a total revenue of $842,500. Of course, many of the cars contained top-grade apples exclusively, which commanded a much higher price on the foreign markets.

# Some Members of the G. A. R. of Doniphan County

Scott Thomas of Highland hails from Pennsylvania, and was only fifteen years old when he came to Kansas. He served in the war, having enlisted at Camp Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864, with Company B, Regiment One Hundred Sixty-Nine, and most of the time was stationed at Camp Ethan Allen to guard the chain bridge which spans the Potomac River at that point. Mr. Thomas owns about $10,000 worth of real estate. He has never married. We do not know whether the latter fact is a result of the former or not.

Henry H. Hickman, born in Saline County, Missouri, March 10, 1845. He came to Doniphan County and settled at Highland about August, 1858. He enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Kansas infantry, under Captain McCauley, at Troy, August 12th, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, July 16, 1865, and was discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas. He has a wife and two sons, Claud V. of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Hiram, at Norton, Kansas.

R. Duvall of Highland, served in Company G, Ninth New Hampshire, having enlisted at Leban, N. H. He was mustered out and discharged at Alexandria, Va., July 1865. Mr. Duvall was born in the year 1844, at Morristown, N. J., and was married some time later (his record with us does not give exact figures) to Miss Elizabeth McQueen. His family consists of Arthur, Frank, Carl, Rosella, Leona, Pearl, Maud, Hattie and Edna Duvall. The Duvalls came to Doniphan County in October, 1913.

Geo. W. Lewis, born in Henry County, Indiana, March 16, 1840. He came to Kansas in 1860, in May. Enlisted August 30, 1862, in Troy, in Company A, Thirteenth Kansas; mustered out June 25, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. He has four daughters, in age order as follows: Rosetta, Amanda R., Sarah E., Fanny. His sons are as follows: John H., Samuel, Vachel. The latter enjoys the distinction of having served in Company I, Fourth Missouri volunteers, Spanish-American.

William O. Van Horn, born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, January 22, 1844. He enlisted at Fort Scott, Kansas, September 16, 1862, in Company I, Second Kansas cavalry; mustered out at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, July 16, 1865. He came to Kansas March 3, 1853. He has a wife and three daughters: Carrie (Mrs. Beatrice Cummings), Kate (Mrs. Wm. Turner), Winona (Mrs. Frank Price). He has a farm south of Blair.

Mr. John H. Jones was born in Hudson, Illinois, November 21, 1845. Enlisted in 1864 in Illinois Company I, and was transferred to Thirty-Seventh Company G. He was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, February 9, 1866, and came to Doniphan County April 15, 1866. Was married May 26, 1868, to Lucetta Nixon. Now resides in his own property in Troy. Is a brother to "Buffalo Jones."

Judson Bayne came to Doniphan County in 1868 at the age of twenty-seven. His birthplace was in Larue County, Kentucky. He served the flag in Company F, Regiment Fifteen, Kentucky infantry, having enlisted at New Haven on September 10, 1861. He was mustered out at Chattanooga, November 7, 1863. Mrs. Bayne was formerly Miss Sarah J. Dixon, and she was married to the subject of this article in 1864. They live at Highland and have two children, Thomas and Jenny.

W. L. League was born in Champagne County, Ohio, in 1842. When only nineteen years old, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Ohio infantry volunteers, Company F, at Milford Center, Ohio. He was mustered out June 26, 1864, at Chattanooga, and later discharged at Louisville. He came to Doniphan County in 1868. In 1884 he was married to Emma L. Jacobs, and they have one daughter. The home is in Highland.

John H. Johannes was born in Oldenburg, Germany, May 24, 1851. Came to the United States March 7, 1867, and to Doniphan County, Kansas, landing at Severance, Kansas. Enlisted in the United States navy in 1873. Served five years in the marine corps. Was not in any important battle. Was mustered out on September 3, 1878, at Brooklyn, New York. Never was wounded. He has five children living. Their names are as follows: Annie, John G., Louise, Sarah D. and Agnes F. He has two daughters married: Annie, now Mrs. John Heaston, and Sarah, now Mrs. Geo. Hustet of St. Mary's, Kansas. John G. is married and lives at Willis. His wife's maiden name was Mary M. Pancer. They were married on September 6, 1878, at Brooklyn, New York. Now live on a farm near Leona, Kansas.

Hugh Ryan was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 4, 1848. Enlisted at Springfield, Illinois, February of 1864 in Company F, Fifth Illinois cavalry. Mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, November 28, 1865. Came to White Cloud November of 1883. Married to Lizzie Robinson, October 15, 1883. Three children, Helen Grace, Louis Edward, Bennie M. Wife living.

Jasper Barnett was born in Elgin, Illinois, July 17, 1847. Enlisted at the age of twenty-five at Kankakee, Illinois, in Company K, Fourth Illinois cavalry. Mustered out June, 1866, at Springfield, Illinois. Married to Eva Tracey in 1870. No children. Wife died in July of 1912.

# Legislative Directory

**The Members of Both Branches of the State Legislature Worked Nearly Four Weeks Over-Time Without Pay.**

SENATE, 1913-1915.

| Dist. | Name. | Residence. | Party. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | W. P. Lambertson | Fairview | Rep. |
| 2 | B. P. Waggener | Atchison | Dem. |
| 3 | Vinton Stillings | Leavenworth | Rep. |
| 4 | T. A. Milton | Kansas City | Dem. |
| 5 | Benjamin E. Wilson | Williamstown | Dem. |
| 6 | M. J. Williams | Louisburg | Dem. |
| 7 | Noah L. Bowman | Garnett | Dem. |
| 8 | J. M. Davis | Bronson | Dem. |
| 9 | E. F. Porter | Pittsburg | Rep. |
| 10 | Chas. S. Huffman | Columbus | Rep. |
| 11 | I. M. Hinds | Mound Valley | Dem. |
| 12 | Jno. F. Overfield | Independence | Rep. |
| 13 | Ben S. Paulen | Fredonia | Rep. |
| 14 | Paul Klein | Iola | Dem. |
| 15 | O. O. Wolf | Ottawa | Rep. |
| 16 | J. H. Stavely | Lyndon | Rep. |
| 17 | James A. Troutman | Topeka | Rep. |
| 18 | James M. Meek | Centralia | Dem. |
| 19 | R. S. Pauley | Beattie | Rep. |
| 20 | Walter E. Wilson | Washington | Rep. |
| 21 | Loring Trott | Junction City | Rep. |
| 22 | J. W. Howe | Abilene | Dem. |
| 23 | Arthur R. Kinkel | Council Grove | Rep. |
| 24 | William M. Price | Madison | Dem. |
| 25 | J. D. Joseph | White Water | Dem. |
| 26 | John T. Denton | Grenola | Rep. |
| 27 | L. P. King | Winfield | Dem. |
| 28 | Geo. Nixon | Peck | Dem. |
| 29 | Frank Nighswonger | Wichita | Dem. |
| 30 | Lacey M. Simpson | Canton | Rep. |
| 31 | Harry McMillan | Minneapolis | Dem. |
| 32 | Albert B. Carney | Concordia | Dem. |
| 33 | E. C. Logan | Solomon Rapids | Rep. |
| 34 | Harry Gray | Luray | Dem. |
| 35 | H. F. Sutton | St. John | Dem. |
| 36 | Emerson Carey | Hutchinson | Rep. |
| 37 | Francis C. Price | Ashland | Rep. |
| 38 | Jouett Shouse | Kinsley | Dem. |
| 39 | James Malone | Herndon | Dem. |
| 40 | I. M. Mahin | Smith Center | Rep. |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1915.

| Dist. | County. | Name. | Residence. | Party. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Doniphan | W. W. Carter | Wathena | Rep. |
| 2 | Atchison | T. A. Moxcey | Atchison | Dem. |
| 3 | Atchison | A. E. Mayhew | Effingham | Rep. |
| 4 | Jefferson | Clarence S. Moyer | Nortonville | Dem. |
| 5 | Leavenworth | Benjamin F. Endres | Leavenworth | Rep. |
| 6 | Leavenworth | J. M. Gilman | Leavenworth | Rep. |
| 7 | Wyandotte | Thos. M. VanCleave | Kansas City | Dem. |
| 8 | Wyandotte | Chas. S. Holbrook | Kansas City | Rep. |
| 9 | Wyandotte | C. M. Pierce | Argentine | Dem. |
| 10 | Johnson | Jasper T. Kincaid | Olathe | Dem. |
| 11 | Douglas | Sherman Elliott | Lawrence | Rep. |
| 12 | Douglas | E. E. Stauffer | Lawrence | Prog. |
| 13 | Franklin | W. G. Tulloss | Rantoul | Dem. |
| 14 | Miami | Henry R. Wells | Louisburg | Rep. |
| 15 | Linn | Robert J. Tyson | Goodrich | Rep. |
| 16 | Anderson | Fred Riebe | Garnett | Dem. |
| 17 | Allen | Frank L. Travis | Iola | Rep. |
| 18 | Bourbon | A. M. Keene | Fort Scott | Rep. |
| 19 | Bourbon | Wm. Campbell | Bronson | Rep. |
| 20 | Crawford | Geo. D. Brewer | Girard | Soc. |
| 21 | Crawford | J. Albert Gibson | Pittsburg | Rep. |
| 22 | Cherokee | George W. Harley | McCune | Dem. |
| 23 | Cherokee | Grant Waggoner | Baxter | Rep. |
| 24 | Labette | E. L. Burton | Parsons | Rep. |
| 25 | Labette | R. M. Noble | Bartlett | Rep. |
| 26 | Montgomery | H. L. Aldrich | Caney | Rep. |
| 27 | Montgomery | A. R. Lamb | Coffeyville | Rep. |
| 28 | Neosho | C. D. Resler | Chanute | Rep. |
| 29 | Wilson | J. E. Whiteside | Fredonia | Dem. |
| 30 | Woodson | Geo. H. Tannahill | Vernon | Dem. |
| 31 | Coffey | J. A. Mahurin | Burlington | Dem. |
| 32 | Osage | C. T. Neihart | Lyndon | Dem. |
| 33 | Shawnee | L. H. Neiswender | Topeka | Rep. |
| 34 | Shawnee | W. A. S. Bird | Topeka | Rep. |
| 35 | Shawnee | Robert Stone | Topeka | Rep. |
| 36 | Jackson | Frank C. Pomeroy | Holton | Rep. |
| 37 | Brown | J. M. Johnson | Everest | Rep. |
| 38 | Nemaha | R. W. Moorhead | Sabetha | Dem. |
| 39 | Marshall | S. F. Paul | Blue Rapids | Rep. |
| 40 | Marshall | M. M. Schmidt | Home City | Dem. |
| 41 | Pottawatomie | A. E. Hawkinson | Bigelow | Rep. |
| 42 | Riley | S. A. Bardwell | Manhattan | Rep. |
| 43 | Geary | John Cameron | Junction City | Dem. |
| 44 | Wabaunsee | H. J. Taylor | Alma | Rep. |
| 45 | Lyon | F. O. Stone | Emporia | Rep. |
| 46 | Lyon | Will Wayman | Emporia | Prog. |
| 47 | Greenwood | B. M. Brown | Fall River | Rep. |
| 48 | Elk | O. H. Worley | Longton | Rep. |
| 49 | Chautauqua | J. A. Ferrell | Sedan | Rep. |
| 50 | Cowley | John A. Boylan | Arkansas City | Rep. |
| 51 | Cowley | J. S. Day | Winfield | Dem. |
| 52 | Butler | A. J. Holderman | El Dorado | Prog. |
| 53 | Butler | J. M. Satterthwaite | Douglass | Rep. |
| 54 | Chase | Henry Rogler | Matfield Green | Prog. |
| 55 | Marion | Fred E. Pettit | Peabody | Rep. |
| 56 | Morris | G. W. Coffin | Council Grove | Dem. |
| 57 | Dickinson | D. E. Lamb | Herington | Prog. |
| 58 | Clay | John C. Carson | Clay Center | Dem. |
| 59 | Washington | Wm. Sharpe | Clifton | Rep. |
| 60 | Republic | E. S. Nelson | Belleville | Rep. |
| 61 | Cloud | A. L. Wilmoth | Concordia | Rep. |
| 62 | Ottawa | W. S. Caldwell | Culver | Rep. |
| 63 | Saline | W. H. Todd | Salina | Rep. |
| 64 | McPherson | Robert Durst | Moundridge | Dem. |
| 65 | Harvey | N. G. Perryman | Newton | Rep. |
| 66 | Sedgwick | I. N. Williams | Wichita | Rep. |
| 67 | Sedgwick | S. T. Jocelyn | Wichita | Rep. |
| 68 | Sedgwick | Theodore Ossweiler | Andale | Dem. |
| 69 | Sumner | Chas. P. Hangen | Wellington | Dem. |
| 70 | Sumner | Edward McDougall | Caldwell | Rep. |
| 71 | Harper | Leroy Hughbanks | Anthony | Dem. |
| 72 | Kingman | J. Gordon Gibbens | Kingman | Prog. |
| 73 | Barber | T. L. Lindley | Medicine Lodge | Prog. |
| 74 | Pratt | S. J. Allmon | Pratt | Dem. |
| 75 | Reno | Frank L. Martin | Hutchinson | Rep. |
| 76 | Reno | Jake Edwards | Sylvia | Rep. |
| 77 | Stafford | R. L. Milton | Stafford | Dem. |
| 78 | Barton | Fred Zutavern | Great Bend | Dem. |
| 79 | Rice | George B. Ross | Sterling | Dem. |
| 80 | Ellsworth | N. Harris | Ellsworth | Rep. |
| 81 | Russell | Henry M. Laing | Russell | Rep. |
| 82 | Lincoln | Elias Farr | Sylvan Grove | Rep. |
| 83 | Mitchell | John Tromble | Beloit | Dem. |
| 84 | Osborne | Walter A. Layton | Osborne | Rep. |
| 85 | Jewell | J. S. Hart | Randall | Rep. |
| 86 | Smith | A. C. Coolidge | Smith Center | Rep. |
| 87 | Phillips | John M. Gray | Kirwin | Rep. |
| 88 | Rooks | A. C. Gillilan | Stockton | Dem. |
| 89 | Ellis | Jno. R. Chittenden | Hays | Rep. |
| 90 | Rush | J. H. Timken | Bison | Dem. |
| 91 | Pawnee | A. A. Doerr | Larned | Dem. |
| 92 | Edwards | C. A. Mosher | Kinsley | Rep. |
| 93 | Kiowa | A. W. Hershberger | Greensburg | Dem. |
| 94 | Comanche | J. P. Caudill | Protection | Dem. |
| 95 | Clark | C. E. Doyle | Englewood | Dem. |
| 96 | Ford | L. J. Pettijohn | Dodge City | Rep. |
| 97 | Hodgeman | Arthur Lonnberg | Spearville | Prog. |
| 98 | Ness | J. C. Hopper | Ness City | Dem. |
| 99 | Trego | Chas. Kirby | Wa Keeney | Dem. |
| 100 | Graham | Ben Smith | Hill City | Rep. |
| 101 | Norton | A. L. Drummond | Norton | Rep. |
| 102 | Decatur | J. M. Shuey | Norcatur | Dem. |
| 103 | Sheridan | W. H. Clark | Hoxie | Dem. |
| 104 | Gove | E. D. Samson | Quinter | Rep. |
| 105 | Thomas | A. Showalter | Colby | Rep. |
| 106 | Rawlins | Robert S. Hendricks | Atwood | Dem. |
| 107 | Cheyenne | J. E. Uplinger | St. Francis | Dem. |
| 108 | Sherman | Paul J. McBride | Goodland | Rep. |
| 109 | Logan | C. T. Goodier | Oakley | Prog. |
| 110 | Wallace | L. A. Johnson | Sharon Springs | Rep. |
| 111 | Wichita | Thomas McDermott | Leoti | Dem. |
| 112 | Greeley | S. S. McGinnis | Tribune | Rep. |
| 113 | Scott | Chas. A. Kelson | Scott City | Dem. |
| 114 | Lane | O. P. Jewett | Dighton | Dem. |
| 115 | Finney | Albert Hoskinson | Garden City | Dem. |
| 116 | Kearny | W. D. O'Loughlin | Lakin | Dem. |
| 117 | Hamilton | R. E. Bray | Syracuse | Rep. |
| 118 | Grant | R. Joyce | New Ulysses | Dem. |
| 119 | Stanton | C. A. Gillum | Fisher | Rep. |
| 120 | Gray | Harry Brice | Cimarron | Dem. |
| 121 | Haskell | S. Derby | Jean | Rep. |
| 122 | Meade | H. Llewelyn Jones | Meade | Dem. |
| 123 | Seward | Geo. S. Smith | Liberal | Rep. |
| 124 | Stevens | Jno. S. Stout | Hugoton | Dem. |
| 125 | Morton | W. D. Thompson | Rolla | Dem. |

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# Better Pay for County School Teachers

## Wages in Early Days and Now—Low Salaries and Inefficiency Go Hand in Hand—Farm Women and Education—The New Requirements for Teachers and the Demand for More Efficiency Should Be Paid for Willingly—Women on School Boards.

In another article in this magazine is related the history of a former school teacher, James W. McClellan, now old in years; and, in referring to different wages paid him, he states that at first he received $25 per month from a board in Petersburg Bottom, noted for their liberality, then $40, and finally, after long years of service, the princely sum of $60. In those days it was the teacher's duty to teach some real fundamental principles, and let it go at that. Today the teacher is supposed to be informed up to the minute on not only the actual mental processes of a good education, but to a great extent on physical and philosophical subjects; and, sad to tell, the reimbursement has not kept pace with the onerous and additional duties entailed.

Farmers and the wives of farmers should be determined to give their children a square deal by employing competent teachers and paying them a salary sufficient to encourage the permanent location of such a teacher once secured. At the present time, only a few states give women the right to inaugurate a satisfactory school system or even to reform the present one by reason of lack of eligibility to citizenship. I do not advocate a school board, composed solely of women, but there should be some women on it, as no man is in position to know it all when it comes to selecting the teacher who shall have charge of his children a great part of each school day. I do not intend to encourage the wild expenditure of money simply to give the teacher a big salary, with no perceptible results therefrom. What I do intend to impress on my reader is the fact that we should be more particular and more exacting as to the requirements of the rural school teacher and then pay for that efficiency with a willing hand.

Would you not rather send your child to a well-paid teacher who will watch that child's health and teach it ideas of citizenship and hygiene to protect it while away from your influence than to send him to a careless or, more likely, an uninformed teacher, who knows little more than the law requires.

More capable school teachers will solve the problem of how the future citizens of this commonwealth shall be equipped for the battle of life. And whether equal suffrage is ever statewide or not, women should at least be eligible to serve on the school board. A mother on the farm practically has the entire rearing of the child up to school age, and it is only right that she should be entitled to select the person who will have charge of the child from that time on, the greater part of every school day. A country child is in school most of the day. He leaves home early in the morning, carrying a lunch, and when next you see the little chap, it is evening. What accommodations are provided for him during those long hours? What provision have you made for his comfort —what for his safety?

Meager salaries are bound to attract only inexperienced teachers; however, it is only just to say that rural teachers, as a rule, have been worthy of the trust reposed in them, but not because of any foresight displayed by mothers and fathers, but has been due largely to the inherent sense of duty and integrity of the teachers themselves.

Nowadays, in all city schools and many country schools, the teacher is supposed to be able to test a child's sight and hearing, which are the two most important physical tests. A test card for vision, costing 10 cents is used. By following the instructions over each letter as to the distance at which it can be read, each pupil's eyes can be tested as thoroughly as by an oculist. If a child shows a marked deficiency, he should be excused from school until medical aid has remedied or obliterated the defect. In days gone by what was wont to be termed stupidity and non-application, now has its solution in the discovery of poor eyesight or the existence of enlarged adenoids. While I am digressing, let me state, however, that the wonderful stories told of the mental improvement of children whose adenoids and tonsils have been removed, have led certain enthusiasts to urge this as a panacea for all the ills of childhood. Don't expect too much. The improvement in breathing space will naturally promote health, but it will take a year to observe noticeable results. The teacher should send home any child who is ill. It is the only thing to do. If she were a graduate M. D., she could distinguish between contagious and non-contagious diseases, but it is a good, safe rule that no sick child shall attend school. It is for his safety, as well as that of his schoolmates, that he be at home.

If we expect the above knowledge and caution to be used by school teachers, the remuneration for their labors, in most cases, will have to be raised considerably. Teaching has always been a poorly-paid profession, and there is scarcely any other recompense to make up for the deficiency in salary. If farm people were as honest with teachers as they are with others with whom they deal, there would be no question of better salaries. Because $25 or $30 a month was sufficient thirty years ago, is no argument for that salary today. Scientific farming has brought prosperity to farmers, and they should be willing to share this new prosperity with those who serve as faithfully as do rural teachers. The man referred to in the opening of this article was fortunate indeed to have secured a wage of $60, even after long years of faithful service.

In many school districts today, the salary of a teacher does not exceed $50 a month, and, added to this, is the ridiculous and inconvenient custom of the teacher living for a few weeks in one home and for another few weeks in another home, and not having a settled place of abode for the school term. This manner of life is manifestly unfair to rural teachers, as it compels them to literally live in a trunk.

The cure would be a house and small plot of ground to be dedicated especially for the use of teachers. If the school is to be a real social center, it must be presided over by a teacher who has some idea of permanency, and this permanency can be obtained only by a comfortable house and some ground, where teachers can be free to live their own lives, outline plans for the best interests of the school, and do a little experimenting in farm work. Women should use their moral influence for legislation that would put women on every school board in America; in this way would come better salaries and consequently better teachers. Farm women, keen of intellect and naturally interested in all that pertains to the future of their offspring, would see the need of better salaries and greater freedom of life for teachers in country schools.

More is demanded every day of rural teachers; they must serve as medical inspectors; be able to teach the rudiments of music, and before long they will be called upon to teach agriculture and economics, and since we expect so much of them, we should be willing to make it worth while to them. A bright, clever girl is hired by the school board, and she gives reasonable service this year with her inexperience, and would be of real value to you next year; but, of course, you do not expect her to stay for your $360 per year. Next year there will be another inexperienced teacher, and so it will continue year after year, to the great detriment of the children.

One solution of this problem is the consolidated school. Half a dozen inefficient school districts can be united to advantage in one graded school. You may have to carry the children to and from school, but that won't hurt them and will do you good. In bad weather, which frequently means a whole winter, you have to take the smaller children under present conditions. The consolidation will enable you to pay your teachers sufficient salary to keep them when they have attained experience and are worth a great deal to the community; it will give your older children the superior education that they can now have, only by going to town. It will give you a good, well-equipped, properly lighted and heated building with all sanitary conveniences. It will take away one of the greatest arguments for the children leaving home. It may cost a little money, but it will be money well spent.

Contrary to old-fashioned notions on the subject, women on the farm need the best education to be had. The wife and mother must be informed on scientific agriculture and horticulture, and to that knowledge must add an understanding of domestic science, sanitation and health so that she may be a fit partner in the business of home-making. Her ideas will originate largely from fundamentals learned at the country school, and, for that reason, the rural teacher becomes the cornerstone in the upbuilding of a community.

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## Education Gained By Observation

(By Miss Mary Trant.)

Education is something that each one ought to take a great interest in and take every opportunity they can in order to gain an education. Because it comprises a series of instruction and discipline, which is intended to enlighten the industries and correct the temper, from the manners and habit of youth and fit them for usefulness.

A good education in manners, arts and science is important. To have a religious education is indispensable. An immense responsibility rests on parents or guardians who neglect these duties. Sometimes girls and boys neglect their opportunities when parents or guardians have given them every advantage that is possible; but instead of improving their time and putting it to some good, they avail themselves of every chance to idle away their time in making sport and amusement for themselves. They bother others and do not think of the value of an education, and take more pains to forget their lessons than ever they did to learn them.

The most of such pupils will live to regret that they wasted their time. They should fully understand the importance of improving their school days, for the girl or boy who will be successful in after time must lay the foundation of success in youth. Boys, you cannot perform the duties of citizenship unless you are well instructed; you cannot vote intelligently because you will not be able to reflect clearly on political subjects. You will be obliged to take somebody's word for it. Perhaps they will tell you what is right, but more likely will advise to their own interests. For they who labor with the mind govern; others who labor with the body are governed by others; so learn to reason out and think for yourself on every subject and have opinions of your own, then you will not be obliged to seek advice. The youth should earnestly resolve to achieve an honorable and noble position in life. The idle and the dissolute will naturally, of their own weight, drop out by the wayside and sink out of sight. The plodder who is content to go the dull daily round in the same narrow rut will get a reward for his labor, though he never betters his condition. But the earnest, original, aspiring, energetic, intelligent worker, can always be sure of new fields to enter, noble victories to gain and grander work to be accomplished.

But the best of seminary learning that can open its portals to you can do no more than to afford you the opportunity of instruction. But it must depend at last on yourselves whether you will be instructed or not, or to what point you will push your instructions. It is hoped that this system of instructions which has been long and successfully pursued, may in the hands of others prove as valuable. It only requires an effort to be a good scholar and those who are truthful, reliable and honest in childhood will be trusted in positions and places in after years, and those who store the mind in youth with valuable knowledge will preserve that which can never be lost. But the first thing is to have a will, for "where there's a will there's a way," and then if united with energy and perseverence, will be sure to be successful in whatever they undertake and so these views or results of careful study and observations. Gold is deep in the mountains and can be obtained only by great labor. A person who would be a miner must study the geography of the country in which the metal is to be found. Then read all available matter relating to the region and the subject of mining and devote some time in receiving instructions from some instructor; learn the methods of testing ore and a great many other things that they will be obliged to know in order to prospect in mining. To be prosperous not only in mining, but any kind of work or anything we undertake to do, we should study and make every effort for excellence, which cannot be obtained without study and close application.

# History of Doniphan County Schools

## "A Republic's Chief Business Is Education"

(By Edna S. Whitney, County Supt.)

The history of the schools of Doniphan County is a history of progress. This sketch of the schools must, of necessity, be brief. The facts that have been gathered have been taken from the records and from the writer's personal knowledge.

The earlier years were years that tried men's souls. They were not only opening up a new country, but they

Miss Edna S. Whitney

were building homes and schools and churches—the three factors that make a great civilization. Now only a few of these old buildings and only a few of the brave-hearted pioneers remain to tell the story of their early struggles and triumphs. But we, their children, are reaping the rewards of the toil and sacrific of those earlier years. Comfortable homes, splendid churches, and modern school houses are gradually replacing the buildings that our forefathers occupied.

John Bayless of Highland, was the first county superintendent, but there are no records preserved of the work he accomplished. By 1869, however, seventy-four districts had been organized. District No. 1 was Wathena, and the first schoolmaster was Benjamin Harding. The loose sheet of paper, on which he kept the daily attendance, is carefully preserved by his daughters, who still live on the old homestead. These names are still familiar in Wathena and vicinity. Mr. Harding was prominent in territorial days. He was a member of the free state legislature and was among those who started Kansas "To the stars through difficulties."

D. W. Brown was elected in 1870, and served until 1872. The records show the organization and boundaries of the various districts and the alterations made in them.

D. D. Rose was elected in 1872 and served the county until 1878. The records then showed the names of teachers with their grades and the kind of certificate. It is interesting to note that the marking was on a scale of ten and covered ten subjects. It is surprising how many teachers made an average of ten. Among these, are the familiar names of F. F. Paige, who is still residing in Troy and maintains a lively interest in educational affairs; D. W. Brown, D. D. Rose, Edward Heeney, and H. F. Shaner—the last four mentioned later held the office of county superintendent.

Edward Heeney was the next incumbent and served until 1880. He used to visit the schools when he had to go horse-back because of poor roads. After leaving the office, which he filled most creditably, he went to Severance, where he has since been one of the leading business men. He is still interested in good schools and is active in politics. He is public spirited and does all he can to promote the community interests.

In 1880, H. F. Shaner took the office for the next six years. He married Nora Dunleavy, one of the most popular teachers of the county. Mr. Shaner was a keen business man and made a most competent superintendent. On leaving the office, he went to Topeka, where he held a position in the Rock Island Railroad offices. Later he was transferred to Chicago. His faith in the Kansas schools was shown when he and Mrs. Shaner decided to send their own daughter to the University of Kansas. His wish was gratified when she, having graduated, taught her first school in Doniphan County, where he had toiled so earnestly. Mr. Shaner died two years ago at his home in Chicago.

Oliver Edwards was elected in 1886. A sketch of his life was contributed by his daughter, Mrs. Anna Kelsey: "Oliver Edwards was born in Pennsylvania in 1839. After receiving a country school education, he went West and worked his way through college and graduated at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1861. While preparing for the law the civil war called him and he returned home to join the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry. He served throughout the war, saw extremely active service, and for a time was dispatch bearer be-

Charles V. Norman

tween Generals Thomas and Rosecrans. In 1867 he came to Doniphan County and divided his time between farming and teaching. He maintained fish hatcheries of state-wide reputation. In 1886 he was elected on the Republican ticket without opposition. In 1888 he was re-elected by a large majority when there was a strong political combination against him. He was in feeble health, having never fully recovered from diseases contracted while in the service of his country. On Nov. 7th he suffered a paralytic stroke, and on the 8th he died. He was a man of upright, unselfish, Christian character, a natural teacher, one who taught by deeds as well as by words."

A. R. Graves was appointed to fill the vacancy. He is now living at Selma, California. The records then and now show quite a contrast in the schools. Then a number of schools maintained only a four months' term. The highest salary paid was $85.00, and the lowest was $25.00. Now no school maintains less than a seven months' term. The highest salary now is $133.33 and the lowest is $40.00.

Frances E. Katner was the first woman to hold office in this county. The voters made no mistake when they elected her to superintend the schools. For nearly five years she served most faithfully. About this time the state adopted a rural course of study, the completion of which entitled the student to a county diploma. Miss Katner, whose interest centered largely in the rural schools, encouraged the pupils to complete the course. The first class, composed of nine members, graduated in 1890. Upon leaving the office, Miss Katner taught in Haskell Institute and later in the Atchison County high school. Ill health compelled her to give up the work to which she had devoted the best years of her life and on February 11, 1911, she died. She wrought so well in the lives of both teachers and pupils that it may be truly said of her, "She rests from her labors and her works do follow her."

In 1894, Charles V. Norman entered upon the duties of the office and served for ten years. Under his able management, all the work continued to prosper. New and improved records were introduced. The Teachers' Associations flourished. Mr. Norman was a member of the State Reading Circle Board and president of the Northeast Kansas Teachers' Association. On leaving the office he established himself with his brother, John S. Norman, who had been a successful teacher and merchant, in the First National Bank of Troy, where they have a fine business.

In 1895, C. I. Vinsonhaler was chosen as superintendent, and he served in a most efficient manner until he re- It was during his regime that the signed in September, 1912, to become superintendent of the Wathena schools. Barnes law was adopted in this country; and there are now six high schools operating under this law. Mr. Vinsonhaler was honored by being appointed on the State Reading Circle Board, was president of the Northeast Kansas Teachers' Association, and was a member of the board appointed to revise the course of study.

On the resignation of Mr. Vinsonhaler, Edna S. Whitney, who was a candidate for the office, was appointed, and in the following November she was elected. Her chief desire is to promote the educational interests of the county along all lines. It is gratifying to note some of the improvements that have been made during the past two years. Model school houses have been erected in Bellevue, Pottawatomie and Oak Grove districts. A new district has been formed, known as La Grange, where they have built a new school

Oliver Edwards

house. Other districts have repaired and enlarged their buildings. Eighteen Waterman-Waterbury heating and ventilating systems have been installed, and a few sanitary drinking fountains have been introduced. These fountains do away with the individual cup, which becomes quite a problem in a school of fifty or more rural pupils, or 300 in thee town schools. It is to be hoped that these two improvements will speedily find a place in every school. They contribute not only to the physical, but also to the mental growth of the children.

Among the rural schools, Bellevue has by far the most up-to-date building. The people of that neighborhood have fine homes and two churches. When the old school house was burned, they thought it was economy to put up the best kind of a building. They invested $3,500 to make a roomy, comfortable building. If other boards contemplate doing likewise, let them visit Bellevue and see if it pays to invest some of their wealth in the best investment possible—that is, in the education of their own boys and girls. Oak Grove is a close second to Bellevue. They have a veneer brick building. The new lighting, heating, library and wide porch make it a most inviting place for the pupils of the community.

Palermo has built a two-room school, which is both pleasant and attractive. Leona and Blair both will build four-room school houses, and each will have a two-year high school course this year. Denton has a two-year course, and thus the pupils are given a longer period for learning.

A brief history of the high schools may be of interest. Prior to the adoption of the Barnes law, there were six high schools in the county. Troy, White Cloud and Wathena each maintained a three-years course, while Highland, Severance and Elwood maintained a two-years course. One teacher did the high school work. The enrollment was small, the pupils coming principally from the town schools. In 1908, Troy and Wathena were accredited and the following year White Cloud and Elwood came under the Barnes law. In 1912, Severance reached the standard, and in 1914, Highland high school took over the last two years, which had been under the jurisdiction of Highland College.

In 1908, Wathena had an enrollment of 23 students and Troy had an enrollment of 48. In 1915, Wathena had 82 and Troy 114 students. The other schools have increased proportionately. Tuition is free and this encourages pupils from the surrounding districts to take advantage of the high schools. Under the Barnes law, the county commissioners levy a tax on the total valuation, not to exceed three-fourths of one mill on the dollar, for the support of the schools. The state pays $500 to such schools as will maintain a domestic science and normal training department; and an additional $500 to a manual training and agricultural department.

Troy, Wathena and Highland have been maintaining the former, and this year they will introduce manual training. The normal training department is very popular and practical. At least one-third of our rural and graded teachers hold normal training certificates. This means four years of high school work and it should prove of great benefit to the teaching force of the county.

Miss Frances E. Katner

Troy had to build an addition, last year, at a cost of $20,000. Elwood is building a $21,000 wing, and White Cloud last year put $4,000 into an addition. Highland has moved into the college building, where the laboratory

and fine library add very materially to the interest of the students.

The growth of the high schools is due largely to their efficient supervision. As all the superintendents have had much experience. C. S. Hambleton is superintendent of Troy; C. I. Vinsonhaler, of Wathena; J. A. Jones, of Highland; C. R. Hewins, of Severance; C. G. Landrum, of White Cloud, and C. F. Jones of Elwood. There are twenty-two high school teachers now employed and there are 358 students, 125 of these being from the rural schools. Parents are beginning to realize the advantages that high school training gives their children. The ideal condition would be to have every Kansas boy and girl within reach of a good high school.

There are four denominational schools in the county. Highland College is one of the oldest colleges in the state. It has sent many worthy sons and daughters out to make the world a better place. W. G. James is the president and works untiringly in its interests.

St. Joseph's parochial school is located at Wathena. The Rev. Joseph Elker is the parish priest. The curriculum covers eight years. Many of their graduates continue their high school work in Wathena.

St. Mary's parochial school is located at Purcell. This school maintains a ten-year course. The Rev. Robert Salmon is the parish priest.

The Evangelical Lutheran school is situated in Marion Township, and there the children are instructed in both German and English. At the request of the writer, the pupils sang "Die Wacht Amm Rhine." The Rev. Louis T. Ernest and wife, who have recently succeeded the Reverend Hoemann and wife, live at the manse and have a close supervision of the children.

The educational work of the county would not be what it is, if it were not for the loyal teachers who, through evil report and good report, stand faithfully at their post of duty. The story of the past has been one of progress and we look confidently toward the future, which is bright with promise.

**A Teacher's Creed.**

I believe in boys and girls, the men and women of a great tomorrow; that whatsoever the boy soweth the man

Albert R. Graves

shall reap. I believe in the curse of ignorance, in the efficacy of schools, in the dignity of teaching, and in the joy of serving one another. I believe in wisdom as revealed in human lives as well as in the pages of a printed book; in lessons taught not so much by precept as by example; in ability to work with the hands as well as to think with the head; in everything that makes life large and lovely. I believe in beauty in the school room, in the home, and out-of-doors. I believe in laughter, in love, in all ideals and distant hopes that lure us on. I believe that every hour of the day we receive a just reward for all we are and all we do. I believe in the present and its opportunities, in the future and its promises, and in the divine joy of living. Amen.—Edwin Osgood Grover.

You should subscribe for the Weekly Kansas Chief and keep up with the history of Doniphan County.

# Professor Charles I. Vinsonhaler

## The Superintendent of the Wathena High School an Educator in Doniphan County for Twenty-Eight Years—Also Proficient in Mechanical Arts—Former President of the Northeast Kansas Teachers' Association, and Served on the State Text Book Commission.

Doniphan County, which from far back in the territorial years, has stood for the highest and best in public education, enjoys the distinction of having among its honored citizens an educator whose ability has on more than one occasion been recognized by the highset authorities of the state. He is Professor Charles I. Vinsonhaler, the present superintendent of the Wathena high school, former president of the Northeast Kansas Teachers' Association, for four years a member of the State Text Book Commission, and an educator in Doniphan County for thirty-eight years.

Professor Vinsonhaler is a native of the state of Missouri, born near Graham, Sept. 11, 1862, the son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Vinsonhaler. He received his start toward acquiring an education in the common schools of

Charles I. Vinsonhaler

Missouri and on coming to Kansas, finished his course in Doniphan County by attending Highland College, which had been founded by the Presbyterians. After an exceptionally good record as a student in Highland College he received the degree of bachelor of arts.

In those days Kansas was an inviting field for school teachers and this future educator, having fitted himself by practical training for professional work, lost no opportunity to enter upon his life work. He did not find it necessary to look far for an opening. The people of Doniphan County recognized his worth as a young man and as one qualified for educational work. He began teaching in the fall of 1887, and from that year to the present he has been identified with the educational interests of the country, making a record that has counted for progress.

After a few years of teaching he became superintendent of the Highland schools, where he gave splendid service for twelve years. In 1904 his ability was recognized by the people of the entire county by his nomination and election as county superintendent. He filled that position for eight years, devoting his energies to the building up of the schools to a high degree of educational efficiency. He has been constant in his devotion to his official duty and has found both pride and pleasure in seeing our schools take first rank among those of the state.

Aug. 26, 1912, Professor Vinsonhaler resigned the office of county superintendent to accept the position at the head of the Wathena high school, which he now holds. Here he is giving satisfaction to the patrons and is ambitious to make it the best high school for its size in the state.

This persevering and energetic man's ability as an educator and his successful methods of instruction won him popularity among the teachers of other counties and in 1909 he was chosen president of the Northeast Kansas Teachers' Association, which district embraces the teachers of more than twenty counties.

An additional honor came to him through his appointment by Governor E. W. Hoch as a member of the Kansas Text Book Commission, the duty of the commission being to select uniform text books for the schools of the entire state. In this, as in all others of his undertakings, Professor Vinsonhaler showed rare judgment and an intimate knowledge of the things that are essential to an education of practical value and use to the youth of the state.

The subject of this sketch holds a life state teachers' certificate and also an institute conductor's certificate. He is a man of striking personality and strength of character, enjoys the friendship of the teachers, pupils and patrons, and is a pleasing and entertaining conversationalist. He possesses a wonderful memory and so thoroughly is he versed in literature that he can quote for hours from Shakespeare, Longfellow, Tennyson and others of the poets and authors. He is skilled in mechanical arts, particularly in cabinet making, as was shown by the fine workmanship on desks and book cases he made for the office of county superintendent.

Charles I. was married to Miss Jessie C. Bowman on Oct. 10, 1910. She was a popular school teacher and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer C. Bowman of Wathena. They are the parents of two children, William C., born Oct. 14, 1913, and Edith Estella, born March 19, 1912. The children, though of tender age, are unusually bright, affectionate and lovable, possessing the characteristics of their learned parents, and with the training they are to receive as they grow up we predict for them careers of usefulness and honor.

Professor and Mrs. Vinsonhaler and the children occupy a magnificent home in the northeast part of Wathena and enjoy the society of a large circle of friends. Both the Professor and Mrs. Vinsonhaler are delightful entertainers. While the ex-county superintendent is noted for his quotations from authors, Mrs. Vinsonhaler is considered a charming conversationalist and one whom it is a pleasure to know.

## James Thomas Scott

James Thomas Scott, who resides near Brenner, is one of Doniphan County's most progressive and able farmers. He is thoroughly posted on all branches of agriculture and has made a fine financial success of his business in life on his beautiful and fertile 71 acres in Center Township. Here he may be found any day attending to the duties incurred in outdoor life and taking care of his magnificent stock and keeping up his fine residence and barns.

Mr. Scott was born April 19, 1855, on the Eugene Lancaster section. His father occupied the northwest quarter and was a prosperous and honored man. Mr. Scott received his early education in the public schools of the county. He had little opportunity for extended study, as in those days it was more necessary to till the soil and place the new, almost virgin soil of eastern Kansas, in the front rank where it belonged. Therefore, he left his books at an early age and went to farming.

On June 16, Mr. Scott married Miss Jane Kirby, daughter of an old and prosperous family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirby. They immediately went to the old farm and began their life there. Some few years later, Mr. Scott purchased the fine 71 acres which he now owns and cultivates. To the union of the couple were born four children, Roy K., Alvy A., Raymond R., and Clyde Scott. The youngest two are receiving their education in the schools of the county, as did their father.

Mr. Scott is one of the most respected residents of Doniphan County. He has a home where the stranger is always welcomed, and where the latchkey hangs outside the door. He makes no specialty, but does a general farming business. Also he is interested in all of the civic movements which go to make up a better community, and is a progressive and excellent type of citizen. He enjoys the distinction of being the oldest person born in Doniphan County who is still within its confines.

## His Mother's Cooking

He sat at the dinner table there,
With discontented frown;
The potatoes and the steak were underdone,
And the bread was baked too brown.

The pie too soon, the pudding too sweet,
And the meat was much too fat;
The soup so greasy too, and salt,
"'Twas hardly fit for a cat."

"I wish you could taste the bread and pie
I have seen my mother make;
They were something like, and 'twould do you good
Just to look at a slice of her cake."

Said the smiling wife, "I'll improve with age;
Just now I am but a beginner,
But your mother called to see me today,
And I got her to cook the dinner."

John Bowling, of the Kansas City Journal was in Troy June 14, 1894.

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# Miss Edna S. Whitney

### A Native of Doniphan County—Twice Elected County Superintendent of Public Instruction—A Prominent Educator, Known for Her Sterling Worth.

Doniphan County is uniquely situated in having one of the noted educators of the state at the head of her public school system. The parents of the county have a good cause for gratification in the successive selection of the present superintendent of schools. A native product of Doniphan County Miss Edna S. Whitney has carried out the traditions of her ancestors and has developed a career proportionate with the highest ideals of womanhood and commensurate with the loftiest aspirations of her numerous friends.

Born in the thriving little city of White Cloud, Miss Whitney early developed a wonderful application for study and a memory which was characterized for its retentiveness and accuracy. Possessed of a most pleasing personality and endowed with all the attributes of true womanhood Miss Whitney encountered all obstacles in her educational career with that admirable equanimity which never fails to win success.

During her earlier years as a student in the public schools at White Cloud and later, while completing her education in the State Normal School at Emporia, Miss Whitney demonstrated that she was equipped with all the qualifications for a capable and successful teacher in the public schools. No matter how intricate or difficult the curriculum, she was always found excellent in her studies and passed all her examinations with credits to spare.

Upon securing a teacher's certificate, Miss Whitney's first position was as an instructor in the public schools of her native city of White Cloud. Later she taught successively in Troy and Wathena. In each of these educational institutions Miss Whitney upheld the reputation of the schools for learning and discipline and her pupils were graduated with a thorough knowledge of all the subjects calculated to be necessary to fight the battle of life.

After several years as an active and efficient teacher, Miss Whitney's true worth as an educator became a household word throughout the length and breadth of Doniphan County. Her energy and ability were recognized and her tact and executive skill were universally conceded. Her successful work in her chosen field was regarded as unequaled within the Sunflower state and unparalleled by any other woman in a similar profession in the country.

So it was not surprising that the county commissioners named Miss Whitney as county superintendent to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles I. Vinsonhaler. That was early in 1912 and she had served under the appointment almost a year when she was elected at the presidential election the following November and re-elected by a handsome majority at the state election on November 3, 1914.

The high esteem in which Miss Whitney is held throughout the county may be inferred from the fact that she received the support of all classes and parties, although there were other candidates in the field. It was in her home city of White Cloud, however, that Miss Whitney received the most substantial testimonial of her numerous friends on election day. The companions of her childhood and the older folks who had observed with interest her successful career, practically turned out in a body and gave her one of the largest majorities ever rolled up by any candidate at an election in White Cloud.

The Whitney family is one of the best known and most highly respected in the northeastern section of Kansas. The late O. C. Whitney, father of Miss Whitney, was one of the early pioneers of the state and served with distinction as a member of Company A, Seventh Kansas cavalry, during three of the most strenuous and exciting years of the Civil War. Mr. Whitney died April 15, 1901, twelve years after the death of his wife, January 29, 1888. There were six children in the Whitney family, one boy and five girls. Their names and the order of their birth follow: Hattie, Mrs. George W. Thrailkill, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank A., of Wathena; Jean, Mrs. W. Thudium, of Joplin, Mo.; Mrs. Anna Hollenbaugh of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Joey and Miss Edna, the county superintendent, who reside in a cozy and handsome home in Wathena.

In concluding this brief sketch it might not be out of place to state that Miss Whitney has no particular hobbies of any kind. Her sole and undivided ambition is to give the best results to the people who placed her in such a high position of trust and responsibility. Past experience has taught Miss Whitney that the parents of the county are not unappreciative of her efforts to instill the most useful and modern subjects into the minds of the children. During the years that she taught school her success in that respect has been most pronounced and her greatest pride today is in the hundreds of young men and young women who were her pupils during the years she was a mild but firm "schoolma'am" in Doniphan County.

It was while traveling over the county in her campaign for re-election that Miss Whitney was touchingly gratified over the manifestations of affection and regard shown to her by numbers of her former pupils. They were not unmindful of the self-sacrificing efforts put forth by Miss Whitney in assisting them to acquire a solid education. They wanted to see her re-elected as superintendent not alone for what she had done for them, but in the firm belief that she was most eminently qualified to administer the office of county superintendent in a sound and judicious manner. So without solicitation on the part of Miss Whitney, her former pupils voluntarily and gladly offered their services in promoting her campaign with a result that more than compensated for their efforts.

Although possessed of many noble traits of character, there may be found through a little personal glimpse of Miss Whitney one of the grandest and noblest of all. While it is not generally known, Miss Whitney's younger sister, Miss Joey, is an invalid and consequently unable to make her own way along life's pathway. For many years the county superintendent has given the most tender care and loving devotion to the sister, and never feels happier than when ministering to the wants of Miss Joey. That fact alone shows that Miss Whitney has a truly human side to her character, which shines brighter than any earthly diadem and is destined to bring reward here and hereafter.

## FIRST PRIVATE SCHOOL IN TROY

### Established by Mrs. Frances Irene Soper, Who Came to Kansas Territory in 1859—School Was Opened by Mrs. Soper in 1860, and There Were Nineteen Pupils for the Three Months' Term—Two of the Pupils Were Lost in the War and Two of Them, Mrs. John Zimmerman and William Morehead, Reside in Troy Today.

The first private school to be taught in Troy was opened and conducted by Mrs. Frances Irene Soper, one of the old settlers of Doniphan County and at the present time a resident of Troy.

Mrs. Soper's maiden name was Miss Frances Irene Leland, her parents being the late Col. Cyrus Leland and his wife, Sarah A. Leland. She was married to Pliny Sherwood Soper on September 26, 1857, and came to the territory of Kansas in 1859.

When Mrs. Soper opened her private school in Troy in 1860, there were little or no educational facilities for the children whose parents desired to give them careful training.

Mrs. Soper's school had a three months' semester. It was located on the site of her present property, just north of her residence. There were nineteen pupils in Mrs. Soper's school. Two of the boys, James Hamner and Cyrus Fields, were killed in the Civil War. Two other of her pupils, Mrs. John Zimmerman and William Morehead, are still residents of Troy.

Mrs. Soper's husband was familiarly known as "Squire Soper," on account of the fact that he had held the office of justice of the peace for many years in Doniphan County. He died at his home in Troy, Jan. 4, 1904.

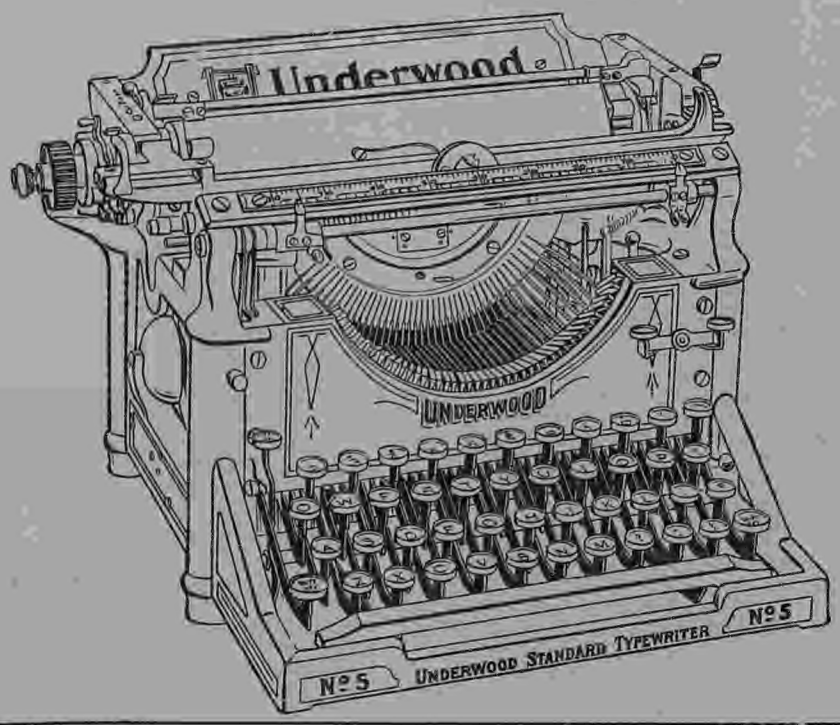
Mrs. Soper's son, Pliny L., had for many years been prominent in Republican politics. He was born July 6, 1861, in Troy, and died in Kansas City on April 26, 1913.

In the years before Oklahoma and the Indian Territory were admitted into the Union as one state, Pliny L. Soper was a leader in Republican politics in the Indian Territory. He had been appointed United States attorney for the northern district of the Indian Territory by President McKinley, and held the office during several successive administrations. He was a capable official and made life a burden for the horse thieves and bootleggers that infested the Indian country during the early days of his administration. All of that tribe he didn't run out he put in the penitentiary.

### Rev. W. W. Clawson

The Rev. W. W. Clawson is a former minister who labored in Doniphan County at one time and will be remembered by many of the present residents. Rev. Clawson is now the pastor of a M. E. church at Sedan, Kan., where he has succeeded in winning a place for himself in the hearts of his congregation. His labors in his present field have been singularly effective.


# The Underwood

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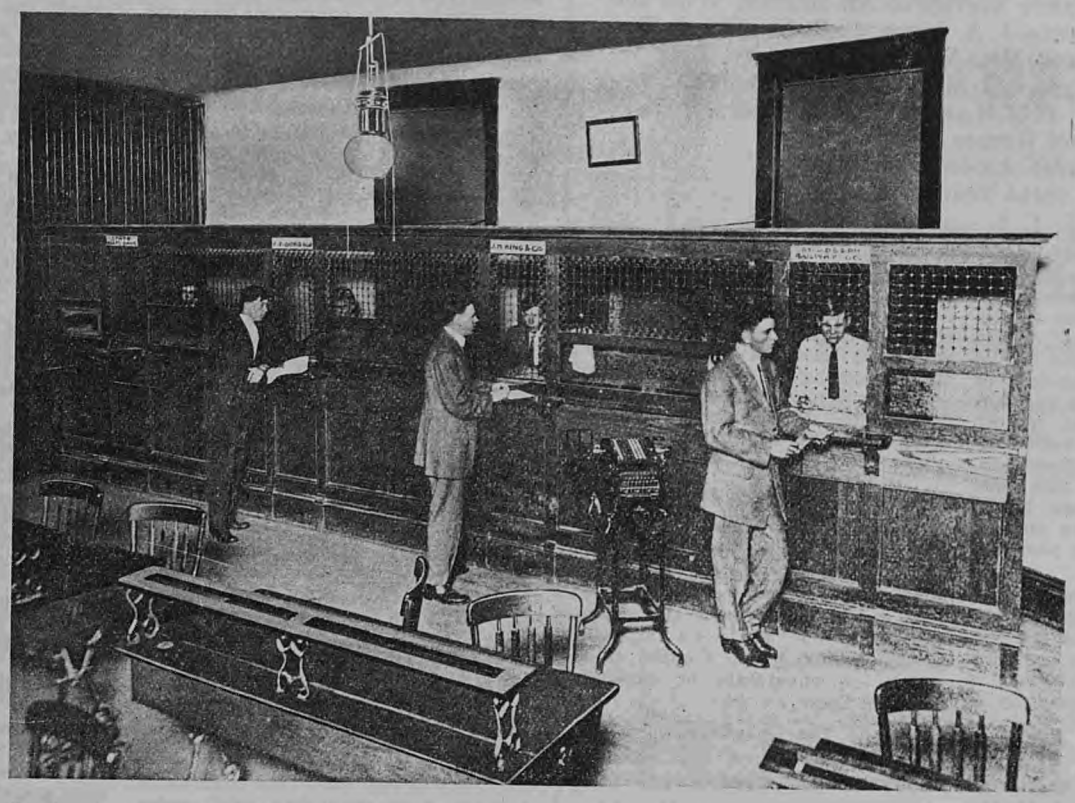

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# Qualified School Teachers

**The County Roster Is Composed of Progressive Men and Women Well Qualified for Public Service — All Imbued With the Spirit of Improvement—J. A. Jones, C. R. Hewins, J. R. Gibbins, Henry Lusk, Miss Margaret Larzelere, Miss Ida Bradley, Chas. Marble, C. I. Vinsonhaler, C. A. Jones, Prof. Landrum, Miss Yula Powell and Homer Dittemore Are Numbered Among the Prominent Teachers.**

Doniphan County's public schools are showing a degree of efficiency, under the supervision of Miss Edna S. Whitney, our county superintendent of instruction, equal to the best in the state. This statement is based on the records as they may be found in the office of the state superintendent of schools. The past ten years has witnessed a wide improvement in the schools of the entire state, but in no county greater than here in Doniphan. The standard of education has been greatly advanced, and more bright young men and women have entered the educational field in the past few years than ever heretofore.

We can conceive of no greater calling in life, for education is the foundation of a higher and nobler citizenship, a civilizer that tempers the wildest savage and makes of his race a civilized and intelligent community of human beings.

It has revolutionized the world and standards planted in every clime and country, has disseminated knowledge and opened the eyes of savage and semi-barbarian to a higher sphere of life and usefulness. Hand in hand, the cohorts of education march in unison, both diffusing knowledge, inculcating morals and duties of a nobler citizenship. Therefore these were the very fundation of our great free government, the bulwark and hope of the race, without which progress would be stifled and knowledge become a synonym for ignorance and crime.

When we trace back to our early history, admiration gives place to wonder, and we are moved to speculation how such achievements could be possible in such a short period of time. Crude as we were, when the new-born nation became a free republic, when the nations of the old world had become hoary with years, yet we have reached within a century the highest position in history as a world leader—and lead the nations. Turning from this digression, we will say that in Kansas education has made progress and kept pace with the rapid development of the times. Here human development has mounted the flying of progress and traveled to empyrean heights, while hope, like a "poising eagle above the unrisen morrow," inspires to greater things.

That hope which blends the children of rugged manhood of the mine and factory with the graces of our higher civilization and gives them wisdom without weakness and culture without cowardice, that can incorporate them as corpuscles in the social organism and unionize the mighty forces that make for the emancipation of mankind a union of religion, of philosophy, science and learning. Here in Doniphan County, we are blessed with good teachers, such as J. A. Jones, Highland; C. R. Hewins, Severance; J. R. Gibbons, Henry Lusk, of Highland; Miss Margaret Larzelere, Miss Ida Bradley, Charles Marble and C. S. Hambelton of Troy; C. I. Vinsonhaler of Wathena; C. A. Jones of Elwood; Miss Yula Powell of Bendena; Homer Dittamore of Denton, and Professor Landrum of White Cloud, and a fine school system and a great degree of perfection has been obtained.

No state or confederation can be stronger than its weakest point. Doniphan County is the center and supporting pier of the bridge that carries us across the chasm of difficulty to the haven of promise and security.

Our progress in schools, in social and religious life, has much to do with the progress of other sections, for here in Doniphan County we are expected to plant a standard and set an example that others may follow. On the whole, our public servants have performed their work well, especially has our educational advancement been marked these past few years.

State Superintendent Ross is authority for the statement that the public schools of Doniphan County are in fine shape and better school buildings, better equipment and better teachers have been employed to bring to the highest degree of efficiency educational results, and a more perfect or efficient system does not exist in the state, and there is a charming unity of purpose among the teachers and pupils —a friendliness and concert of action that is quite marked and most encouraging to friends of education.

## Forces That Make for Good Citizenship in Doniphan County

Doniphan County, beautiful for situation, cosmopolitan in spirit, invigorating in moral atmosphere, is blessed with many forces that make for good citizenship. It would be impossible, in the limited space allotted to this article, to enumerate or adequately treat all these forces.

### The Chautauqua.

One of the forces that make for progress and civilization is great men

The old Troy public school building.

—men of thought, men of action, men with a message. No one will doubt the good that comes from contact with men good and great, men with thoughts ennobling and inspiring. These are brought to our very door by means of the chautauqua.

The Wathena chautauqua is to many a summer university, an annual "feast of tabernacles," the one intellectual sunburst of the year. The men and women who constitute the "talent" are among the great teachers and entertainers of the country, and give to the community a summer school of high value, and Wathena has one of the best of these summer assemblies.

### The Public Schools.

The educational institution is another force in the making of good citizens. School age is the formative period of character, hence the school constitutes a potent agency in civilization. A democracy demands the education of all; to make men of all, schools are founded for the purpose of educating the people for good citizenship. To accomplish this work the schools must be well equipped, well endowed and watched over well. The teachers must be intellectually qualified and well disciplined.

The public school system of Doniphan County stands second to none in the state. Here is offered an opportunity for every girl, every young man and every young women within the county to secure an education.

The schools of Doniphan County aim to meet the requirements of an educational force in the making of good citizens. In equipment they are above the average, and the teaching staff is of exceptionally high moral quality and intellectual ability.

### The Church.

The religious force must be considered as one of the greatest agencies in civilization. The church is a necessity in the world, because humanity needs the moral quality which she alone contributes to life. The supreme preparation for citizenship is the ethical motive that flows from the church. If our churches were closed, it would be a grievous public calamity. Liberty and self-government depend for success upon the character of citizenship, depend upon the spiritual convictions of a rational piety that emanate from the nature of the church. The influence of the church is helping men to most worthily fulfill their noblest ideals. It may be, and it probably is true, that the church does not reach as many people, relatively, through her direct administration, as in other days, but the church is reaching the people, nevertheless, and exerting a beneficent influence, but doing this, however, in other ways than formally.

The church, in placing the emphasis upon character, is now really helping to make men better, more manly, upright, loving, self-sacrificing, charitable, kind and helpful. In this developing good men the church becomes a real force in the making of good citizenship. The church may be faulty, but notwithstanding, she is now a greater force in civilization, and has now a greater influence, than ever before for the direction of man's higher life. Life today is extremely complex and man needs, perhaps, more than ever, the cultivation of his higher nature. The church furnishes the means for this cultivation. The church is set to develop noble thought and high emotion and carry these ever into conduct. The church is set to cultivate the attitude of good will toward all; to turn the hearts of men to love the good, the true and the spiritual and the beautiful.

The church is the one institution which stands for ethical and spiritual ideals. She stands for high and holy living. Take away the church in Doniphan County and life would degenerate. Take away the influence of the church, and government would become corrupt and society demoralized. The world needs a constant appeal to what is highest and best, a constant stimulation to noble endeavor in all departments of life. The church fulfills this need and hence is a force that makes for good citizenship.

Doniphan County is not wanting in religious influence. She is well supplied with good churches, from which go forth impulses which inspire and control the life of the community. The pastors of these churches stand ever ready to render any service for the public good. These churches, through the ministry and membership, create an atmosphere that is vitalizing and ennobling.

Here, then, are three of the forces, as represented in Doniphan County, that make for good citizenship: The chautauqua, the schools and the churches. These institutions may not be ideal in every way. They may be open to some criticism. The chautauqua program might be improved and thus made more effective as a moral force, but it is good.

The Wathena chautauqua boasts of furnishing to its patrons some of the best talent in the United States, and the following celebrities have spoken from its platform: Victor Murdock, Billy Sunday, Bob LaFollette, William Jennings Bryan, Detective Burns, Father Nugent, Doctor Cook, Senator Tillman, Governor Stubbs and many others who have won fame and national repute, Sam Jones, the celebrated evangelist, added much to its success previous to his death.

The schools might be made more efficient, but they are good; the churches might be more liberal, more practical, more ethical, more rational, but with the defects of all human institutions these are effective forces for good in the city and make life in Doniphan County worth living. As enthusiasm for humanity transforms these institutions, these institutions thus transformed will in turn transform society.

## Popular Rock Island Conductor

The Rock Island Railroad lines out of Horton, Kansas, are certainly equipped with one conductor who is so accommodating and obliging that it would be against nature for him to ever make an enemy for the road.

This star veteran ticket puncher is Harvey Modeland, who has been with the Rock Island Company so long that all the passengers regard him as a permanent fixture.

Conductor Modeland is known among the fraternity as a "soft snap" man, or in more modern railway parlance as an "extra." He is eminently popular with every variety of travelers and is sure some favorite with the public.

Mr. Modeland has an established reputation of not being capable of making a mistake, but is continually making friends for his employers. He makes his home in Horton, where he has a good wife and a small bunch of ten children. He does not have to make regular runs any more, so he has a little more time to remain at home and get acquainted with his family.

## Mount Vernon

The town of Mt. Vernon, which was situated on the river, directly north of Troy, where Joe Hargis now lives, was a promising town during the years of 1857 and 1858. The land for the townsite was bought from Samson Graves, Isaac Graves and Daniel Graves. A townsite company was organized Mar. 10, 1857, and Mr. Collins engaged in the mercantile business and Doctor Bowen also built an office. A grain house was built by a company. The town never amounted to much, and was afterward sold and turned into a farm, and a man by the name of Reed bought it from the townsite company. Mount Vernon was located on Sections 30, 19 and 20, Town 2, Range 22, in Center Township. It was entered as a townsite by a company under United States laws.

## Statement of Frederick S. Moser

The first house built in Troy was the one where Chris. Jenkinson now lives. My brother, John Moser, and I, hauled the lumber to build the house from Geary City, from Flickinger's sawmill. There were no roads, and we followed the ridges. We hauled the lumber with three yoke of oxen, with a linch-pin wagon, and hauled enough to build not only the house above mentioned, but also enough to build a blacksmith shop. The blacksmith shop was built on the same foundation where Nicholas Theis' blacksmith shop stands today. We hauled the lumber for Nelson Rogers, who had the first house built. This lumber was hauled during the spring of 1856.

# William Elsey Connelley

**New Secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society Is Eminently Qualified by Intellect and Worldly Experience to Acceptably Fill the Position—Has Had a Varied Career and Is Unequivocally a Self-Educated and a Self-Made Man—Taught School Nine Terms in His Home State of Kentucky, and in Wyandotte County, Kansas.**

The Kansas State Historical Society has been fortunate recently in the selection of a new secretary who possesses all the qualifications for acceptably filling that most important position.

The historical society of a state is one of the great institutions which all of the American commonwealths take intense pride in. The Historical Society of Kansas is the most potent factor in giving the people—not only of Kansas, but of the United States—the true history of events from the wild and unsettled territorial days up to the present time.

The world knows that there is more thrilling historical data connected with the great Sunflower State than that of any other state in the Union. The pioneers of territorial days did not have any history to go by. They had no Moses to lead them and no Aaron to direct. But they were pioneers in a frontier country, and they made their own history by blazing the trail for human freedom.

All histories will tell us now that had it not been for the early settlers in

William Elsey Connelley

the Kansas territory, the question of slavery might be still a blot on the fair face of the United States. Those hardy pioneers set the pace for the liberation of the negro from captivity and they proudly shed their blood to accomplish the great cause for which American manhood was so soon to offer themselves for sacrifice on the altar of their country.

The Kansas State Historical Society has been in times past and present an organization that has done great work for the state and the people of other states. Its publications embodying the history of the state from early times have been read all over this and many other countries. The compilation of those histories has naturally fallen on the shoulders of the secretary and that official in past years has done his work with commendable ability.

Upon the resignation of George W. Martin, who for fourteen years had been secretary of the State Historical Society, William Elsey Connelley was elected to succeed him. Mr. Martin had done a great work during his incumbency and the directors of the society have since felt that they have made a most happy choice in the selection of his successor.

William Elsey Connelley, the new secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society, was named for the position on February 16, 1914. He is essentially a self-educated and self-made man. Deprived of the advantages of education in youth, his indomitable spirit soon asserted itself against any possible chance to go without learning through life. So he set about acquiring his own education while he was still a little boy.

How well Mr. Connelley succeeded may be ascertained from this fact, that at the age of seventeen years he had equipped himself—through his own application and efforts—with sufficient education to enable him to obtain a teacher's certificate.

Mr. Connelley was born in Johnson County, Kentucky, March 15, 1855. His parents were not overburdened with worldly possessions when he was a child, and he had to practically make his own way in the world from early boyhood. He grabbed on to books and studied at all hours of the day and night. Children of the present day would be looking for candy or knick-knacks at the age when he sought books for his pleasure. A book was a delight, and the most acceptable gift in his opinion. When he had reached his seventeenth year, Mr. Connelley began teaching in his home county, and held his school, with remarkable success for one so young, for nine terms. The pay was small and he decided to come to Kansas. With his brother, John, he arrived in Bonner Springs, Wyandotte County, on April 12, 1881. The two brothers were not what would exactly be called rich in the present day. They had 60 cents between them and were in a strange country without a single acquaintance. They had grit, though. The school term was about over, and there were no prospects along educational lines for William Elsey Connelley.

Both the Connelleys were husky boys, and they tackled the farm-hand game. William, during the succeeding summer, hired out to a farmer north of Bonner Springs for $15 a month. His employer was George P. Dunlap. When the harvest season was closed and the school season declared open, in the fall of 1881, Mr. Connelley secured a school for the winter term. The same course of events followed the next year, and the next, with variations.

Mr. Connelley took a keen interest in politics from the first day he arrived on Kansas soil, and the prestige gained from his position as school teacher, and his recognized ability in that calling, naturally brought him into prominence. There was a political campaign on and the voters selected Mr. Connelley to head the ticket as their candidate for county clerk of Wyandotte County at the election in 1883. He won, all right, and so satisfactorily had the office been conducted that he was re-elected two years later.

After leaving the office of county clerk with the completion of his second term, Mr. Connelley decided to embark in the wholesale lumber business, which he followed actively from 1889 to 1892, when he sold out his interests and engaged in the banking business in Kansas City, Kansas, which he continued from 1892 to 1897. He then removed to Beatrice, Nebraska, where he engaged in the abstract business.

Upon spending some time in Beatrice, Mr. Connelley located in Topeka, where he became connected with the publishing house of Crane & Company, and remained there until 1902, when he was appointed special pension examiner, and served two years. On leaving the pension department, in 1904, Mr. Connelley became interested in the oil business in Chanute, Kansas, and he remained there until 1905, when he instituted suit against the Standard Oil Company for operating a trust.

During the early fall of 1905 Mr. Connelley came back to Topeka and wrote several books on subjects pertaining to the current issues of the day. These books have a wide circulation and have been quoted as authorities in numerous instances where there were controversies on matters relating to civic and other forms of popular government.

When George W. Martin tendered his resignation as secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society early during 1914, Mr. Connelley was elected as his successor.

On January 13, 1885, Mr. Connelley was married at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Miss Sarah A. Fife. They have one child living, Miss Edith MacGregor, who is at present curator of the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society.

Miss Edith McGregor Connelley has not been very long in charge as curator of the State Historical Society museum, but she has been a pronounced success from the time she first started. Her captivating manner is contagious and everybody who has business at the museum goes away happy.

Miss Connelley is acknowledged to be a master hand at her avocation, and she takes the most friendly interest in all matters that come under her jurisdiction. She is affable and obliging to all people who visit the museum and her chief aim in life seems to be to please everybody and attend to her duties as curator at the same time. While her position is a most difficult one she has that happy faculty of making the best of all situations and meeting the visitors to the museum with a friendly smile on all occasions. On account of the position of her father as secretary of the State Historical Society, Miss Connelley feels that she is obligated to the public to take as much interest in the work as if it were her own personal interest.

## Mrs. Mary E. Montgomery

One of the best known and loved women in Kansas at the present time is Mrs. Mary E. Montgomery, widow of the late Franklin Cass Montgomery, who until his greatly regretted death in 1905, was conceded to be one of the most eminent newspaper men in Kansas or throughout the West.

Mrs. Montgomery was born in Salineville, Ohio, and was raised and educated in the schools of Alliance, that state. She came to Kansas in 1877, and on December 16, 1879, was married to Mr. Montgomery at Hays City, where her husband was editor of the Hays City Sentinel.

It is a well-established fact that Mr. Montgomery had few peers in the newspaper profession. He was born in Ohio in 1857 and came to Lecompton with his father in 1859 or 1860. During the late '60's, while still a mere boy, Mr. Montgomery started to learn the printing trade at Lawrence, and when eighteen years old was considered a master of the craft.

Mr. Montgomery's father, W. P. Montgomery, in December, 1874, went to Hays City, where he bought the Sentinel, and Franklin C. did all the work until 1881, when he decided to go to Washington territory. That year he took charge of the Cheney (Wash.) Sentinel, of which publication he was editor and manager for some time.

Frank C. was later connected with the Tacoma Ledger one year as editor, and was with the Olympia, the state official paper, in a similar capacity for the same period of time. He then went to Seattle, where he was one of the founders and editor of the Times, until 1888, when he concluded to return to Hays City, where he again took charge of the Sentinel.

In 1894 Mr. Montgomery gave up his interests in Hays City and went to Topeka, where he became connected with the Mail and Breeze until 1896, when he became associate editor and correspondent of the Kansas City Journal.

During his connection with the Journal he had ample field to demonstrate his newspaper ability, which he did in grand style. He was a fluent writer, a keen observer of all events of the day, and was possessed of a powerful, analytical mind. His work was of the highest order, and his death on May 31, 1905, was regretted keenly by his associates and public men generally.

There were three children born to the Montgomerys, all boys. They are sons any mother might well take pride in. They are Franklin Terence, a civil engineer; Paul Milner, an electrical engineer, and William Penn, assistant attorney-general of the State of Kansas, who has assisted in making life a burden for the jointists since his appointment to this responsible position. Those who know him best around the state house predict that he has a bright future before him.


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### George A. Root

George A. Root has the distinction of having been continuously employed as clerk at the headquarters of the State Historical Society in Topeka for almost twenty-four years.

He first entered the service in 1891, and his work has been of such an accurate and conscientious character since that time that he has been retained under various administrations until the present.

Mr. Root is one of the active spirits in the historical rooms, which are regarded as being the most important asset of the Society. His ability comes to him naturally, for his father, Frank A. Root, was one of the early pioneers of Kansas, and at one time was a leading figure in the management of the Highlander, at Highland.

George A. Root was born March 13, 1867, at Atchison. When he was three years old his father and family moved to Waterville, Kansas, and later to Seneca. They next settled in Holton, and in 1875 took up their residence at Topeka, where George A. was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood.

George A. Root continued to make his home in Topeka until 1881, when he moved to Gunnison, Colorado, but he returned to Topeka in October, 1886, where he has since resided. During the year 1891 he was appointed a clerk in the historical rooms of the State Historical Society, where he has since been continuously active.

George A. Root

Mr. Root was married to Miss Minnie J. Van Cleave on December 21, 1892. The Roots have a nice home at 324 Lindenwood avenue. They have a fine family of five children to bless the union. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Julien Van Cleave, born November 27, 1893; Marsala Evelyn, born January 12, 1898; Herbert Clark, born December 2, 1900; Melvin Allen, born July 28, 1905, and Marian Emma, born June 4, 1909. All the Root children are living except Marsala Evelyn, who died on June 20, 1912, five months and eight days after her fourteenth birthday.

### Miss Ruth Cowgill

Educational training for successful library work has placed Miss Ruth Cowgill of the State Historical Society library, in a grand position to exercise her talents.

Miss Cowgill is a native of Sterling, Kansas, and is the daughter of E. D. Cowgill, formerly editor of the Sterling Bulletin. Her early education was acquired in the public schools of Sterling, and later at Washburn College, in Topeka.

After leaving Washburn, Miss Cowgill took a course in Brooklyn, where she familiarized herself with every feature of library work. The course she took was thorough and has enabled her to become an adept in her chosen profession.

About four years ago Miss Cowgill was appointed to a position on the staff of the librarian of the Kansas State Historical Society, and her achievements in expert work since then have demonstrated her intrinsic worth to the Society.

### William E. Bacon

The Kansas State Historical Society is noted for the efficiency and accommodating nature of the corps of clerks attached to the different departments. It is a well-known fact that it takes exceptional ability to capably fill the responsible position of newspaper clerk in any well regulated library, and more particularly so with a state historical society.

William E. Bacon, who for almost fifteen years has been newspaper clerk in the Kansas State Historical Society, seems to have been born and made for the work. His position is right along the lines of his intellectual bent and he takes the utmost delight in keeping his files with the greatest accuracy.

It is an old adage that the most delicate work in all creation is that of watchmaker, and Mr. Bacon has had some years' experience as an expert in that line of human endeavor. He was practical in his calling and used to make watches for a livelihood in his more youthful days. Consequently, it is small wonder that he has been a valuable adjunct to the State Historical Society in the management of the newspaper room.

William E. Bacon was born in Burlington, Coffey County, Kansas, on the glorious Fourth of July, 1875. His parents were patriotic, all right. He was educated at Leroy and Olathe, Kansas, and upon leaving school he engaged with his father in the jewelry business in Oklahoma City, where he made watches and sold goods between times.

After a number of years, William E. Bacon came to Topeka, and when George W. Martin was made secretary of the State Historical Society, in 1900, he looked around for a competent newspaper clerk. July 1, 1901, Mr. Bacon was placed in charge of the newspaper department, and he has been there ever since.

Mr. Bacon was married on September 4, 1908, to Miss Effie D. True, of Junction City. They reside at 1121 West Eleventh street, Topeka.

### Miss Clara Francis

The position of librarian with any body is a most important one, because it takes consummate tact and executive ability of the highest order to properly perform the duties.

Miss Clara Francis, librarian of the Kansas State Historical Society, is a young woman who is admirably adapted for the position she so efficiently fills. She is endowed with the brains and equipped with the education for the work.

Miss Francis is a native Kansan. She is the daughter of John Francis, for several terms a member of the state legislature from Iola. She was born there. Miss Francis was educated in the schools of Topeka, and at the College of the Sisters of Bethany. Later she attended the University of Minnesota, where she became proficient in all branches of library work. She has been employed at the Historical Society since 1903 and her work has been marked by the most general satisfaction.


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### What the State Historical Society Is.

The Historical Society was organized in 1875. F. P. Baker, editor of the Commonwealth, generally known over Kansas as "Father" Baker, was the first secretary. The society was organized by the newspapers of Kansas. Father Baker resigned in a few weeks after he was elected secretary, and Judge Franklin G. Adams was elected to fill the vacancy. Judge Adams was secretary until his death, in December, 1899. George W. Martin was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Adams. He continued as secretary of the society until the 16th day of February, 1914, when he resigned because of illness. William E. Connelley was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Martin. Mr. Martin died on the 27th day of March, 1914.

The Historical Society has had a wonderful growth. It is now one of the largest in the United States. In fact, the Wisconsin Society is the only one really larger than the Kansas Society. The society receives and binds into volumes, every newspaper and magazine published in Kansas. We have nearly 45,000 volumes of bound newspapers. This is the largest newspaper collection in the world. It furnishes Kansas the most complete history that any state has. Other collections of the society are shown as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Volumes of books | 42,931 |
| Pamphlets | 149,979 |
| Department of archives | 149,851 |
| Manuscripts | 44,628 |
| Pictures | 9,127 |
| Maps, atlases and charts | 7,616 |
| Relics, coins, scrip, etc. | 9,809 |

This society belongs to the people of Kansas and is at their service. Any resident of Kansas is at liberty to write to the society for any information desired. The society will furnish this information if it is possible to obtain it. There is no charge for anything the society does; all its services are free to the people.

The society issues publications which are sent free to its members. Among these publications I will mention the biennial report of the secretary and the Kansas historical collections. The latter is issued every two years, contains nearly 600 pages, has illustrations and maps, and is filled with articles on Kansas history.

The membership of the society is divided into two classes. There are annual members and life members. Annual membership costs $1 a year, and life membership costs $10. Any citizen of Kansas of good character, is eligible to membership, and will be made a member by remitting the fee.

The collections of the society are very valuable, the appraised value of the property of the society for the year ending July 30, 1914, as returned to the secretary of state, is $1,125,000. The State Historical Society is one of the big institutions of Kansas. Invitation to become members of the society is hereby extended to the people of Kansas. The society is now in the Memorial building, the finest structure in Kansas, which has cost, to the present time, $474,000. It is a magnificent home. The people of Kansas should have great pride in this building and this society.

### Miss Helen McFarland

Miss Helen McFarland, who is cataloguer at the Kansas State Historical Society in the Memorial building at Topeka, was born in Topeka. She is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. J. D. McFarland. Her brother, Hugh McFarland, is probate judge of Shawnee County.

Miss McFarland was educated in the ward schools of Topeka, in the Topeka High School, and at Washburn College of that city. She qualified herself for her work by taking a course in library work at Simmons College at Boston, Massachusetts. She has been cataloguer at the State Historical Society for three years and is most efficient. She has five brothers and three sisters. The McFarlands live at 1100 Harrison street, Topeka.

Mrs. McFarland, mother of Miss Helen, is one of the prominent equal suffragists of Kansas as well as an enthusiastic temperance worker. Cooperating with Mrs. Lila Day Monroe, she had much to do with securing of equal suffrage for Kansas. She also was instrumental in obtaining more drastic legislation for the temperance cause in this state.

Mrs. McFarland is among Kansas' brightest women and in her operations is as fearless and formidable as a "dreadnaught" battleship. She has a wonderful tenacity and never gives up until she accomplishes her undertaking. In addition to her great executive ability she has a wide sympathy for mankind and ways that have won her a host of friends. Aside from her interest in equal suffrage, she devotes considerable of her time in various phases of women's clubs, and is widely known among the club women of Kansas.

Mrs. F. S. Savage, clipper at the library, is the widow of the late F. S. Savage, who was the widely known and most popular publicity agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He died in Topeka, about two years ago.

Mrs. Savage took up her work as clipper April 1, 1915, and her duties are to clip historical items from the daily papers which come to the Historical Society. She is conscientious and thorough in her work.

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# The Father of St. Joseph

In searching for characters in the early history of Doniphan County, one naturally runs across the name of Joseph Robidoux, who was the first Indian trader to the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes in both Missouri and Kansas.

Robidoux made his headquarters in St. Louis, originally, before coming to the banks of the Missouri River, where he founded the present city of St. Joseph, in the early part of the last century. He is known to have been of French parents, but was believed to have a strain of Canadian Indian blood in his veins.

The trader made a great hit with the Indians by his apparent liberality in giving them presents, and he managed to retain their confidence, despite their apparent knowledge that he never failed to take the long end of every bargain. The trading was a natural gift with the French-Canadian and there are many anecdotes of the facility with which he exchanged worthless knick-knacks with the Indians for valuable furs and skins.

Robidoux was a man of the keenest vision, and he always kept his eyes on the lookout for his own interests. Robidoux's father was an early settler of St. Louis and was a member of the first legislature of Missouri. Joseph Robidoux, his son, was born there in 1780. He was a man of strong character and was known to fail but once in any undertaking he set his mind to accomplish. That was in 1854, when the treaty with the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes provided large annuities for the members of these tribes. The deal which Robidoux attempted to put through was original, and if he had not been forestalled he would have profited by it. This is how it came about:

Robidoux had been trading with the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri in the early '40's, when he sold out to John W. Forman. Mr. Forman at about the same time bought out the trading rights of John W. Alley, who had a trading house in Alley's Grove, which was the timber north of Michael Humm's farm house, in the vicinity of Highland. After the treaty of 1854 Robidoux saw a great opportunity to make a pile of money out of the Indians and he applied to Major Vanderslice for a trader's license, but his reputation for questionable dealing in former years was against him and the license was refused.

Robidoux had considerable influence with some Western politicians of national repute, and he managed to procure a license over the major's protest. Just before the first payment was to be made to the Indians, the crafty old trader opened a store in a two-room brick building just north of the Mission. Mr. Forman was the old Indian trader, and it was Robidoux's game to win over the Indians and freeze out his competitor. By judicious methods in presenting gifts to the chiefs he formulated a plan by which they were to cheat Mr. Forman out of the money due him from the tribes.

The law allowed the traders to credit the Indians so much per head, or in the case of the head of a family, to give him credit to the amount of $10 for each member. They had a credit with Mr. Forman amounting to about $14,000, which was exhausted, and he was waiting to get his money at the annual payment by the government. At the instigation of old Robidoux, the heads of the families, in making out their payroll, swapped off their offspring to those that had none. For instance, the Indian that had five gave four of his family to the man that had only himself and consequently owed only for one person; so that when he drew his annuity he drew for five, and only had one credit to pay, while the man with five drew only for one and, therefore, could only have one to pay for. This scheme was perfect, and had it succeeded would have cheated Mr. Forman out of four-fifths of his money. But Major Vanderslice detected the attempted fraud, as he was acquainted personally with some of the Indians, and knew how many there were in several of the families. He promptly suspended all payments until a full investigation was made into the scheme, and when he learned that it had been framed up by Robidoux, he chased him away from the Mission.

Joseph Robidoux, the Founder of St. Joseph.

The original old man Robidoux had a son, Joe, Jr., who was an early timer in what is now Doniphan County. He was born in St. Louis in 1800, and early in life developed a wonderful aptitude for trading, like his father, but was generally fair in his dealings. He was of a wild disposition, and spent his whole life among the Indians, being known among all the tribes of North America. It was often said that much of his father's success was due to Joe, Jr., because of the confidence the Indians reposed in him.

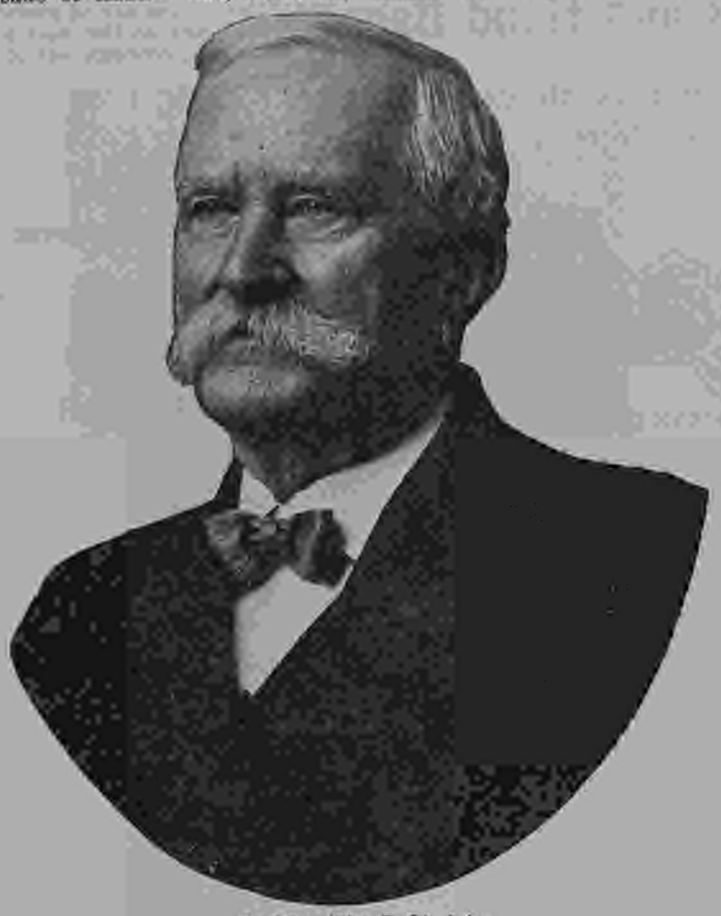
Joseph Robidoux, Jr., died on the Iowa reservation near White Cloud in the early '70's, and is said to have left over a score of half-breed children scattered among the different tribes he had visited during his earlier years. He had been living on the reservation for a number of years prior to his death, and is said to have been broken hearted because of the manner in which his progeny had been separated

# Ex-Governor John P. St. John

### On State and National Prohibition—Mrs. Greever of Wyandotte County Was True to the Prohibition Movement.

About thirty-five years ago there was pending in the lower house of the Kansas legislature an amendment to the constitution of the state, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in this state, the senate already having adopted it by a large majority. When the vote was taken in the house, it lacked just one vote of having the necessary constitutional majority to submit the question to a vote of the people.

This was an awful, sad moment. Fathers and mothers who had worked hard and spent freely of their limited means to elect a sufficient number of members to win, were thus at last confronted by what seemed to be defeat. But just at that critical moment, before Speaker Sidney Clark announced the vote, a woman came to the rescue. It was Mrs. Greever, wife of a Democratic husband, a member from Wyandotte County, who confronted him and begged him, for the sake of their children, for his own sake, for her sake, and for the sake of Kansas—and, above all,



Ex-Gov. John P. St. John

for God's sake—to change his vote from no to aye. He paused for a moment, and then, standing erect and facing the speaker, in a plain and manly tone, he said, "Mr. Speaker, I change my vote from no to aye."

And thus it was through the courage and wisdom of a woman and the final vote of a Democrat, the question was sent to the people, who ratified the amendment at the ballot box by a majority of eight thousand.

Nearly all the politicians were against prohibition or neutral. The country press was divided, and all the metropolitan journals were against it, except the Topeka Capital, owned and controlled by Maj. J. K. Hudson, as brave and true a friend as Kansas ever had, who never wavered, but stood firmly on the side of the people in their efforts to suppress the worst enemy that ever cursed mankind.

We have now had prohibition thirty-four years. What has been the result? Why, today all political parties, all the newspapers, and all the politicians in the state are for it but one, and he was a candidate for governor at the last election on a resubmission platform, and the voters snowed him under by a majority of 434,000.

When the people adopted prohibition, Kansas was known as the "wild and woolly West," dotted with saloons, gambling dens and other evil resorts. Today there is not a saloon or gambling den in the state, and ninety-six of the one hundred and five counties are without a common drunkard. The dugouts of the past have given way to comfortable homes, and the sod school houses of the saloon days have been supplanted by buildings that are a credit to the state, and thousands of children, many of them nearly full grown, being educated therein, never saw a saloon nor drunk man, in Kansas.

Kansas is only fifty-four years old, and yet she has more miles of railway, in proportion to population, than any other state or territory in the wide world. She has the greatest per capita wealth, the lowest death rate, and less illiteracy and fewer prisoners in the penitentiary, in proportion to population. Of the 753 prisoners in the penitentiary, only nine are females, and 40 per cent of the remainder are not bona fide residents of Kansas, but stragglers who came in from other states. We have a greater percentage of sober men and less percentage of wife beaters than any other state. We have more students in our colleges in Kansas than any other state in the Union, in proportion to population. Kansas produces more wheat, in fact twice as much as any other state in the Union.

But some may say, "What has this to do with prohibition?" The wheat has nothing to do with prohibition, but prohibition has a lot to do with the wheat crop. We have no saloons in Kansas, where farmers can congregate and waste their time, money and manhood, and bring degradation, misery and poverty to their homes. Kansas farmers are sober, industrious men. They plow in season, sow and reap in season, market in season, and know what to do with their money when they get it. They don't squander it in riotous living, or go to town in a cart, drawn by an old, tired plow horse, they ride in an automobile, and take the wife and little ones with them. There is not a more intelligent, moral and warm-hearted people on earth, than the Kansas farmers. Instead of being the "wild and woolly West" of days long past, Kansas today is typical of the highest civilization.

When the Hobson constitutional amendment, prohibiting the liquor traffic, was being considered by the lower house of Congress, no one dared to come out openly and defend the liquor traffic as a good thing, but resurrected the old, defunct doctrine of state rights, which was buried with negro slavery fifty years ago. It was claimed that the liquor question must be dealt with solely by the states. Let us see whether that position has any foundation, either in law, history or common sense. Could the states abolish the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia? Could the states abolish it in the territories? Could the states abolish it in any of the outlying islands? Could the states prevent interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors? Could the states prevent the general government taxing intoxicating liquors, or issuing permits to sell it anywhere under the folds of the American flag? The answer to each of these questions must be in the negative.

Can the general government prohibit the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, sale and even the use for beverage purposes, of intoxicating liquors? Surely it can, and can do it without amending the Constitution. Has not Congress recently passed a very stringent law in relation to the sale of certain kinds of drugs? Have we not a national pure food law? Surely we have. Then why should these defenders of the liquor traffic act as buffers to ward off the blows that are being aimed at the world's greatest evil?

The liquor traffic is a ten-fold worse evil than negro slavery ever was. Slavery fed, clothed, sheltered its victim, paid his doctor bill, and did not destroy his immortal soul, but the liquor traffic robs its victim of food, fuel, clothing and shelter, and pays no doctor bills, and if what the Bible says is true, it destroys his immortal soul, for the liquor traffic makes drunkards, and we are told that "No drunkard can inherit the kingdom of God."

Thus the liquor traffic robs heaven and fills hell with its victims.

One of the state questions in 1916 will be the election of congressmen, and the people will see to it that the members who on the 22d of December, 1914, voted against the Hobson amendment, lest to do otherwise they might offend the liquor traffic, will be given a perpetual leave of absence, and then they can go away back and sit down and feel ashamed of themselves, and at the next election, will be ready to make oath that they were always for prohibition. Five years from now there will not be a legalized saloon in the United States.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

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Peterstown, W. Va., Nov. 24, 1914.

Dear Sir:

In answer to your question, would say that W. P. Symns went to Doniphan about the year of 1857, and opened a small store on the east side of Main street. This house was wrecked by a windstorm the next year, and he then moved across Main street to brick building.

A. B. Symns was a partner in this business, but he at this time was clerk on a steamboat that plied the Missouri river (the Hesperian). He also owned an interest in the boat. About the year 1858 he quit the river and settled in Doniphan, enlarged the store, and carried on a mercantile business there until November, 1862. Jim Lane's "Jayhawkers" robbed them and this ended the partnership there.

A. B. Symns remained there and continued the mercantile business for several years. Jo Symns did not show up there until September, 1865. He began clerking for A. B. Symns and remained in that position for several years. He never was a partner. When he quit there, he went to the country, bought land, and farmed.

The government land office was moved from Doniphan before 1860 as, at that time, the old land office was used for town hall and church.

There was no daily paper there when I was in Doniphan. George Ruse and brother ran the Doniphan Post, a small weekly. At this time Henry McDivet ran the flour mills, Adam Brenner was merchandising there, Mr. Low ran the only hotel, A. R. Forman the drug store, and William Mathena the only saloon. Mr. Smallwood ran the wagon shop and Mr. Weyer the blacksmith shop.

This is all I can think of at this time. Yours very truly,

S. Y. SYMNS.

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# Judge James W. Witten

## CONDUCTED THIRTY-THREE LAND OPENINGS

### Judge James W. Witten Was Connected With the General Land Office in Washington For Over Twenty Years as Chief Legal Adviser.

The resignation of Judge James W. Witten, as chief legal adviser to the commissioner of the general land office, was received with expressed regret by his superiors and by the public generally, who want to see an upright and competent official retained in office.

Judge Witten did not quit the service of the government because of any friction or differences with his superior, but for the very good reason that he could earn more money in the practice of law than as an employe of the government. His retirement was regretted by the secretary of the interior, who did not want to part with such a capable official, but as there was no provision made for an increase in Judge Witten's salary, the secretary was powerless to remedy the situation.

When the resignation of Judge Witten became known, the newspapers of every large city in the country gave utterance to the words that it was a sad commentary on our system of government when a faithful public official is obliged to resign in order to earn a competency at private practice. The papers dwelt at length editorially on Judge Witten's capabilities and on his success in administering the complicated affairs in the land office. His always took a great interest in the welfare of the settlers on the new lands, and evinced a particular interest in the homesteads of the Rosebud, South Dakota, agency, familiarly known as the Western garden spot of the United States.

Judge Witten conducted the openings of all the Rosebud lands except the first one, which was held at Bonesteel, South Dakota, eleven years ago.

His more important openings were as follows: Oklahoma pasture lands in 1906, Huntley project of Montana and lower Brule of South Dakota, 1907; Flathead, Mont.; Coeur d'Alene in Idaho; Spokane in Washington; Cheyenne River and Standing Rock in North and South Dakota in 1909; Rosebud (Tripp County), in 1909; Fort Berthold in North Dakota and Rosebud and Pine Ridge in Millett and Bennett counties of South Dakota in 1911, and Fort Rock, Montana, 1913.

Throughout all of these openings, Judge Witten preserved the strictest neutrality and in no way laid himself open to the suspicions of those who might be interested. So that there would be no favoritism among the newspaper correspondents, who were legion, he gave up a portion of his time twice a day to all of them, so

Left to right, Ruth Elder, Judge James W. Witten, Mable McFarland

integrity and unerring judgment were graphically referred to and his successful handling of so many land openings was given as a sufficient reason for his retention in the public service.

In presenting his resignation, Judge Witten said that he very much regretted to sever the pleasant relations he had with the department for so many years, and under different political administrations, but said he felt he owed a duty to his family to make provision for them in the future, and this he was unable to do on the salary paid him as a servant of the government. In accepting Judge Witten's resignation, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, said the records of the department and the commendations of his predecessors in regard to Judge Witten's ability and faithfulness were sufficient testimony of his worth as a public official, and he regretted the fact that the judge was obliged to leave the government service.

Since his retirement from office it has been stated on trustworthy authority, that in his private law practice in Washington, Judge Witten has earned more than he received in two years in salary from the government. His practice is chiefly on land law matters on which he is a recognized authority and his friends predict that it is bound to increase in such volume that the judge will be required to engage a corps of assistants before very long.

During the many years that Judge Witten was connected with the general land office he superintended thirty-three openings and sales of Indian lands, and was the official who formulated and put into effect the popular lottery plan which was so successfully carried out in a number of the land openings of recent years. He that they might question him and gain what information was desired. His record truly was one of efficiency and loyalty to the government which he served.

The Bonesteel opening was the first of the Rosebud land lotteries, and registration began July 2, 1904. It was conducted by Judge John McPhaul, an official of the general land office, who succeeded Judge Witten when the latter resigned from the government service. That opening is one of the darkest blots on the pages of the Interior Department history. Announcement of the opening had been spread broadcast throughout the country and attracted the scum of the large western cities to Bonesteel, bent on robbery and plunder. Thugs and desperadoes from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis, flocked to Bonesteel and actually took possession of the town. The local officials were powerless to protect the thousands of land-seekers who went to register for the drawing, and drunken fights and robbery were hourly occurrences. Judge McPhaul had no authority over the lawless element, as he was purely a government official there on land office business, and Chief of Police O'Brien seemed unable to cope with such a lawless element. Judge McPhaul was so disgusted that he confided to reporters A. F. Arthur of the Des Moines Register and Leader and Walter B. Montgomery of Troy, Kan., who represented a syndicate of metropolitan dailies, that he preferred the general routine of work in the Washington office, and there is no record of him being present at any other land opening, until after Judge Witten's retirement. It is said that the thieves, crooks and grafters became so brazen that they even locked the police in jail, so as to prevent the officers from interfering with their trade. Men were slugged and robbed and two were murdered by the lawless element, and so notorious had their operations become that Governor Charles N. Herreid visited Bonesteel to ascertain the existing conditions. Finally a vigilance committee was organized at the suggestion of Governor Herreid, who rounded up the lawbreakers and ordered over 1,000 of them out of town. The governor was emphatic in his denunciation of such conduct, and threatened to call out the militia if the lawless element did not surrender, and through his efforts order was restored from chaos.

The next opening of the Rosebud lands in Tripp County was at Dallas, four years later. It was conducted by Judge Witten, and was characterized by the absence of any manner of law breaking. The third opening of Rosebud and Pine Ridge lands, was held at Gregory, Millette and Bennett counties, in 1911, which was also conducted by Judge Witten, assisted by Clarence G. Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Wood, all of whom are connected with the general land office. Mr. and Mrs. Wood and Mr. Fisher arranged all the preliminary details and Judge Witten personally conducted the drawing. During the latter days of the opening, Judge Witten was assisted by his son, Nash, now a promising cartoonist, with every indication that he will be a strong rival of McCutcheon and other top-notchers for popular honors. Frank Wood is now assisting Judge McPhaul in the openings and sales of public lands throughout the West, and Mr. Fisher holds a responsible position in the general land office in Washington.

The towns in the Rosebud sprung up like a phoenix in the night, and they have gown in size and importance out of all proportion to the hopes of the promoters and early settlers. Beginning at Fairfax, the county seat of Gregory County, there is a series of thriving towns all along the line of the Northwestern Railroad, to its projected terminus at Carter. Included in the list is the famous Bonesteel, St. Charles, Herrick, Bueke, Gregory, Dallas, Colome, Winner and Carter, at the end of the projected line. All of these towns are exceptionally good markets for Doniphan County apples, and this fall Jim Fahey and N. S. Babcock expect to ship many cars into that section of the country.

The residents of these towns are all prosperous, and have the most sanguine hopes in their future, with the exception that they never expect to grow apples as successfully as Doniphan County. The country surrounding them is fertile and the farmers are either wealthy or in a fair way to become so. In addition to the towns named as being along the railroad line, there are a number of inland towns in both Gregory and Tripp counties, all of which are located in good territory and doing considerable business. John Keckler, who left Troy about ten years ago, is well satisfied with that country which lies near Gregory. The hotel accommodations in all of the railroad towns are of the best, and even Carter, although not yet reached by the Northwestern road, has an elegant $20,000 hotel for the comfort of travelers to and from the most recently opened sections of the Rosebud country, notwithstanding the fact that they are located twenty miles from the Northwestern railroad.

In referring to the towns in the Rosebud it might not be amiss to state that each one is noted for the activity of its citizens in boosting the advantages and thereby attracting settlers to both the town and the adjacent territory. This is especially true of Gregory and Dallas, which are rival claimants for first honors in point of population and general importance. Dallas has five good boosters, and Gregory has eight, and they work with unceasing efforts. Burke is also a hustling community and has been making a strenuous fight to capture the county seat, now located at Fairfax. Gregory and Dallas fought desperately for this distinction, and lost out on account of the fact that the boosters of each were so evenly matched in ability and activity, that neither side won, and the county seat remained where it has


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been from the first. Casual observers often marvel at the tact used by the voters of Fairfax to hold the court house. Gregory and Dallas have long since realized that had they united their forces they could have brought the county seat nearer home and had a second New York City right in the heart of the Rosebud.

The phenomenal growth of the Rosebud country is due in most part to the energy and hustling qualities of the Jackson brothers, of Dallas, but formerly of Des Moines, Iowa. They are the sons of ex-Governor Jackson of Iowa, and have inherited all the business acumen and foresight of their distinguished father. On going to the Rosebud country the Jackson boys promoted Dallas and a number of other towns along the line of the Northwestern Railroad, and they are indefatiguable in proclaiming the great opportunities to be gained by having a permanent residence in the Rosebud.

There are newspapers by the dozen in the Rosebud. Every town and small settlement with aspirations to some day become a town, has one, and some have two. The pace for newspapers was set by Nettie Baumgardner, who was the pioneer publisher in that country. She founded the first paper printed in the Rosebud and conducted it successfully at Fairfax for a number of years. Finally, desiring to own a homestead, Mrs. Baumgardner sold her paper and took a claim a few miles from Winner, and while living on it she drove to town every week day in all kinds of weather to attend to her business as an abstracter. When she proved up on her claim, Mrs. Baumgardner disposed of her abstract business and moved back to Fairfax, where she is now connected with Johnson's real estate concern in the capacity of office manager. Nettie Baumgardner is a writer of vigor on a wide range of subjects, and with her great powers and analysis and facile pen, should forever be a shining star in the newspaper firmament.

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Habit is a powerful thing. Although making more in the private practice of law than in the position he formerly occupied, Judge James W. Whitten, as this sketch is being written, has reentered the employ of the United States Government in the general land office at Washington. Doubtless he will round out his remaining years in the service and will farther extend for himself the reputation of a most successful legal adviser and national official.

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### Interest in the Farmer

When the farmer picks up his newspaper and reads about a movement by the commercial clubs to procure him a farm adviser, he wonders why it concerns them how he runs his business. Then he finds in another column where the agricultural colleges, growing weary of waiting for him to come to them, are sending representatives and bulletins to him, and he marvels again why everybody of late years is getting interested in his business.

Then he reads in the news items, "back to the farm" articles, advising his boys to stay on the farm and urging others to get out of town, and the mystery deepens. Heretofore the politician was his only friend; he called only at stated intervals. Now, it seems, everybody wants to show the farmer how.

A little investigation goes to show that the recent anxiety on behalf of the farmer in the towns is due to apprehension that the town man will have his rations cut short unless the farmer raises more.

The last census revealed some facts which opened up a train of thought. It was found that while the population had increased fifteen million, and is still on the increase at a larger rate, the number of farmers had not increased. It was found that the rate of consumption of food products was increasing more rapidly than production; that the exports of meat products in six years have fallen off 97 per cent, and dairy products 75 per cent, due to increasing home consumption. At the same time, the meat-producing animals have decreased 20,000,000 against the 15,000,000 increase of meat eaters.

The great cattle ranges have been built up and destroyed. The farmer is not worrying, because he only sells his surplus after first supplying his own wants. But his town brother looks on while he eats, waiting for him to finish, and observing the surplus growing smaller all the time, concludes that it is like the little negro's apple core, "ain't gwine to be no core." Then he figures how he can help the farmer. His motive is purely selfish, as, indeed, all honest motives are, but at the same time is helping himself by helping the farmer, and the farmer gets the benefit just the same.

The first thing the farmer should realize is that the towns and schools are desperately in earnest to help him raise more, and in the next place that men who set apart their entire time and thought, with every facility of investigation, can and do learn more of the important facts of farming than the man who follows the plow until at night he is too tired to think.

No Water and Keeps the Mountain Sun

### Doniphan County Tornadoes

The early settlers of Doniphan County had much to contend with in pioneer times, but they became inured to all forms of hardships and faced known dangers with the utmost fortitude.

It was the sudden and unexpected kinds of danger that disturbed the serenity of the people whose environment was calculated to make them immune from all known kinds of undreamed of visitations.

Wild men and wild animals there were a plenty, but those creatures were merely of the earth and were considered as an enemy to be reckoned with on terra firma. Nobody had any idea of such a thing as a cyclone or a tornado, and whenever these children of the elements came along they created havoc and consternation in their wake.

There were no such things as cyclone cellars or tornado refuges built in those days for the good and sufficient reason that the people were not familiar with the necessity of such institutions. While these visitors may have been a regular thing in Kansas for untold generations they were not encountered by the residents because there were no residents here.

It was when the country began to take on new life with the on-rush of civilization that the tornadoes and cyclones gave the settlers an idea of their power for destruction. Of course, the visitations of these monsters of the elements were not regular and the people usually had time for a breathing spell between the shocks.

While Doniphan County never has had the horror of a real cyclone, the people have had more than their quota of tornadoes and suffered their full share of the devastation which those fearful and unexpected agents of destruction never fail to create.

The first known experience the people of Doniphan County had with a tornado was in June, 1865. The month had been very rainy and the weather was in a measure rather gloomy. It was late in the afternoon when a dark cloud was noticed away off on the horizon and the people outdoors figured that another severe rainstorm was approaching.

The horror of the situation may be imagined when the wind began to tear up everything in its path. Houses were torn to pieces and outbuildings demolished. The tornado passed over the country southeast of Highland, on the high ground just north of Wolf River.

The dwelling house of David Rittenhouse was completely wrecked and the pieces scattered so that few of them were ever found. Ten persons were in the house when the storm struck and five of them were more or less injured, the other five escaping unhurt.

A wagon was standing near the residence and it was broken into small pieces, which were strewn over the ground for a mile or more. The path of the tornado lay on down Wolf River where the houses of James A. Kennely and John Shirley were located, near where Sparks now is. These were torn clean from the foundations and blown a short distance away.

Just across Wolf River from this point the residence of William Fraser was wrecked and the owner killed, and a baby so badly injured that it died in a few days. The tornado passed on across the Missouri River where it created great havoc in the bottom timber.

In 1869 or 1870, a tornado occurred east of Troy which demolished the house of John Daums, east of the old Walton place, and instantly killed Mrs. Daums, who was in the kitchen doing some cooking at the time. This storm did a lot of property damage, but there were no other fatalities.

During the month of July, 1878, a tornado west of Troy, early one morning, blew Clement Pope's house to pieces in the vicinity of Moray. One of the flying timbers struck Mr. Pope's eldest son and killed him instantly.

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### He Turned the Joke

A sensational affair took place on the streets of St. Joseph, Tuesday, July 3, 1866, when a man by the name of Clark, having lost a wager of $25.00, made threats that he would have it back or kill Ben Ullman, who had won the money from him. Clark went up town, met Ullman, shook hands with him and the two went into a saloon and took a drink together. When Ben turned to go out of the disreputable place, Clark pointed a revolver at his back and fired. The ball passed through the fleshy part of his neck and lodged in his jaw, whereupon Ullman turned on his assailant, knocked him down and stamped him in the face, crushing in one side of the angered man's head and presenting a horrible spectacle. Death was instantaneous.

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A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at the Presbyterian church in Troy on the evening of Sept. 11, 1866. Duncan McIntosh was elected president and Col. D. M. Johnston addressed the meeting. Col. Chivington, J. Toner, Chas. Rappelye, D. S. Sergeant and others made speeches during the evening.

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Work on the old Methodist church in Troy was begun Sept. 15, 1866.

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## CHARLES N. HERREID

### Twice Elected by the People of South Dakota as Their Governor.

Charles N. Herreid was born Oct. 20, 1857, in the state of Wisconsin, where his father was a pioneer farmer. He spent three years at Galesville University and after reading law two years, took a course in Wisconsin University graduating in the law department. In 1882 he was married to Miss Jeannette Slyke and the following year went to South Dakota and settled in McPherson County, where he has since resided. He was state's attorney and a trustee of the state university, and first became known to the public by his

Charles N. Herreid

record as lieutenant governor to which office he was elected in 1892 and again in 1894. During 1898 and 1900, Mr. Herreid was a member of the Republican National Committee. In June, 1900, he was nominated by the state convention for governor and elected the same year. Two years later he was re-nominated and re-elected for a second term. Mr. Herreid has been grand chancellor of the K. of P. and a prominent member of the A. O. U. W. and has held various important positions in this lodge. Also Mr. Herreid is a member of the Eastern Star and a thirty-third degree Mason. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of which he and his family are members, and a useful citizen in general. The ex-governor is recognized as a brilliant man and one who possesses the faculty of entertaining. His administrations were characterized by being exceptionally successful.

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# Where Former Residents of Doniphan County Are Living

## This list was compiled by school girls, and while we are cognizant of the fact that there are errors, we trust it may be appreciated

The following is a list of former residents of Doniphan County and their residences at the present time, as near as we could ascertain:

A

Alkire, Mrs. E. Y., Atchison, Kan.
Armstrong, Will, Mound City, Mo.
Arnold, Mrs. R. B., Hoxie, Kan.
Analniger, Henry, Twin Creek, Osborn, Kan.
Allen, Spencer, Broken Arrow, Okla.
Armstrong, Louis, Mound City, Mo.
Armstrong, Mrs. Won, Union, Neb.
Anderson, Mrs., Valley Falls, Kan.
Atwood, Rev. C. C., Tecumseh, Neb.
Abbott, Mrs. Harry, Kansas City, Kan.
Aberle, J. Will, Manhattan, Kan.
Albers, Mrs. Lou, Nargarne, Kan.
Ayers, Mrs. Andrew, 113 Vermont Ave., Holton, Kan.
Aberley, Robert, 14 Hampton Arms, 1201 Sixteenth Ave., Denver, Colo.
Adams, William, Dorance, Kan.
Aberley, Harmon, Plattsburg, Mo.
Aberley, George, Plattsburg, Mo.
Aberley, Fred, 337 North Yakima, Wash.
Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Prenerston, Neb.
Allen, James F., Muskogee, Okla.
Armstrong, George R., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Axlund, Mrs. C. J., 918 Edmund St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Adams, Dr. William C. T., Holton Kan.
Adkins, Mrs. James, Filmore, Mo.
Armstrong, William, Bigelow, Mo.
Aberle, W. M., Manhattan, Kan.
Anderson, William L., Valley Falls, Kan.
Armstrong, Mrs. Florence Mabel, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Vail City, Iowa.
Anderson, Homer, 128 Massachusetts Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Axley, Mrs. Grace, Chautauqua, Kan.
Anderson, Demar, 1419 South Eleventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Alexander, M. A., Goodland, Kan.
Alkire, Mrs. Emmett, Atchison, Kan.
Anderson, John, Harrington, Kan.
Acree, Carl, Balkow, Mo.
Alkire, Mrs. A., 913 Parallel St., Atchison, Kan.
Anslinger, Jacob, 804 North Second St., Atchison, Kan.
Angelo, Mrs. Mabel, Lamar, Kan.
Amos, Mrs. Charles, 2501 St. Joseph Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Armstrong, Mrs. Jessie, R. F. D. 1, Union, Neb.
Allison, Ben, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Able, Ernest, Burlington Junction, Mo.
Anderson, Mrs. Rosa, Halstead, Kan.
Anderson, Herbert, St. Joseph, Mo.
Armstrong, Mrs. Mollie, Pittsburg, Kan.
Adcock, Thos., Lancaster, Kan.
Adcock, Arthur, Lancaster, Kan.
Armstrong, Mrs. Lizzie, Broken Arrow, Okla.
Allen, Will, Broken Arrow, Okla.
Andrews, Joe, Atchison, Kan.
Armstrong, Lewis, Bigelow, Mo.

B

Brewster, R. B., Scarret Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Bailey, Paul, Hiawatha, Kan.
Bailey, Dale, Hiawatha, Kan.
Baker, Mrs. A., Atchison, Kan.
Bohawawa, Jess, Atchison, Kan.
Brentwall, George, Ness City, Kan.
Byers, Elizabeth, Trinidad, Colo.
Bowers, Lulu, Goodland, Kan.
Baker, Nina, Charles St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Burdette, Mrs. H. S., Whitehouse, New Jersey.
Butler, J. D., Everest, Kan.
Butler, W. M., Minneapolis, Minn.
Butler, Otto, Maple Hill, Kan.
Bembrick, Robert, Toston, Montana.
Blevins, C. C., Des Moines, Iowa.
Berryman, Mrs. Bertha, St. Joseph, Mo.
Babcock, Will, Wichita, Kan.
Brownlee, Floyd, Long Island, Kan.
Brown, Mel, Holton, Kan.
Burske, Mr. and Mrs. Dan, Oakland, California.
Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, 2216 South Sixteenth, St. Joseph, Mo.
Beale, W. F., 1965 Alstore Ave., Fort Worth, Texas.
Beale, A. W., 2616 Penn St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Bradley, Mrs. William, 1215 South Third St., Atchison, Kan.
Banning, Mrs. Jane, St. Joseph, Mo.
Beau, Will, Kansas City, Kan.
Barrett, Richard, Billings, Kan.
Bender, Mrs. E. M., 1422 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.
Bradley, Mrs. R. C., Kansas City, Mo.
Bradley, R. C., Kansas City, Mo.
Buach, Ed, Holton, Kan.
Berry, Mrs. Frank, Holton, Kan.
Brazelton, Center, Grundy Center, Iowa.
Berley, Lyda, Frederick Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Bader, Jessie, Atchison, Kan.
Brownlee, James, Judea Springs.
Blunt, S., 404 South Fourth St., Atchison, Kan.
Barnett, Mrs. James, Robinson, Kan.
Bailey, Mrs. W. M., St. Joseph, Mo.
Brown, Dr. C. E., Leavenworth, Kan.
Bennett, Mrs. Emma, 645 North Fourteenth, Lincoln, Neb.
Brenner, Lonnie, 943 East Fifth St., Chicago, Ill.
Bickwell, R. D., cashier of national bank.
Baker, Mrs. Abe, Atchison, Kan.
Bohart, Mrs. Bertha, St. Joseph, Mo.
Bebermeyer, Mrs. Nellie, San Diego, California.
Bohr, Mrs. Frank, Riverside, Calif.
Byers, Mrs. Ella, Lawhead, S. D.
Bender, Mrs. E. A., 1428 Commercial St., Atchison.
Blair, Mrs. Fannie, R. 4, Engelwood, Tenn.
Braun, Frank, Centralia, Kan.
Boile, William, Atchison, Kan.
Blair, Mrs. Amanda, Atchison, Kan.
Bartlett, Hennen, Concordia, Kan.
Bursk, Dan, Pasadena, California.
Bearg, Harry, Robinson, Kan.
Broyles, Miss Lulu, Chestertown, W. Va.
Bullock, J. J., Nesohia Rapids, Kan.
Bell, John, 1415 New Jersey Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Brown, Frank, Centralia, Kan.
Braun, Will, Towanda, Kan.
Burse, Stella, 906 Grand Ave., Liman, Colo.
Beverley, Mrs. Mary, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Bohr, Frank, Zurich, Switzerland.
Bohr, Nick, 1024 Ridenbaugh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Burkley, Glenn, Soldier, Kan.
Brooks, George, Excelsior Springs.
Brooks, E. F., 2926 Patee St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Brewster, Arthur, Kansas City, Mo.
Bryant, Mrs. Winnie, 1518 Palmer Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Bayless, Charles, Oracle, Arizona.
Bayless, William, Oracle, Arizona.
Brewster, Mrs. A. S., Kansas City, Mo.
Byers, G. L., 1309 Sylvanie St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Banning, Mrs. T. A., Robertsdale, Ala.

Scene of old Higby House and first court house, on the morning after the fire, Nov. 15, 1899.

Baker, John, Alton, Kan.
Bloss, Joseph, Beloit, Kan.
Brock, F. W., Chautauqua, Kan.
Brownlee, George, Judea Springs.
Brownlee, Alfred, Judea Springs.
Byrne, Mrs. Surney L., Ivins, N. M.
Beverlin, A. B., Murtanglo, Idaho.
Bazona, Fred, Red Cloud Beach, Cal.
Booker, Mrs. Byron, Fort Collins, Colo.
Byres, E. T., Hiawatha, Kan.
Boder, Mrs. Louis, 2649 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Byers, Rev. W. J., Robinson, Kan.
Bird, Virgil, Berne, Kan.
Baggat, C. F., Springfield, Mo.
Bauman, Don, St. Joseph, Mo.
Benson, Mrs. E. A., Kansas City, Mo.
Bros, Ledington, Atchison, Kan.
Bartley, Mrs. Pearl, Powhattan, Kan.
Berry, Mrs. Frank, Mayetta, Kan.
Barraud, Will, Oakley, Kan.
Barraud, Mrs. Will, Oakley, Kan.
Byers, Fred, Leavenworth, Kan.
Byers, Lizza, Trinidad, Colo.
Byers, J. L., St. Joseph, Mo.
Brenner, Nick, South Third St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Bromley, Ed, Glen Elder, Kan.
Barner, Mrs. Winnie, DeKalb, Mo.
Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, South St. Joseph, Mo.
Bullock, Willis, Nodaway, Mo.
Bullock, Dr. E. H., Edina, Mo.
Bullock, A. S., Inza, Mo.
Bullock, Dr. F. C., Forest City, Mo.
Brock, James, 3329 State Line, Kan.
Brock, Alice, State Line Kan.
Baker, Mrs. Ora, 2832 Jule St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Billinnels, Ed, 1118 North Third St., Atchison.
Billinnels, W. F., north of city limits, Atchison.
Billinnels, H. B., 840 Kearney St., Atchison.
Billinnels, Joe, 1217 North Third St., Atchison, Kan.
Brenner, C. D., 320 North Third St., Atchison, Kan.
Brenner, Kate, 812 North Tenth St., Atchison.
Brenner, Mrs. M. A., 929 Kansas Ave., Atchison.
Brenner, E. S., 311 South Seventh St., Atchison, Kan.
Brenner, Mrs. Kate, 817 Santa Fe St., Atchison.
Brenner, N. B., 115 South Third St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Banker, Mrs. Daisy, 118½ North Eighth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Burgest, Mrs. J., 2309 North Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. R., Kansas City, Mo.
Baker, Alice, R. F. D. No. 6, Atchison, Kan.
Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, St. Joseph, Mo.
Brittain, Frank, Anthony, Kan.
Bowlby, Grant, Seward, Okla.
Byres, Phares, Pryor, Okla.
Byres, Ira, Camp Rosepint, Philippine Islands.
Burkhalter, Gus, Denver, Colo.
Bowman, Harry, Delhart, Texas.
Bowman, Otis, 1215 Powell St., St. Joseph.
Bowman, Frank, Marceline, Mo.
Baxter, Pearl, 107 South Eighth St., Marshalltown, Iowa.
Bowlby, Mrs. Park, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Balster, Gus, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Breckenridge, Mrs. Asa, Tampa, Fla.
Bowers, Charles, 110 East Twelfth St., Hutchison, Kan.
Bailey, Tom, 2403 Francis St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Boyington, Mrs. Charley, Louisville, Ky.
Byers, Lizza, Trinidad, Colo.
Banning, Dave, Ottawa, Kan.
Baker, Abe, Atchison, Kan.
Brown, Mrs. Ben, Atchison, Kan.

Brenner, Mrs. Adam, Atchison, Kan.
Bohr, Frank, Riverside, Cal.
Burress, Millard, 907 Grant St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Bowman, L. H., Joplin, Mo.
Bohannan, Bertha, Atchison, Kan.
Bowman, H. L., Lodie, Cal.
Brown, Mrs. J. D. Anthony, Kan.
Berry, Marsh, Blackwell, Okla.
Bowers, Alcid, 1501 Buchanan Ave., St. Joseph.
Brown, Ed, Prairie, Kan.
Berry, Mrs. Nan, Holton, Kan.
Berry, Mrs. Nannie E., Mayetta, Kan.
Blair, Perrian, Fort Worth, Texas.
Bassett, Charles, Richmond, Mo.
Bauerline, J. C., 1418 North Second St., St. Joseph.
Blanton, Cline A., Chanute, Kan.
Brock, J. W., 3733 Eaton Ave., Rosedale, Kan.
Brock, P. C.,3733 Eaton Ave., Rosedale, Kan.
Brock, Mrs. Lon, 3733 Eaton Ave., Rosedale, Kan.
Brock, James, Kansas City, Mo.
Brock, Charles, Rosedale, Kan.
Brock, J. L., 3733 Eaton Ave., Rosedale, Kan.
Brown, Henrietta, Anthony, Kan.
Bruner, Keirie, Thirty-Third and Olive Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.
Burns, Mrs. Laurence, 822 North Thirteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Brice, Mrs. Effie, Durango, Colo.
Bicknell, George, Osborn, Kan.
Burns, Mrs. Mary, Ivins, N. M.
Bethel, James, 15 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Bowers, Charles, Wichita, Kan.
Bohr, Frank, Riverside, Cal.
Blanton, Clyde, Chanute, Kan.
Barnard, Mrs. Minnie, Domego, Okla.
Bailey, Nat, 2702 Penn St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Brown, Mrs. Dot, Mitchell Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Buchanan, Mrs. J. W., 729 South Seventeenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Bell, Charley, 1114 Osage St., Kansas City, Kan.
Bell, Louis, Effingham, Kan.
Bell, John, 415 New Jersey Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Bell, George, Nicholsville, Ky.
Bowman, Ray, Primville, Ore.
Bowlby, J. D., R. F. D. No. 1, Atchison, Kan.
Burse, Louie, 906 Grand Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Brown, Theodore, St. Joseph, Mo.
Byers, J. L., St. Joseph Mo., care J. 2 R. R.
Brown, Dave, Orange, Cal.
Bodart, Joseph, St. Joseph, Mo.
Brandit, Mrs. Albertus, Moorcraft, Wyo.
Buell, Mrs. Fannie, Breckenridge, Mo.
Baumm, Mrs. William, Filmore, Mo.
Busch, Edward, Holton, Kan.
Berry, Mrs. Frank, Holton, Kan.
Borchart, Mrs. Bertha, Seventeenth and Mitchell, St. Joseph, Mo.
Bader, Rev. J. M., Atchison, Kan.
Bowman, Mrs. Bertha, St. Joseph, Mo.
Bailey, Mrs. Will, Inza P. O., St. Joseph, Mo.
Baggett, C. F., Springfield, Mo.
Baker, Mrs. Charley, Loton, Okla.
Burris, Mrs. Lousie, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Bebbermire, Mrs. Nellie, Robinson, Kan.
Busey, Mrs. N. E., Clay Center, Kan.
Benson, Art, Kansas City, Kan.
Brown, W. B., Des Moines, Iowa.
Bonnar, Mrs. Nannie, Farmington, Kan.
Feagley, Arthur, Rulo, Neb.
Barnett, C. T., Oregon, Mo.
Brown Mrs. Maud, 1063 Long St., Columbus, Ohio.
Briggs, D. M., Roll, Okla.
Bates, Mrs. Lizzie, Bloomington, Neb.
Balls, Mrs. Rebecca, Atchison, Kan.
Boynton, Mrs. Bessie, Louisville, Ky.
Breeding, Mrs. Dr., Marysville, Kan.
Brown, Mrs. Ethel, Elmdale, Kan.
Boulby, Mrs. J. D., Atchison, Kan.
Brittan, Mrs. J. B., Atchison, Kan.
Banning, W. M., St. Joseph, Mo.
Burske, Mark, Riverside, Cal.
Burske, Bert, Riverside, Cal.
Burske, Daniel, Jr., Riverside, Cal.
Brown, M. B., Horton, Kan.
Brown, Mrs. T., Horton, Kan.
Brown, Will, St. Joseph, Mo.
Brewster, Harry, Kansas City, Mo.
Brewster, Arthur, Kansas City, Mo.
Buckler, Ward M., Helena, Mont.
Brown, M. I., 2420 Burr St., Fort Madison, Iowa.
D. W. Brown, 2722 Mitchell Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Broyles, J. L., Canby, Oregon.
George Breyman, St. Joseph, Mo.
Baud, George, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
Bronson, Mrs. Vinnie, Seattle, Wash.
Herman, Busse, Hiawatha, Kan.
Brown, Frank, St. Joseph, Mo.
Briggs, Harley, St. Joseph, Mo.
Brown, Theron, Horton, Kan.
Brentnel, Mrs. Lillie, Ness City, Kan.
Beagley, Mrs. Emma, Rulo, Neb.
Brown, Mrs. Mary, Crocker, Mo.
Bowers, Mrs. Lula, Goodland, Kan.
Brown, William, St. Joseph Gazette, St. Joseph, Mo.
Busey, Butler, Whiting, Kan.
Blair, Perian, Fort Worth, Texas.
Brewster, S. M., 1101 Western Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Bulloc, Frank, Savannah, Mo.
Berry, Mrs. Gertrude, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Baker, G. D., 208 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan.
Bevelle, Mrs. Mary, 208 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan.
Bonnar, Mrs. Nannie, Fanning, Kan.
Beverlin, Mrs. Mary Ellen, Murtanze, Idaho.
Bezona, Ed, Rodunda, Cal.
Baird, C. L., Atchison, Kan.
Buckman, William, Atchison, Kan.
Black, Mrs. Jane, Pueblo, Colorado.

C

Castle, M. B., 2229 Francis St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Court, Grace, Main 604, 9 West St., St. Joseph.
Crystal, Pete, Centerville, Kan.
Coleman, Sam, Centerville, Kan.

Old University Building, at Highland, still standing.

Crystal, Fred, Preston, Neb.
Canterbury, Charles, Canon City, Colo.
Cutler, Charley, St. Joseph.
Corcoran, Tom, 1535 Newhampshire, Lawrence, Kan.
Chapple, Tom, Horton, Kan.
Case, Frank, Hiawatha, Kan.
Condit, George, 2024 Dewey Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Culp, Harry, Ashland Mills, Neb.
Carbse, John, Rockport, Ind.
Cole, Charley, 1015 Logan St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Corcoran, T. M., 52 East Twelfth St., Lawrence, Kan.
Cook, Ella, Butte, Mont.
Carson, Minnie, Zenda, Kan.
Cobb, John, 116 Lulu Ave., Wichita, Kan.
Cullens, Mary, Peabody, Kan.
Cullens, W. M., Peabody, Kan.
Cullens, Amos, 207 Broadway, Herrington, Kan.
Chambers, Minnie, Mayetta, Kan.
Cowger, Robert, Mayetta, Kan.
Chapman, K. N., Thomas, Okla.
Castle, Eva, Los Angeles, Cal.
Castle, Hattie E., Kansas City, Mo.
Corrigan, Frank, St. Paul, Minn.
Carpenter, Dr. F. D., Omaha, Neb.
Curn, Frank, San Francisco, Cal.
Call, F. M., Beloit, Kan.
Crosswhite, C. C., 240 South Sixth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Case, Norman, Caldwell, Idaho.
Case, Will, Caldwell, Idaho.
Cooks, Mrs. Max, No. 2264 East Forty-Ninth St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Clark, J. J., 1211 North Seventeenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Cox, Clarence, Selegman, Mo.
Collins, Samuel, Smithville, Mo.
Cottrell, Edward, Trinidad, Colo.
Cowger, Fess, Welston, Okla.
Culf, John, Atchison, Kan.
Curtis, Ben, Atchison, Kan.
Corcoran, Cliff, Long Island, Kan.
Cox, Joe, Long Island, Kan.
Curtis, James, Portland, Ore.
Castle, Frank, 2219 Jones St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Conaway, George, Bigelow, Mo.
Cordrey, Elizabeth, Forbes, Mo.
Castle, Mernie, 2229 Francis St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Camp, Cy, Garden City, Kan.
Calvert, Ernest, 1513 North Tenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Calvert, John, Cushing, Okla.
Campbell, Will, Kansas City, Mo.
Cordrey, Mary, Forbes, Mo.
Campbell, Nick, Hutchinson, Kan.
Crow, Arbie, Lincoln, Neb.
Clemtson, Matt, Anderson, Mo.
Clem, Frank, Cimmeron, Kan.
Clemtson, Clem, Hiawatha, Kan.
Cottered, Ed, Trinidad, Colo.
Chapple, George, Bowling Green, Mo.
Claytor, Tom, Foder, Colo.
Chapman, Kyle, McPherson, Kan.
Cable, W. M., Greenburg, Kan.
Clem, Mrs. Carrie Smith, Ammons, Kan.
Cavanaugh, John, Effingham, Kan.
Chapman, Mrs. Emma, Atchison, Kan.
Carter, Mrs. Paul, Cottonwoodville, Kan.
Clark, Mrs. Mattie, Tacoma, Wash.
Couch, Mrs. Josile, Helena, Okla.
Case, Mrs. Gussie, Fauberry, Neb.
Cravay, Mrs. Joe, Downs, Kan.
Capp, Cora, 101 Moose St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Close, Fred, 405 North Seventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
Close, Fred P., 205 East Thirty-Fifth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Camp, C. C., Blair, Okla.
Castle, Frank, Hastings, Neb.
Capp, Alice, 101 Moose St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Coffman, Mrs. E. E., Kerman, Cal.
Camp, Mrs. C. C., Siera Madre, Cal.
Curtis, Miss Rose, Moline, Kan.
Campbell, Miss Mary, Bonesteel, S. D.
Cross, J. H., Kenmoor, Mo.
Cobb, Will, Mulvane, Kan.
Crouch, Mrs. J. R., Goltry, Okla.
Crook, Dr. W. W., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Case, Mrs. John, R. 6, Atchison, Kan.
Curtis, John, Moline, Kan.
Curtis, Will, Wichita, Kan.
Cook, J. M., R. F. D. No. 1, Effingham, Kan.
Cook, E. M., R. F. D. No. 1, Effingham, Kan.
Corcoran, John, Lawrence, Kan.
Camp, Mrs. A. C., Blair, Okla.
Carpenter, Dr. Fred, Omaha, Neb.
Cordy, Mrs. Mart, Forbes, Mo.
Case, Mrs. Paul, St. Joseph, Mo.
Close, Dell, Long Beach, Cal.
Cameron, Mrs. Lizzie, Denver, Colo.
Corner, Mrs. W. M., Carlton, Kan.
Crowley, Frank, Robinson, Kan.
Cain, Mrs. S., Olathe, Kan.
Carpenter, Miss J. L., Hastings, Neb.
Culp, F. M., Porter, Okla.
Chandler, R. B., Anderson, Mo.
Curtis, Mrs. N. H. H., Topeka, Kan.
Coleman, John, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
Cottril, Ed, Trinidad, Colo.
Carter, George B., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
Cox, Jess, Horton, Kan.
Clymans, A. J., Stillwater, Okla.
Charles, Tom, Horton, Kan.
Chapman, Mrs. Birdie, Topeka, Kan.
Campbell, Fred, Hiawatha, Kan.
Campbell, Robt., Hiawatha, Kan.
Campbell, A. B., Hiawatha, Kan.
Curtis, Milton, Concordia, Kan.
Clark, Mrs. Mattie, Tacoma, Wash.
Chapin, Mrs. Nellie Broyles, El Paso, Texas.
Cure, Albert, 108-110 South Fourth St., Atchison, Kan.
Curtis, B. P., 1021 Division St., Atchison.
Clem, Mrs. Adelia, 1123 Division St., Atchison.
Carpenter, N. T., Highland Ave., Atchison.
Cobb, W. R., Greenburg, Kan.
Cox, Joe, Phillipsburg, Kan.
Clem, J. Z., Virginia City, Mo.
Countryman, F. R., Springfield, Mo.
Courtin, Aug, Wilton Springs, Mo.
Caldwell, Mrs. Gladys, Bonner Springs, Kan.
Cluck, Frank, Lenape, Kan.
Conway, Mrs. Dan, St. Joseph, Mo.
Connelley, A. D., Falls City, Neb.
Currey, Ben, Fairbury, Neb.
Champlain, Louise, Enid, Okla.
Clark, Rev. J. G., Omaha, Neb.
Crawford, Mrs. Estella, Atchison, Kan.
Carson, Arch, Severy, Kan.
Charles, George, Goffs, Kan.
Craig, W. B., St. Joseph, Mo.
Connor, C. O., Boise, Idaho.
Chill, Zeb, Minco, Okla.
Clift, Mrs. Luke, Niangua, Mo.
Christian, Mrs. E. M., 1403 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Chapple, William, Sr., Bowling Green, Mo.
Cash, Mrs. Will, Hiawatha, Kan.
Clark, James, Byers, Colo.
Clem, A. L., Division St., Atchison, Kan.
Champlain, Mrs. S. E., 1312 Cherokee St., Enid, Okla.
Cleary, John, Tanbark, Mont.
Cross, Jasper, St. Joseph, Mo.
Carringer, Mrs. Mary M., Evanston, Ill.
Curtis, W. J., Topeka, Kan.
Clippel, Clem, Hutchinson, Kan.
Craig, Mrs. Kate, Colby, Kan.
Confer, Mrs. Daisy, St. Joseph, Mo.
Close, T. J., Kansas City, Mo.
Castle, B. S., St. Joseph, Mo.
Case, Ed, St. Joseph, Mo.
Charles, George, Goffs, Kan.
Charles, Cyrus, High River, Canada.
Courts, Mrs. Charley, St. Joseph, Mo.
Cline, Mrs. John, Atchison, Kan.
Cordonier, Mrs. Charley, Wichita, Kan.
Curtin, Frank, St. Joseph, Mo.
Curtis, Mrs. B. F., McClusky, N. D.
Calvin, Arch, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Clark, Stuart, Marysville, Kan.
Clark, Robert, Horton, Kan.
Bruce Chanler, Anderson, Mo.
Chaney, Chas., St. Joseph, Mo.
Chaney, Elmer, Sharon Springs, Kan.
Calloway, Mrs. Ben, Topeka, Kan.
Cane, E. M., Muskogee, Okla.

D

Dickens, Al, Atchison, Kan.
Ditto, R. B., 216 North Second St., Atchison, Kan.
Dosser, John, 714 Santa Fe St., Atchison.
Denning, A. H., 902 North Fourth St., Atchison, Kan.
Dock, Mrs. Wesley, Hiawatha, Kan.
Deitz, Jacob, 6019 Carnegie St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Dittemore, Dr. J. K., Cuba, Kan.
Dixon, E. F., Kansas City, Mo.
Dittemore, Rev. H., St. Joseph, Mo.
Dian, F. C., Chanute, Kan.
Dunning, J. A., 3223 Kansas Ave., St. Joseph.
Dennis, Dewey, DeKalb, Mo.
Delaney, Miss Rose, St. Joseph, Mo.
Delaney, Mrs. John, St. Joseph, Mo.
Dannevick, Peter, St. Joseph, Mo.
Doughty, Mrs. W. L., Alamosa, Colo.
Dawson, Wm., Vona, Colo.
Dittemore, Mrs. Maggie, Cuba, Kan.
Douglas, Mrs. A. A., Goodland, Kan.
Doughty, Harry, Alamosa, Colo.
Dickinson, Guy E., Leroy, Kan.
Denning, M. V., Derby, Kan.
Dunwoody, Mrs. L. W., Joplin, Mo.
Davie, Mrs. M. C., Hiawatha, Kan.
Dubach, Rosa, St. Joseph, Mo.
Dubach, Emil, Rawlings, Wyo.
Dunning, J. A., South St. Joseph, Mo.
Dannevik, Marion, 1912 North Nevada, Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Dunning, P. C., Perry, Okla.

Dana, Mrs. J. W., 1342 Quinn Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
Davies, Reba, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brenner, Adam, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Dannevik, Matt, Valley Falls, Kan.
Day, Reverend, Falls, City, Neb.
Delving, Mrs. Sarah, Randolph, Kan.
Dillon, John, 2928 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Duchre, Miss Matie, Hiawatha, Kan.
Duning, James, 315 Kansas Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Donohon, Andy, Monrovia, Kan.
Dempsey, Mrs. Kate, Remington, Great Falls, Mont.
Dever, Mrs. Nell, Sabetha, Kan.
Delaney, D. P., Sallisaw, Okla.
Dana, Mrs. W. M., 1342 Quindaro Boulevard, Kansas City, Kan.
Drake, Mrs. R. J., Lincoln, Neb.
Diana, Fred, Braddyville, Iowa.
Dawson, William, Bona, Colo.
Dittemore, O., Highland.
Dittemore, Robert, Highland.
Ducan, Will, 632 Hartford Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
Ducan, John, 1717 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Dixon, C. F., 1322 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Dixon, C. J., Chanute, Kan.
Daden, Mrs. J. P., Quincy St., Topeka, Kan.
Davis, C. D., St. Joseph, Mo.
Dawe, John M., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Dittemore, Joe, Blackwell, Okla.
Dunham, Walter, South Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Douly, Hugh, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Denning, Thomas, Graffett, Ark.
Donnelly, Clifton, Oklahoma City, Okla.
DeLong, Tillie, Randolph, Kan.
Delaney, Den, Sylvan, Okla.
Dickinson, Mrs. Ethel, 3002 Frederick Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Dempsey, Will, Kansas City, Mo.
Dicken, Will, Vincent, Texas.
Dittemore, Mrs., Cuba, Kan.
Dunham, Sam, Guthrie, Okla.
Duncan, Percy, Deer Creek, Wyo.
Drabe, George, Lincoln, Neb.
Dubach, David, Forbes, Mo.
Dixon, Harvey, Durango, Colo.
Dixon, Everett, Kansas City, Mo.
Dixon, Frank, Chanute, Kan.
Dilleminie, Gus, St. Joseph, Mo.
Dilleminie, Henry, Cuba, Kan.
Dempsey, Ernest, Los Angeles, Cal.
Douglas, Mrs. Sarah, Alberton, Iowa.
Dockhorn, Mrs. George, Chapman, Kan.
Dubach, Chris, 913 Corby St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Denning, Sam, 1020 Randolph St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Dannevik, Marion, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Dubach, S. A., 817 North Fifth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Deveraux, Mrs. Rose, Tacoma, Wash.
Dausin, Mrs. Beulah, San Francisco, Cal.
Donahue, Mrs. Earl, 2400 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.
Davis, E. A., Portland, Kan.
Drenning, P. C., Perry, Okla.
Dunning, Arthur, Perry, Okla.
Davis, Mrs. Cora, St. Davis, Ill.
Davis, J. D., 3500 Sixth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Deveraux, Mrs. Thomas, Douglas, Alaska.
Drabe, George, Lincoln, Neb.
Dinick, Mrs. Charles, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Dillman, Henry, Udah, Kan.
Dana, Mrs. Edna, Kansas City, Mo.
Delsares, Mrs. Matilda, New Orleans, La.
Dempsey, Mrs. John, St. Joseph, Mo.
Daniels, Mrs. May, Kansas City, Mo.
Denne, Fred, Hiawatha, Kan.
Dubach, O. O., St. Joseph, Mo.
Decker, Charley, Forest City, Mo.
Dawe, Dick, Blackwell, Okla.
Dobkins, Mrs. Isabelle, Crescent, Okla.
Dickens, Miss Hattie, Atchison, Kan.
Dannevick, Mrs. Emma, Valley Falls, Kan.
Dubach, Dave, Crosby, Mo.
Davison, Mrs. Sam, Bonner Springs, Kan.
Day, Rev. F. E., Falls City, Kan.
DeLong, George, Fort Scott, Kan.
Dittemore, R. H., Hayden Lake, Utah.
Dale, Mrs. Alice, Route 2, Belgrade, Mont.
Degginger, Frank, Lawrence, Kan.
Doughty, Frank, St. Joseph, Mo.
Doughty, Mrs. Jennie, Alamosa, Colo.
Robb, Chancy, Centralia, Kan.
Deaver, Mrs. Mary, Kansas City, Mo.
Duncan, Victor, St. Joseph, Mo.
Dynes, Fred, St. Joseph, Mo.
Dynes, Fred, Braddyville, Iowa.
Dittemore, George, St. Joseph, Mo.
Dubach, Prof. Grant, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Dannevick, William, St. Joseph, Mo.

E

Everett, Rev. F. C., Transport, Kan.
Edwards, Dave, Kansas City, Mo.
Evans, Mrs. Ella, 1809 Buchanan St., Topeka, Kan.
Eyler, Mat, Syracuse, N. Y.
Eyler, J. W., Denver, Colo.
Eyler, Ed, Minneapolis, Minn.
Elam, Mrs. Rebecca, Jacque, Ensign, Kan.
Ege, John, Longmont, Colo.
Ege, Mrs. Abbey, Longmont, Colo.
England, Mrs. Annie, 1011 South Third St., Leavenworth, Kan.
Eylar, Mrs. James, Everest, Kan.
Ellsworth, John, Fairbury, Neb.
Earskin, Mrs. J. B., Robinson, Kan.
Erskine, Lee H., Topeka, Kan.
Edwards, Warren, Chicago, Ill.
Eyler, Fenton, St. Paul, Minn.
Elliott, James, Los Angeles, Cal.
Elliot, Frank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Evans, Mrs. Kate, Hartford, Kan.
Ellis, Frank, care Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Earhart, Mrs. John, 623 Santa Fe St., Atchison, Kan.
Elwood, W. C., 1633 Guthrie Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Elwood, R. A., Hugo, Colo.
Ensign, Alton, Clay Center, Kan.
Evans, Arthur, Buffalo, Mont.
Ernest, Mrs. J. S., Stanberry, Mo.
Evans, Mrs. Ella, Topeka, Kan.

New Highland College Building

England, E. H., 1011 South Third St., Leavenworth, Kan.
England, Mrs. Anna, 1011 South Third St., Leavenworth, Kan.
Eliot, John, Los Angeles, Cal.
Eliot, Sam, Los Angeles, Cal.
Edwards, D. W., Kansas City, Mo.
Emery, Mrs. Alice, Blackwell, Okla.
Ellis, Harvey, Highland, Kan.
Edwards, George, Salem, Ore.
Edwards, Robert, Rushville, Mo.
Euler, August, Hydro, Okla.
Edwards, Fred, 5939 King Hill Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Emler, Tom, Horton, Kan.
Emery, William, 5923 Jackson Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Edwards, Mrs. George, 223 Moose St., Florence Addition, St. Joseph, Mo.
Edwards, Arthur, Dardenell, Ark.
Elledge, W. B., Los Angeles, Cal.
Englerth, Mrs. Frank, St. Joseph, Mo.
Edwards, Jack, Salem, Ore.
Edwards, Bob, Highriver, Canada.
Earhart, Roy, St. Joseph, Mo.
Edwards, Tom, Weston, Mo.
Evans, M. F., Robinson, Kan.
Erickson, Emil, Mexico City, Mexico.

F

Farncrook, W. H., Fontenelle, Wyo.
Finkley, H. G., Forum, Okla.
Fahey, Pat, Mayetta, Kan.
Foley, Mike, 313 South Sixth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Fish, Charles, Idaho Springs, Colo.
Floyd, Ed, McCracker, Kan.
Forbes, Anna, Kingman, Kan.
Forbes, Friesher, Louistown, Mont.
Fletcher, Mrs. Carrie, Los Angeles, Cal.
Freeman, B. H., Ampton, Ore.
Flime, Mrs. Vinis, Kansas City, Mo.
Francis, Mrs. A. J., Sixteenth Laurence St., Topeka.
Fritz, Mrs. A. J., Princeton, Kan.
Friend, Miss Judie, Seibent, Colo.
Francis, Mrs. J. W., Linwood, Kan.
Fossin, Mrs. H. Ban, Los Angeles, Cal.
Friend, Charles, Emporia, Kan.
Fulton, Eugene, 2101 East Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Filden, Mrs. J. F., R. F. D. No. 5, Topeka, Kan.
Fry, Helen, Los Angeles, Cal.
Finley, Mrs. Harry, 225 North Randillett, Hobart, Okla.
Fisher, Alice, Abbee, Ore.
Frederick, Ed, Horton, Kan.
Fulton, Anna L, 2600 East First St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Fenton, Richard, Atchison, Kan.
Frederick, Mrs. Fred, 2744 Penn St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Fields, Joe, Whiting, Kan.
Friend, Judson, Oakley, Kan.
Francis, T. J., Effingham, Kan.
Fisher, Ed, Goff, Kan.
Floyd, Paul, Juncan, Alaska.
Fenton, Baker, Atchison.
Foster, Harvey, Seattle, Wash.
Franklin, Prof. E. C., Bethlehem, Pa.
Flynn, Mrs. Josie, Borthville, Okla.
Fisher, Mrs. May, Fresno, Cal.
Frakes, Sam, Ernest, Kan.
Ford, S. W., Whiting, Kan.
Fuhrman, Clarence, Vandoft, Kan.
Foley, Mrs. Agnes, Dodge City, Kan.
Forncrook, W. H., Denver, Colo.
Floyd, Chas., 1211 Parallel St., So. Joseph, Mo.
Forncrook, W. H., Palisade, Wyo.
Frick, Miss Anna, Kansas City, Mo.
Fritz, Mrs. M. E., Princeton, Kan.
Forbes, Frank, Pan Handle, Kan.
Ferman, Harry, Oakland, Cal.
Foole, Mrs. A. W., 809 North Fourth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Finkley, Hugh, Perrin, Okla.
Field, C. C., Tacoma, Wash.
Flinn, Sam, Kansas City, Mo.
Fimplay, Hugh, Perrin, Okla.
Flirs, Miss Vinnie, Kansas City, Mo.
Farbrough, John, Glen Elder, Kan.
Flickinger, Mrs. Robert, Enid, Okla.
Franklin, Ed, Palo Alto, Cal.
Faloner, Mrs. Mary E., 465 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal.
Fisher, Mrs. Robert, 1424 North Eleventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Freeman, H. B., Beaverton, Ore.
Flemming, Mrs. Ben W., 1922 Clay St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Freeman, Will, Fremont, Neb.
Finley, Emery, Kansas City, Mo.
Foster, H. S., Panhandle, Texas.
Flynn, Mrs. Minnie, Topeka, Kan.
Forbes, Clinton, Denver, Colo.

G

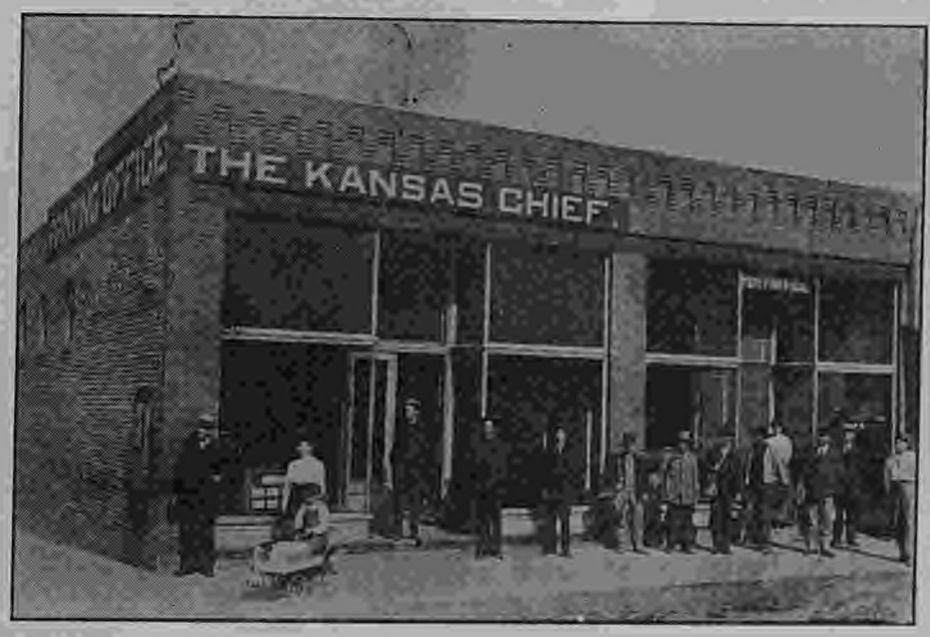
Gurnell, Enos, St. Joseph, Mo.
Graves, T. S., Selma, Cal.
Gillen, Hugh, Hill City, Kan.
Geer, Mrs. Fred, Almetz, Kan.
Graves, John, Washington, Kan.
Groniger, Mrs., Wichita, Kan.
Gronniger, John, Oudale, Kan.
Gronniger, Joe, Dodge City, Kan.
Gallagher, Neal, St. Joseph, Mo.
Gray, Mrs. Helen, Atchison, Kan.
Gatis, Mrs. W. A., Salina, Kan.
Grable, Silas, San Jose, Cal.
Grable, Jerome, Delwaco, Wash.
Grable, George, Portland, Ore.
Grable, Thomas, Garden City, Kan.
Guy, Sophie, Shannon, Kan.
Gabriel, Henry, St. Joseph, Mo.
Garettson, Mrs. Beulah, Panhandle, Kan.
Grabriel, Reese, Green Forest, Ark.
Gouck, Miss Edith, 1120 N. Main St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Green, Phoebe, Azusa, Cal.
Gard, Mrs. H. H., Cripple Creek, Colo.
Goodfriend, Mrs. Dr., Boise, Idaho.
George, Mrs. Hanley, Amazonia, Mo.
Gilman, Mrs. Molly, Tarkie, Mont.
Goodloe, William, Nodaway, Mo.
Guerney, Clarence, Independence, Mo.
Gray, Robert, Orlando, Okla.
Grable, J. H., Voris Addition, R. 5, St. Joseph, Mo.
Gibles, Theodore, 3023 Lockridge, Kansas City, Mo.
Grace, Sam, Kenmoor, Mo.
Gabbert, Will, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Gabbert, Fannie, Main 604, 9 West St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Gabbert, Mrs. Oscar, Basin, Wyo.
Grabriel, Jim, Loveland, Colo.
Gabbert, Mrs. Harry, Soldier, Kan.
Geer, John, Hoisington, Kan.
Guy, Mrs. Nina, Waldan, Ark.
Grable, Enoch, Faucett, Mo.
Gates, Mrs. W. A., Salina, Kan.
Goff, Mrs. Laura, 312 North Third St., Atchison, Kan.
Guerney, Leslie, Colorado City, Colo.
Gailock, Ben, Kansas City, Mo.
Gailock, Al, Kansas City, Mo.
Gailock, Mrs. Ben, Long Beach, Cal.
Gilmore, John, Lucerne, Kan.
Goss, Frank, Fourth and Franklin Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.
Gutcher, Essie, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Garbuitt, J. D., Holton, Kan.
Gassin, L. R., 2023 Enmond St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Gabbert, Edward, St. Joseph, Mo.
Gillman, Mrs. Mollie, Tampa, Mont.
Gorbutt, Mrs. Allie, Abilene, Kan.
Gerard, Mrs. Pearl, Cripple Creek, Colo.
Gabbert, Harry, Soldier, Kan.
Guion, James, St. Joseph, Mo.
Gouis, Mrs. Gladys, Omaha, Neb.
Ganzer, George, Davenport, Iowa.
Garvin, Miss Mary, Rivertown, Iowa.
Gabbert, William, Kingfisher, Okla.
George, Chas., Amazonia, Mo.
George Miss Edna, Amazonia, Mo.
Graves, Mrs. Rosa, Savannah, Mo.
Gumming, Mrs. Hannah, St. Joseph, Mo.
Hagenbach, Charles, Morganville, Kan.
Hayden, Glen, Topeka, Kan.
Hagenbach, Mrs. Laura, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hargis, B. V., Everest, Kan.
Hall, Joseph, Caseat, Anderson, Co., Kan.
Healon, J. W., Dimat, Texas.
Hazen, Mike, Leona, Kan.
Horr, William, Kansas City, Kan.
Horr, Mrs. Elizabeth, Kansas City, Kan.
Horr, Mrs. Anna, Bradley, Kan.
Horr, Joe, Lawrence, Kan.
Hall, Joe, Greeley, Kan.
Holmes, D. Atchison, Kan.
Helvey, Walter, Goodland, Kan.
Hastings, Frank, Cedar Hill, N. M.
Hudson, Mrs. Gussie, Mexico City, Mexico.
Howarth, Lon, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Harrington, Miss Flora, Topeka, Kan.
Hyde, Robert, 312 North Third St., Atchison, Kan.
Horner, Mrs. Mollie, Jarbo, Kan.
Hendrick, Mrs. Emma, St. Joseph, Mo.
Haeger, Joe, Hiawatha, Kan.
Harley, Miss Laura B., Hedgesville, W. Va.
Harley, Miss Emma, Hedgesville, W. Va.
Highley, Mrs. M. A., R. F. D. No. 4, Boise City, Idaho.
Huff, Asa, Lancaster, Kan.
Howard, John, San Nateo, Cal.
Hall, Mrs. Eunice, Alma Center, Wis.
Hansen, H. C., Atchison, Kan.
Horner, T. E., Atchison, Kan.
Helvy, Mrs. S. Mary, 511 Thomas St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Horner, Will, Winchester, Ohio.
Hargis, Bu., Everest, Kan.
Harper, Jas., Falls City, Neb.
Hunter, Jas., Atchison, Kan.
Holbrook, Guy, Colby, Kan.
Harpster, B. F., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hills, Leon, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Hettick, S. A., Corvallis, Ore.
Tettick, Chas., Effingham, Kan.
Hanson, George, Hiawatha, Kan.
Hagens, Mrs. S. R., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hill, Joe, Beloit, Kan.
Hayden, Geo., Quincy St,, Topeka, Kan.
Herrington, L., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hill, Mrs. E. E., Waitsburg, Wash.
Heeney, N. E., Hunnewell, Kan.
Hull, Mrs. Mary, Concordia, Kan.
Hunter, Mrs. M. B., Atchison, Kan.
Harrold, Mrs. H., Ottawa, Kan.
Hargis, Willie, Detroit, Mich.
Heyer, Mrs. Della, Oketo, Kan.

Hettick, Sylvester, Corvallis, Ore.
Hamilton, Mrs. Lillie, Seattle, Wash.
Holms, Lee, Winchester, Ohio.
Huff, Mrs. E. L., Lancaster, Kan.
Heeney, Miss Julia, Beverley, Cal.
Howarth, L. A., Tenth and Commercial Sts., Atchison, Kan.
Hess, Henry, Atchison, Kan.
Hamilton, Mrs. Rea, Noble Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Husted, Mrs. I. J., St. Marys, Kan.
Hargis, Mrs. U. B., Everest, Kan.
Hutt, T. G., Seattle, Wash.
Heeney, Mrs. Georgette, 254 Ontsando, Eureka, Cal.
Heeney, Mrs. Julia M., 254 Ontsando, Eureka, Cal.
Hess, Henry, R. R. No. 4, Atchison, Kan.
Hayes, Mrs. Amy, 108 North Seventeenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hart, Ben, Seneca, Kan.
Howard, John, Horton, Kan.
Hanson, Mrs. Ida, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hess, Mrs. N. F., Clyde, Kan.
Hayton, Jno., Orange, Cal.
Holton, Mrs. Audry, Helena, Mont.
Hoverson, John, Sabetha, Kan.
Hotchkiss, James, Burr Oak, Kan.
Hale, E. E., 1028 Sylvanie St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Holdren, Mrs. Wm., Long, Cal.
Hanni, Mrs. Ida, 311 West Gold St., Butte, Mont.
Hill, John, Hargreave, Kan.
Hill, Allen, Niele, Cal.
Haye, Mrs. Thorton, Manhattan, Kan.
Hill, Mrs. Elmer, Waitsburg, Wash.
Huchinson, G. W., Dallas, Texas.
Hall, Joe, Greeley, Kan.
Hall, Curtis, Ponca City, Okla.
Hall, Charley, Ponca City, Okla.
Hall, Sherman, Ponca City, Okla.
Hahn, Jack, South Ninth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Haddix, John, Union Star, Mo.
Howard, John, Willis, Kan.
Hudson, Tom, Wymore, Neb.
Hewins, Mrs. John, 224 Bernada Ave., Tessimmee, Florida.
Henderick, Mrs. R. E., 1614 McKinley, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Hart, Mrs. Datta, Goffs, Kan.
Hargis, Buel, Everest, Kan.
Hinkly, Watt, Bakersfield, Cal.
Hopkins, Agnes, 3008 Olive St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hinkly, Eugene, St. Paul, Minn.
Hambleton, Dr., Annesanta, Ohio.
Hart, Mike, Mound City, Mo.
Hopton, Mrs. Sella, White Eagle, Okla.
Hart, Bud, Mound City, Okla.
Hannah, Mrs. Gillie, Berkley, Cal.
Honeycutt, Mrs. Bud, 2209 Angelique St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hannah, Ed, Berkley, Cal.
Hitchcock, Mrs. Ora, Horton, Kan.
Hurless, Mrs. G. W., Pawnee City, Neb.
Hill, Mrs. Joe, Holton, Kansas.
Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth, Holton, Kan.
Hack, Gus, Blackwell, Okla.
Hamilton, Mrs. G. H., 3019 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Hanson, Mrs. Ida, 964½ Ingram Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
Hargis, Tom, Wellsville, Kan.
Hill, Mrs. Joseph, St. Joseph, Mo.
Helvey, Walter, Goodland, Kan.
Helvey, Cyrus, Goodland, Kan.
Hitchcock, Mrs. Rose, Horton, Kan.
Hayner, Walter, Hiawatha, Kan.
Hayner, Mrs. Charley, Robinson, Kan.
Heckman, William, 4323 Hudson St., Rosedale, Kan.
Hall, Mrs. Curtis, Ponca City, Okla.
Haden, Mrs. Juda, Topeka, Kan.
Hankey, Mrs. August, Minco, Okla.
Higby, Mrs. Clara, Lakeview, Ore.
Harrington, Mrs. L., St. Joseph, Mo.
Holdrew, Mrs. Mabel, Lang, Cal.
Hamilton, George, Huron, Kan.
Hager, Joe, Hiawatha, Kan.
Harrington, Mrs. Maude, Pueblo, Colo.
Hazen, Lawn, Robinson, Kan.
Hauck, John, St. Joseph, Mo.
Hauck, Charles, St. Joseph, Mo.
Ernest Hoffman, St. Joseph, Mo.
Husckle, Miss Helen, St. Joseph, Mo.
Hack, August, Blackwell, Okla.
Harmon, Mrs. Mary, Granton, Okla.
Holton, Mrs. Tom, South Auburn, Neb.
Hughes, Henry, Falls City, Neb.
Hull, Mrs. Mary, Huron, Kan.
Hackney, Richard, St. Joseph, Mo.
W. J. Hargis, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hughes, Herman, St. Joseph, Mo.
Hinckley, Mrs. Ella, Minneapolis, Minn.
Hargis, J. W., Mandola, Mo.
Hargis, A. G., Gage, Okla.
Hargis, Walter, Gage, Okla.
Hargis, D. H., Aransas Pass, Texas.
Hargis, Edward, St. Louis, Mo.
Jenkins, Rachel, Guthrie, Okla.
Jones, Ed, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Judd, B. F., Dequinay, La.
Judd, Elmer, 1825 Van Camp Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Judd, Omi, Dow, Iowa.
Jenkins, J. A., Conway Springs, Kan.
Jackson, L. H., Subert, Colo.
Jackson, W. M., Lincoln, Kan.
Johnson, Hubert, 165 Broadway, New York.
Jordan, Mrs. Henry, 3014 Matthew Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Jenkins, Tim, Monterima Valley, Colo.
Jakes, Arthur, Sedan, Kan.
Jackson, Harry, Atchison, Kan.
Jacques, Frank, Topeka, Kan.
Jennings, E. S., Brownell, Kan.
Jenkins, W. D., Guthrie, Okla.
Johnson, Mrs. W. S., Kansas City, Kan.
Johnson, George, Kansas City, Kan.
Johnson, J. Y., Kansas City, Mo.
Jackson, Isaac, Seibert, Colo.
Jones, Paul, Seibert, Colo.
Jackson, Ike, Vona, Colo.
Jacks, Mrs. J. M., Farbalo, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jenkins, James, Guthrie, Okla.
Jones, Walter, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jewel, Miss Rosa, St. Joseph, Mo.
Jewel, Miss Mamie, St. Josepn, Mo.

K

Kennedy, D. E., Washington, D. C.
Katner, Josephine, 306 West st., Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Katner, W. C., 1817 Jackson Ave., Joplin, Mo.
Klippel, Allen, Hutchison, Kan.

First Home of The Chief In Troy




The Chief's Home from 1907 to 1912

Hazzlewood, Mrs. Fred, Willito, Cal.
Hargis, Acy, Mount Avery, Iowa.
Helm, George, 1334 South Fifteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hardy, Dane, Butte, Mont.
Honna, Mrs. Gillie, 2622 Dwight Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Harrington, L., 926½ Felix St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Holdrin, Mrs. W. T., Long, Cal.
Hetney, Mrs. Fred, 511 S. Thomas St., Los Angeles, Cal..
Holter, Mrs. Aubrey, 411 N. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.
Harley, Miss Laura, Hedgesville, N. C.
Harley, Miss Emma, Hedgesville, N. C.
Hanna, Mrs. Ed, 2622 Dwightway, Berkeley, Cal.
Hill, Victor, Denver, Colo.
Hill, Henry, Cripple Creek, Colo.
Hamington, A. L., 926½ Felix St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hills, L. C., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Hoverson, John, Jr., Sabetha, Kan.
Hill, Mrs. Dr., Joplin, Mo.
Honeycutt, Mrs. Mollie, 2204 Angelique St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hermans, John, Ponca City, Okla.
Highley, Charley, Boise, Idaho.
Highley, Mary, Boise, Idaho.
Highley, Harry, Boise, Idaho.
Higgins, William, Robinson, Kan.
Honeycutt, Arthur, 2204 Angelique St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Hargis, R. R., Inman, Kan.
Hall, Curt, Ponca City, Okla.
Hall, Charley, Ponca City, Okla.
Hudson, Mrs. Paul, Mexico City, Mexico.
Hammond, Tom, Kansas City, Mo.
Hill, Mrs. Joe, Holton, Kan.
Huchinson, M. M., Goodland, Kan.
Harper, Elizabeth, 424 N. Seventeenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Huffman, Wm., Cosby, Mo.
Hasting, Mrs., Los Angeles, Cal.
Horr, Joe, Lawrence, Kan.
Hanloyn, Mrs., Holton, Kan.
Hill, Joe, Beloit, Kan.
Hart, Henry, Circleville, Kan.
Hayton, J. B., Orange, Cal.
Hill, Elizabeth, Holton, Kan.
Howard, Miss Jessie, 1529 Boswell Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Heaston, Jacob, Superior, Neb.
Heaston, James, Severy, Kan.
Hopwood, Mrs. Emma, Holton, Kan.
Hills, Leon C., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Hunt, William, Hemple, Mo.
Hayes, Mrs. Stephen D., Grand Island, Neb.
Hargis, Leonard, Alma, Neb.
Hill, Mrs. Bertha, Waitsburg, Wash.
Hall, Joseph, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Hightower, Mrs. Rhea, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harley, Miss Laura, Hedgeville, W. Va.
Harley, Mrs. Emma A., Hedgeville, W. Va.
Hawley, Mrs. Alice, Omaha, Neb.
Harrington, Link, St. Joseph, Mo.
Holdbrook, Mrs. Guy, Colby, Kan.
Holt, James, Long Beach, Cal.
Hoover, Mrs. Dr., Hamburg, Kan.
Hagenbuch, George, St. Joseph, Mo.
Hargis, Miss Myrle, Wellsville, Kan.
Harmon, Roy, Carmine, Okla.
Hargis, Mrs. Annie M., Harrisonville, Mo.
Hargis, M. T., Lancing, Kan.
Hartenhoff, Mrs. G. R., 2818 South Twelfth St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Hargis, Will, Brigham, Utah.
Hargis, Arthur, 935 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Hinckley, Miss Artie, Orange, Cal.
Hazen, Mike, Robinson, Kan.
Hinckley, Wat, Orange, Cal.

I

Inks, Mrs. Andie, Great Falls, Mont.
Ingleheart, A. E., 50 Aldma Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Irwin, Rev. A. B., Thermopolis, Wyo.
Irwin, A. B., Bucklin, Mo.
Irvin, Elliot, Coffeyville, Kan.
Ingalls, Mrs. Rosa, Everett, Wash.
Israel, Mrs. E. F., Fruitland, N. M.

J

Jansen, Mrs. Robert, Shannon, Kan.
Jackson, William, Lincoln, Neb.
Jenson, Andy, Atchison, Kan.
Jenkins, A., Conaway Springs, Kan.
Johnson, Ferdinand, Atchison, Kan.
Jenkins, James, Sumner County, Kan.
Jones, Mrs. Ella, Jubiton, Fla.
Johnson, Mrs. V. M., Seattle, Wash.
Jones, Ed, Leavenworth, Kan.
Jenkins, James, Conway Springs, Kan.
Jackson, Miss Edith, 216 Sec. Ave., Yakima, Wash.
Jackson, Miss Esther, 216 N. Sec. Ave., North Yakima, Wash.
Jackson, Miss Mary, 216 N. Sec. Ave., North Yakima, Wash.
Jett, Ira, Ninth and Larma, Atchison, Kan.
Jenkins, Mrs. Josephine, Concordia, Kan.
Jacks, Mrs. Ruby, Jarbo, Kan.
Jensen, Mrs. Hannah, Waterville, Minn.
Jones, Paul, Fairbury, Neb.
Jennings, E. S., Ness City, Kan.
Jacques, Arthur, Arkansas City, Ark.
Jacques, Frank, Hoyt, Kan.
Kessinger, E. A., R. F. D. No. 4, Topeka, Kan.
Kessinger, Asa, Hoyt, Kan.
Kessinger, Lonas, Mayetta, Kan.
Kessinger, E. H., Rozelle, Kan.
Keckler, Mrs. Maggie, Abilene, Kan.
Kesseman, Miss Hazel, Amity, Kan.
Kopp, Mrs. Emma, Robinson, Kan.
Kennedy, Ed, Washington, D. C.
Kinsley, Miss Jennie, Los Angeles, Cal.
Kiss, J. H., Burr Oak, Kan.
Keneignar, L., Savannah, Mo.
Kibler, L. M., Parnell City, Mo.
Kunkle, Ed, Kidder, Mo.
Kotch, Cy, Horton, Kan.
Kopp, Mrs. Clarence, 15 N. Lawton St., Tulsa, Okla.
Klipple, Amelia, 3906 Penn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Keiffer, Mrs. Nellie, Forbes, Mo.
Kirkpatrick, Mrs. W., Holton, Kan.
Kessler, Frank S., 2026 Clay St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Kemp, M. L., 217 Lincoln Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Knopp, Mrs. R. Y., 2909 Lafayette, St. Joseph, Mo.
Kotch, H. A., Sturgis, S. D.
Kotch, O. O., Horton, Kan.
Kelsey, Jas., Chicago, Ill.
King, Mrs. O., 2720 Patee St., So. Joseph, Mo.
Knight, M. C., Star R., Kutch, Colo.
Keckler, W. C., Eaglebutte, S. D.
King, Mrs. Matie, 204½ Yoke St., Tacoma, Wash.
Kilkenney, John, 3117 E. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Kilkenney, Miss Mary, 3117 E. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Kelley, Mrs. Mary, Mulhall, Pa.
Kotch, Harry, Fargo, S. D.
King, L. A., Rogan, Neb.

Knipper, Ralph, Moscow, Idaho.
Kirby, Mrs., Bendena, Kan.
Kirby, Bessie, Fort Collins, Colo.
Kirby, Gus, San Januclta, Cal.
Kirby, Leslie, Independence, Kan.
Kirby, Jack, Babiste, Cal.
Kirby, W. M., Babiste, Cal.
Kucks, Oscar, Tonella, Utah.
Klawuhn, Mrs. Alma, St. Joseph, Mo.
Kenniger, Henry, Savannah, Mo.
Kirby, Mrs. Ollie, 8343 Myrtle St., Fort Collins, Colo.
Kerney, James, Oregon, Mo.
Kenneger, Maud, Savannah, Mo.
Kiehl, John, 909 Henry St., Atchison, Kan.
Klooes, H. H., 416 Santa Fe St., Atchison, Kan.
Kirby, Allie, Fort Collins, Colo.
Kimmel, Mrs. Jere, Robinson, Kan.
Katner, Ralph, Hudson, Wis.
Kuchs, C. A., 911 N. Thirteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Keckler, John, Herrick, S. D.
Knight, Minor, R. F. D. No. 2, Vail, Iowa.
Kotch, Harry, Sturgis, S. D.
Kirby, Mrs. Will, Beverly, Kan.
Kirby, Charley, Boonville, Mo.
Kirby, Frank, New York, N. Y.
Keckler, John, Burk., S. D.
Kucks, Mrs. Chas., 1104 North Eighteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Kirkpatrick, W. J., Holton, Kan.
Kaup, Mrs. Byron, Argentine, Ark.
Knight, Larry, St. Joseph, Mo.
Knight, Charley, Concordia, Kan.
Kelsey, Mrs. Annie, 1131 Lianel Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Knight, Ace, Mountain Grove, Mo.
Kiley, William, Centralia, Kan.
Kirby, Willie, San Jacinto, Cal.
Kercher, Dr. Dell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Kerns, Frank, Broken Bow, Neb.
Knopp, Reuben, St. Joseph, Mo.
King, Guy, Boise, Idaho.
King, Mrs. Ross, Robinson, Kan.
King, Mrs. Isabelle, St. Joseph, Mo.
Kiefer, Joseph, St. Joseph, Mo.
King, William, Savannah, Mo.
Karns, James, Guthrie, Okla.
Kelley, John, Springfield, Mo.
Kuhnert, William, Atchison, Kan.

L

Leuelling, George B., 607 Hyde Park Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Lloyd, Mrs. Sam, Atchison, Kan.
Long, Aaron, Horton, Kan.
Lewis, Mrs. Ed, Kimberley, Idaho.
Ladening, Robert, St. Joseph, Mo.
Leonard, Mrs. James, 3232 Summit St., Kansas City, Mo.
Leonard, Dr. Ward, 3232 Summit St., Kansas City, Mo.
Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. E., Seaside, Wash.
Leland, Will, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Lewis, Mrs. Caroline, St. Joseph, Mo.
Ladwig, Mrs. Robert, 312 North Twentieth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Leamer, Mrs. A. B., Des Moines, Iowa.
Lomer, Henry, DeKalb, Mo.
Lust, Mrs. Katie, Monroe, Iowa.
Lynds, Mr. and Mrs. Will, Long Beach, Cal.
Lynds, Mr. and Mrs. John, Kansas City, Mo.
Lynds, Mr. and Mrs. Roy, Long Beach, Cal.
Lynds, Mr. and Mrs. C. H., Lawrence, Kan.
Leifer, Mrs. Ora, 122 N. St., Salt Lake, City, Utah.
Long, James, Sr., Mayetta, Kan.
Linehan, Mrs. John J., Bartlesville, Okla.
Lenimerit, Milo, Pomana, Tenn.
Langan, Mrs. Tom, Ninth and Division, Atchison, Kan.
Lang, Howard, Kansas City, Mo.
Lang, Bert, St. Joseph, Mo.
Listchen, Will, Lyda, Nev.
Loca, Mrs. A. W., Portland, Ore.
Lyons, B. J., Atchison, Kan.
Lewis, Mrs. Pearl, Kimberly, Idaho.
Lewellyn, Mrs. Frank, Meade, Kan.
Long, Mrs. Mary, Guthrie, Okla.
Long, Mrs. Jennie, Helena, Okla.
Lloyd, George, Hiawatha, Kan.
Leffering, Matise, 809 South Sixteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Ledington, Will, Huron, Kan.
Lux, Willis, Centralia, Kan.
Lower, Bettie, DeKalb, Mo.
Long, George, Mountain Grove, Mo.
Leonard, George, Mountain Grove, Mo.
Lloyd, Mrs. Mary, Leavenworth, Kan.
Lawrence, Rev. Father, Seneca, Kan.
Loisetta, Mary, St. Joseph, Mo.
Lonberger, Noble, McPherson, Kan.
Louderback, John, Sabetha, Kan.
Landis, Hugh G., St. Joseph, Mo.
Landis, Dennis, Dallas, Texas.
Lacey, Phil J., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Long, Hiram, Guthrie, Okla.
Long, Leslie, Award, Okla.
Lewis, Marion, Baker, Ore.
Larson, Ole, 300 Kickapoo St., Hiawatha, Kan.
Langan, Thomas, 904 N. Fourth St., Atchison, Kan.
Langan, Mrs. M., 924 N. Ninth St., Atchison, Kan.
Long, Mrs. John, Mayetta, Kan.
Louderback, Crosby, Kansas City, Mo.
Lyons, B. J., Atchison, Kan.
Lewis, W. E., Seaside, Ore.
Lahmer, Mrs. Lilly, Long Beach, Cal.
Lonberger, Mrs. Myrtle, McPherson, Kan.
Leunent, Mrs., Cussill, Tenn.
Leunent, Nathan, Poumana, Tenn.
Long, Mrs. Mary, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Lienger, Mrs. Ellis, Coales, Nebraska.
Lawhorn, Ben, Inza, Mo.
Long, Mrs. J. M., Galtry, Okla.
Landis, H. G., San Francisco, Cal.
Laughhead, Mrs. Edith, Letcher, S. D.
Leber, Mrs. Floren, Minco, Okla.
Ladwig, Miss Edna, Salida, Colo.
Lower, Mrs. J. W., DeKalb, Mo.
Lloyd, Mrs. George, Hiawatha, Kan.
Lake, Henry, St. Joseph, Mo.
Little, George, Washington, D. C.
Long, John, Los Angeles, Cal.
Litchiter, Daniel, Kingfisher, Okla.
Laney, Mrs. Nannie, Talmage, Kan.
Larson, Nelson, Davenport, Neb.
Lindsay, Joe, Horton, Kan.
Larson, Mrs. Alice, Holtirtle, Cal.
Lomax, Hugh, Apilene, Kan.
Larson, Frank, St. Joseph, Mo.
Lilliger, Mrs. Katie, St. Joseph, Mo.
Lyle, Mrs. Belle, Amazonia, Mo.
Lewis, Hezekiah, Amazonia, Mo.
Lustison, Mrs. Kate, 1252 W. Cedar St., Denver, Colo.
Lewis, James, Des Moines, Iowa.
Lewis, Sam, 319 South Tenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Lewis, Abraham, Concordia, Kan.
Long, J. M., Mayetta, Kan.
Lampher, Mrs. Chas., Horton, Kan.
Lewis, John, St. Joseph, Mo.

M

Morton, Lew, Butte, Mont.
Morton, Paul, Butte, Mont.
Morton, Margaret, Butte, Mont.
Miller, Mrs. Eugene, 1904 Washington Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Morgan, Isaac, Kansas City, Mo.
Merwine, John, Whiting, Kan.
Martain, Andrew, Denver, Colo.
Mawson, Earl, Denver, Colo.
Manchester, Mrs. Grace, Cold Springs, Okla.
Miller, Mrs. Mervin, 2110 East Thirteenth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, Will, 4125 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, Lelia, 4125 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.
Meeker, Tom, Long Beach, Cal.
Morley, Mrs. Mary E., Lawson, Mo.
Mann, Alphrita, Beuna Vista, Colo.
Manafield, William, Mound City, Mo.
Miller, Mrs. Grace, Independence, Mo.
McBride, Mrs. R. E., Denison, Texas.
Martin, Susan T., St. Joseph, Mo.
McCoy, Frank, Atchison, Kan.
McCarthy, Mrs. Lizzie, Lansing, Kan.
Marcell, Lee, Chanute, Kan.
McCoy, Mrs. B. F., Fairbury, Kan.
Marcell, Mrs. Elsie, Fairbury, Kan.
Merrill, Mrs. J. H., Manhattan, Kan.
Maher, Mrs. Kate, Wichita, Kan.
Maxwell, James, Big Sandy, Mont.
Martin, J. S., Dover, Okla.
McCall, Clint, Saverton, Mo.
Metz, Mrs. Maggie, 1422 Tezon St., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Montague, John, Pason City, Utah.
Montague, Mrs. Theo., Pason City, Utah.
Morehead, C. A., Steele City, Neb.
Morehead, Mrs. Ottie, Fairbury, Kan.
Morehead, Joseph, Diller, Neb.
Moat, Mrs. Samantha, Scottville, Kan.
Mansfield, Billie, Concordia, Kan.
Manuel, John, Holton, Kan.
Mann, Joshua, Holton, Kan.
McCarty, George, Vermillion, Kan.
Midder, Will, Willington, Kan.
Morris, W. L., Fort Scott, Kan.
Morris, Haya, Mrs., Fort Scott, Kan.
Morris, Warren, Topeka, Kan.
Morehead, Mrs. H. L., 1119 Jule St., St. Joseph, Mo.
McCelland, Miss Allie, Guthrie, Okla.
Madison, Mrs. Edith, Osborn, Kan.
Mann, Ace, Minola, Kan.
Myres, Mrs. Ida, Nortonville, Kan.
Miller, Will, 4125 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.
McDonald, Mrs. John, 424 Laramie Ave., Alliance, Neb.
Moore, Jim, Hoyt, Kan.
Mohler, C. F., Robinson, Kan.
Mohler, G. B., Robinson, Kan.
Mohler, Lewis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Mohler, Joe, Kearney, Mo.
Morris, W. L., Fort Scott, Kan.
Myres, Mrs. Ida, Tacoma, Wash.
Morton, John, Topeka, Kan.
Myers, Walter, Savannah, Mo.
Meinhart, Mrs. Bessie, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Monroe, Frank, Leavenworth, Kan.
Mansfield, Shelton, Hiawatha, Kan.
Mansfield, Mahlon, Hiawatha, Kan.
Matthews, Mrs. J. T., Beattie, Kan.
Myers, Mrs. F. G., Apache, Okla.
Mauck, Miss Bird, 424 N. Seventeenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Martin, Miss Belle, 2908 North Seventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Mohler, Anna, Nortonville, Kan.
McInston, Donald, Chicago, Ill.
Misse, Fred, Kansas City, Mo.
Mayfield, Ella, Laramie St., Atchison, Kan.
Mider, J. B., Maysville, Kan.
Mann, W. A., Fairfax, Mo.
Moore, Vina, Mrs., Long Beach, Cal.
McClelland, A. J., Burlington Junction, Mo.
Marple, Mrs. Stella, 906 N. Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.
Moore, James, R. F. D. No. 4, Topeka, Kan.
McCourt, Mrs. Tom, R. F. D. No. 5, Atchison, Kan.
McCourt, Mrs. John, R. F .D. No. 5, Atchison, Kan.
McDaniel, Vern, LaCrosse, Kan.
Mayberry, Harry, Seibert, Colo.
McQueen, W. D., Rushville, Mo.
Murphy, Luther, Anthony, Kan.
Morehead, Calven, Fairbury, Neb.
McLain, Mrs. William, Cloud Chief, Okla.
Mohler, Charley F., Robinson, Kan.
Mohler, Gard B., Robinson, Kan.
Mohler, Miss Gertie, Robinson, Kan.
Morehead, Joe, Steel City, Neb.
Mauck, Judge, White Cloud, Kan.
Morgan, S. B., Tribune, Kan.
Morgan, Ed, Corning, Kan.
Morgan, Tom, Corning, Kan.
Morgan, George, Soldier, Kan.
Mann, Laura, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Meider, John, Leavenworth, Kan.
Maupin, J. H., R. R. 7, St. Joseph, Mo.
Meyer, Mrs. Ida, Nortonville, Kan.
Manchester, Ray, Roosevelt, Okla.
Mott, Fred, Robinson, Kan.
Moore, Mrs. V., Long Beach, Cal.
Morgan, William, Lacare, Kan.
Morrissey, Mrs. Luke, 822 N. Thirteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Meindger, Jessie, Ashland Road, R. 1, St. Joseph, Mo.
McCelley, Mack, Huron, Kan.
Maher, Miss May, Sedville, Colo.
Matheny, James, Thayer, Kan.
McColgan, Clem, St. Joseph, Mo.
Minogue, Mrs. Julia, Pueblo, Colo.
McNemee, Louis, Atchison, Kan.
Medska, Will, Atchison, Kan.
Myers, Phil, Apache, Okla.
McCormick, Mrs. L. C., Holton, Kan.
McDaniel, Vern, LaCrosse, Kan.
Myers, Dr. Sam, Potter, Kan.
McNemee, Mrs. Dan, LaCrosse, Kan.
McNemee, Jeff, Kansas City, Mo.
McConaheguay, Miss May, Winston, Colo.
McClelland, T. J., Tenino, Wash.
Mourey, E. L., Lasigne, Kan.
Mourey, A. J., Lasigne, Kan.
Merritt, Maud, St. Joseph, Mo.
Martin, Mrs. Gretta, 1105 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Maynard, Will, Colome, S. D.
Maedar, Sam, Robinson, Kan.
Murray, Chas., Colby, Kan.
Miller, A. E., St. Joseph, Mo.
Merrick, Dr. Louise, Kansas City, Mo.
Merrick, Dr. H. N., Kansas City, Mo.
McNemee, Newt, Cloud Chief, Okla.
McCrum, Chas., Seattle, Wash.
Mosbacher, Mrs. Mary, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Meers, Mrs. Patrick, Salina, Kan.
Moore, Dellie, Bybee, Tenn.
Myers, Walter, Savannah, Mo.
Miller, F. P., Marion, Ill.
Miller, Hugh, Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, Harry, Cashville, Mo.
Miller, Andrew, Onaga, Kan.
Murray, Kyle, Topeka, Kan.
Miller, L. C., Muscotah, Kan.
Miller, Will., No. 972 Atchison, St., Atchison, Kan.
Mosbacher, Mrs. Mary, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
McQueen, Mrs. W. S., Rushville, Mo.
McCarthy, John, Lansing, Kan.
McCrum, Harry, 416 South Fourth St., Atchison, Kan.
McCrum, Joe, Atchison, Kan.
Mets, Maggie, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Spraying Scene near Troy

BURLEY FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

Messenger, Mrs. L. A., Little Rock, Ark.
McDaniels, J. W., 512½ Edmond St., St. Joseph, Mo.
McDaniel, A. N., 2105 Doniphan Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
McNutt, F. J., 1424 North Eleventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
McNutt, Hugh, 1424 North Eleventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
McNutt, Lena, 1424 North Eleventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Myers, Mrs. F. G., Apache, Okla.
McGauhey, George, Weatherby, Mo.
McIntyre, F. G., Clemeson College, N. C.
McFurson, Kate, Butte, Mont.
McAdam, John, 2608 Faraon St., St. Joseph, Mo.
McFarland, C. O., Fowler, Cal.
Mills, Mrs. Emma D., Brookings, S. D.
Murry, Mrs. Ethelyn, Los Angeles, Cal.
Molone, P. J., Alhambra, Cal.
Molone, Frank, McCook, Neb.
Marble, Dorris, Oakland, Cal.
Marble, F. J., Hutchinson, Kan.
Marble, George, Abilene, Kan.
Morris, Mrs. Samuel, Grove St., Middleton, Ill.
Mann, Charley, Atchison, Kan.
Morrow, Mrs. Cal, Weatherby, Mo.
Menugnoit, Alphonse, Almont, Kan.
Matthews, Elmer, 1818 North Third St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Matthews, John, 1818 North Third St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Morrissey, Luke, 822 North Thirteenth S., St. Joseph, Mo.
Morrissey, Kate, 822 North Thirteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Merrill, Joe, Manhattan, Kan.
Merrill, Fred, Manhattan, Kan.
Murry, Charles, Colby, Kan.
Manville, Peter, El Paso, Texas.
Miller, Louise, D., Jacksonville, Ill.
Moll, Mrs. George, 710 Kansas Ave., Hiawatha, Kan.
Millwin, Elmer, Davenport, Neb.
Meinhart, W. H., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Martin, Richard, North Yarnhill, Ore.
Martin, Frank, North Yarnhill, Ore.
Martin, Isaac, 101 Moose St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Maynard, Ben, Fairfax, S. D.
Maynard, Charles, Chautauqua, Kan.
Maynard, Mrs. Mary, Pickles, 44 Parsons, Ave., West Sumner, Mass.
Mann, Dolphas, Corning, Iowa.
Miller, Tom, San Francisco, Cal.
Major, Wess, Holton, Kan.
Morrissey, Luke, 822 North Thirteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Merston, John, Anderson, Mo.
Miller, Lelia, 4125 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, W. K., 4125 Oak St., Kansas City, Mo.
Montgomery, Henry, Concordia, Kan.
Minier, John, Axtel, Kan.
Myers, Dr., Potter, Kan.
Miller, Mrs. M. F., 2110 East Thirteenth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Morse, Miss Flora, Watonga, Okla.
Molone, R. N., 3316 Renick St., St. Joseph, Mo.
McGhee, Theodore, Robinson, Kan.
Maynard, Charley, Seibert, Colo.
May, Charley L., Drexel, Mo.
McDaniels, Ulysses, St. Louis, Mo.
Malone, Robert, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mann, Frank, Atchison, Kan.
Meidinger, Henry, St. Joseph, Mo.
Meidinger, Louie, St. Joseph, Mo.
Miller, John, Hiawatha, Kan.
Mayberry, Harry, Littletown, Colo.
Morrissey, Mary, St. Joseph, Mo.
Murray, Mrs. Mattie, Sabetha, Kan.
Moury, John, Wilsey, Kan.
McCrau, Will, Effingham, Kan.
Moore, Alice, Axtel, Kan.
Morrow, Mrs. Julia, Blanchard, Iowa.
Milburn, Jess, Hoag, Neb.
Morehead, Calvin, Beatrice, Neb.
Morehead, Joe, Beatrice, Neb.
Milburn, Frank, Elwood, Ind.
McGinley, Mrs. Harriet, Belleview, Neb.
Mann, Garland, Waterville, Kan.
P. E. Milburn, Davenport, Neb.
McGauhey, John, St. Joseph, Mo.
Milburn, Jess, Hoag, Neb.
Milburn, Arch, Graft, Neb.
Murray, Mrs. John, Sabetha, Kan.
Meers, Tom, Davenport, Neb.
Mohler, Lewis, 409 Shanne St., Hiawatha, Kan.
McCormick, Mrs. Lou, Holton, Kan.
Manchester, Mrs. Grace, Clearwater, Okla.
Morrow, Mrs. Cal, Weatherby, Mo.
Morehead, Joseph, Steele City, Neb.
McLaughlin, H. D., Los Angeles, Cal.
McClelland, A. W., Beattie, Kan.
McCready, Charles, Newcastle, Topeka, Kan.
Mehrwein, John, Whiting, Kan.
Maybury, Mrs. Harry, Benson, Colo.
Miller, Hugh, Chicago, Ill.
Miller, S. H., Musoctah, Kan.
Mock, George, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Mann, Will, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Merritt, Mrs. S. B., Fairview, Kan.
McNutt, Guy, St. Joseph, Mo.
Moorby, Mrs. Mary, Lawson, Mo.
Merrill, Thomas, Baker, Oregon.
Mullin, Jack, Denver, Colo.
Malone, John, Los Angeles, Cal.
Malone, P. J., Los Angeles, Cal.
Miller, George, Horton, Kan.
Moore, George, Bybee, Tenn.
Moore, Halbert, Bybee, Tenn.
Marble, Frank, Hutchinson, Kan.
Marcum, Willie, 918 Jule St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Mayer, Mrs. Fred, Hidy, Neb.
Martin, Roy, St. Joseph, Mo.
Matthews, Dr. J. H., Beattie, Kan.
Merritt, Mary A., Rosehill, Kan.
Robert Mansfield, Hiawatha, Kan.
Miller, Cordelia, St. Joseph, Mo.
Manuel, Bert, Holton, Kan.
Manuel, Thomas, Holton, Kan.
Morris, Chas., Elmwood, S. D.
Miller, Eli, Elmwood, S. D.
Majors, D. R., Whiting, Kan.
Meidinger, Jesse, St. Joseph, Mo.
Matthews, Mrs. Bessie, Chillicothe, Mo.
Morrissey, Luke, St. Joseph, Mo.
Mann, Dolphus, Fairfax, Mo.
Mann, Henry, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Mann, Richard, White City, Kan.
Mitchell, Mrs. May, St. Louis, Mo.
McLain, Mrs. May, Cloud Chief, Okla.
McDaniel, Mrs. Jane, Chicago, Ill.
McQueen, Mrs. Sarah, Rushville, Mo.

New, Mrs. W. H., 204 North Seventeenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Nelson, Myrtle, Nevada, Iowa.
Neeland, Mrs. Ella, Kingfisher, Okla.
Newton, Charles, Kansas City, Mo.
Newton, Otis, Kansas City, Mo.
Newman, Albert, 1602 Charles St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Nelson, Mrs. Ernest, Nevada, Iowa.
Nelson, Cecil, Lawrence, Kan.
Nelson, Albert, 911 East Fifty-Seventh St., Chicago, Ill.
Nelson, Byron, 1046 N. Eleventh St., Lawrence, Kan.
Nelson, Mrs. Bernon, Kearney, Neb.

O

Oswald, Fred, Atchison, Kan.
Odaham, Brode, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Otten, Chris, 225 West Indiana Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Olin, Hattie, Kansas City, Kan.
O'Shea, Pat, Jefferson, Okla.
Olin, Dan, Emmet, Kan.
O'Bryan, Mrs. Mary, Atchison, Kan.
O'Bryan, Dennis, Kansas City, Mo.
Olsen, Miss Nellie, 7010 Powell St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Ogan, Thomas, Bloomington, Ind.
Osborn, Mrs. Frank, Alma, Ark.
O'Shea, Mrs. Josie, Walla Walla, Wash.
Olin, Mrs. Emma, Mound City, Mo.
Ozenberger, Rosa, 1718 Hamburg Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.

P

Peden, Clarence, Union Star, Mo.
Pangburn, Leon, Waldo, Kan.
Peden, Harvey, Union Star, Mo.
Pelkey, Mrs. S., Minco, Okla.
Pyle, Fred, 715 N. Third St., Montrose, Colo.
Powell, Geo., 517 T St., Laramie, Wyo.
Peaslee, Nick, 2400 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.
Pierson, Tony, Tecumseh, Neb.
Price, Mrs. Nathan, 327 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Cal.
Pascal, Dave, Horton, Kan.
Pollard, Al, Atchison, Kan.
Pfaffly, William, Stratton, Cal.
Pettis, Roy, Ellsworth, Kan.
Powellson, R. O., 2705 Sacramento St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Pearson, Mrs., Tecumseh, Neb.
Pettis, Dr., Winchester, Kan.
Petty, Mrs. C. D., Beaver Crossing, Neb.
Pierson, Mrs. L. J., Tecumseh, Neb.
Perry, Miss Marie, Fifth and Broadway, Chicago, Ill.
Pilcher, David, Courtland, Kan.
Pate, Mrs. Margaret, St. Louis, Mo.
Pickles, Mrs. Mary, Cambridge, Mass.
Post, Mrs. Mary E., Los Angeles, Cal.
Parson, Mrs. Dixie, Tecumseh, Neb.
Pickles, Mrs. M. M., 44 Pearson Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.
Porter, Dick, Cor. Twenty-Second and Jule Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.
Postle, Amos, Horton, Kan.
Postle, Earl, Horton, Kan.
Postle, Oscar, Horton, Kan.
Pauly, Mrs. E. P., 69 Sound View, Greenwich, Conn.
Poynter, Bancroft, Kan.
Pope, E. A., 3219 Mitchell Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Penn, Charley, Bowling Green, Mo.
Purllean, Susan, 218 S. E. Lake Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Peal, Richard, Hydro, Okla.
Pyle, Mrs. Fred, Montrose, Colo.
Perry, Celia, Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

Returning to his wife's people from Western Kansas

Miller, Lillie, Kansas City, Mo.
Miller, Wm., Kansas City, Mo.
McNamee, Arthur, Atchison, Kan.
Morgan, Peter, Lewiston, Neb.
Merritt, Ed, Jones City, Okla.
Morehead, Cal, Fairbury, Neb.
Morehead, Herman, Bernard, Kan.
Miller, W. R., Kansas City, Mo.
Masden, Mrs. Mabel, St. Joseph, Mo.
Martin, Ellsbury, Wichita, Kan.
Martin, S., Atchison, Kan.
McConnell, Harvey, Davis Creek, Cal.
McAdams, Mrs. Charles, South Auburn, Neb.
McClelland, J., Burlington Junction, Mo.
McLaren, George, Delphos, Kan.
McClelland, Will, New Terrington, Ohio.
McIntoch, Will, Robertsdale, Ala.
Murphy, Chester, Anthony, Kan.
McQuilkin, Etta, Helena, Mont.
McInerney, Robert, Cloud Chief, Okla.
McDaverey, Mrs. Carrie, Hiawatha, Kan.
McCormick, Mrs. Wm., Burr Oak, Kan.

N

Nelson, Mrs. Martha, Magnolia Springs, Ala.
Norton, Mrs. R. H., Muscatine, Iowa.
Newton, Al, Hutchison, Kan.
Newton, Luthorn, Kansas City, Kan.
Noyes, L. D., Jr., 1006 Randolph St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Nixon, Mrs. George, 722 N. Sixth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Newton, Mrs. George, 903 Sixth St., Perry, Okla.
Nelson, Nels, Danola, Okla.
Nethercutt, Mrs. Anna, Des Moines, Iowa.
Nevlin, George, Concordia, Kan.
Nity, Wm., Cummings, Kan.
Nesbit, Mrs. Howard, Huston, Texas.
Ninn, Mrs. Lulu, Fairbury, Neb.
Nabor, Henry, Springfield, Mo.
Neil, R. W., Waldron, Kan.

Powell, Mrs. Florence, Laramie, Wyo.
Porter, Let, Portland, Ore.
Pitcher, Mrs. Peyton, McGee, Ark.
Parker, Mrs. Cora, Corcoran, Cal.
Penny, Mrs. Celia, Chicago, Ill.
Pfaffley, Wm., Seibert, Colo.
Penrod, Charley, Horton, Kan.
Parrot, Mrs. T. A., Berger, Idaho.
Prigeon, Wm., Truesdale, S. D.
Prigeon, George, Truesdale, S. D.
Paskell, Dave, Horton, Kan.
Parker, Mrs. Emma, 3418 Pullin St., Chicago, Ill.
Paskell, Benton, Kansas City, Mo.
Perry, Warren, Fairbury, Neb.
Price, Clarence, Pittsburg, Kan.
Phillips, Mrs. Mary, Rulo, Neb.
Pruett, James, Osborn, Kan.
Pearson, T. J., Tecumseh, Neb.
Pierce, Mrs. Thomas, 2436 Dwightway, Cal.
Pease, A. J., 1015 Oak St., Atchison, Kan.
Postle, Sherman, Apache, Okla.
Postle, Mrs. Fannie, Apache, Okla.
Patton, Mrs. A. L., Blair, Okla.
Pond, H. N., 2003 Euclid, Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Prucy, Anna, Unionville, Mo.
Pfaffley, James, Bethune, Colo.
Prucy, Anna, Unionville, Mo.
Phillips, W. J., 1503 Sacramento St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Parker, Bernard, 918 Edmond St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Powers, Francis, 4145 Tessco Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Page, Mrs. A. L., Chino, Cal.
Peden, Harvey, Union Star, Mo.
Porter, Mrs. Flora, Annette, Okla.
Painter, Sam, Bancroft, Kan.
Peery, Elden, Huron, Kan.
Parker, Mrs. Emma, 3418 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
Pate, Mrs. Jack, St. Louis, Mo.
Payne, Oldham, St. Joseph, Mo.
Parker, Frank, Concordian, Cal.
Parker, Charles, 3418 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

Pelcher, Mrs. Cora, McGhee, Ark.
Phillips, C. C., Tacoma, Wash.
Privett, Buns, Uriah, Colo.

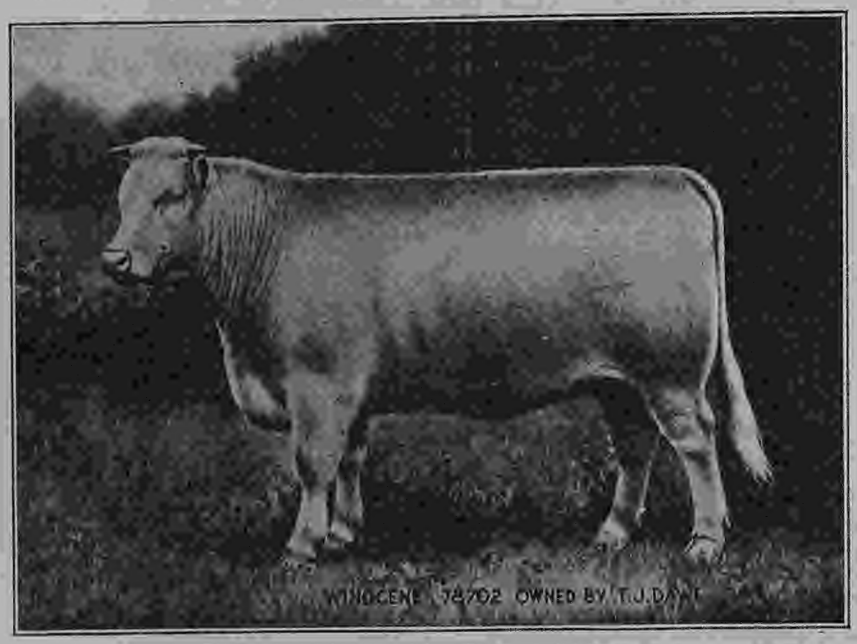
Q

Quick, Anna, Kallspel, Mont.
Quick, Fred, Forbes, Mo.
Quick, Mrs. Flossie, Forbes, Mo.
Quillinan, LeRoy, 122 N St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Quachenbush, Kate, Baileyville, Kan.
Quick, Mrs. Flossie, Forest City, Mo.

R

Rickleffs, Herman, Hiawatha, Kan.
Reinhart, Hopwood, Phillipsburg, Okla.
Roberts, Dan, Conway Springs, Kan.
Rennels, Ed, Clarksdale, Mo.
Round, Frank, Sedrea, Kan.
Roach, Mrs. Susie, Muscotah, Kan.
Ryan, Linn, Hiawatha, Kan.
Renille, Mrs. J. L., 2920 Renick St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Reese, Mrs. Mary, 2920 Renick St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Reese, Will, 2920 Renick St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Ruggles, Mrs. J. E., Peabody, Kan.
Root, Mrs. Ethel, 126 N. Noagles, Tulsa, Okla.
Reneker, Mrs. J. W., Falls City, Neb.
Reese, Ed, Topeka, Kan.
Rawles, John, Fairbury, Neb.
Rhea, Mrs. Joe, Hydes, Okla.
Reeder, Mrs. Wm., 327 Long Beach, Cal.
Renoaker, Mrs. Dr., Falls City, Neb.
Rankiagn, James, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rogers, Mrs. Joseph, 416 S. Seventh St., Walla Walla, Wash.
Ramsey, Mae, 126 N. Noagles, Tulsa, Okla.
Ramsey, Ralph, Stafford, Kan.
Ramsey, Frank, Kinging, Kan.
Ramsey, H. W., Peabody, Kan.
Ramsey, William, Wichita, Kan.
Ramsey, Thomas, Monrovia, Kan.

Ramsey, Glenn, Effingham, Kan.
Rullman, Will, Hiawatha, Kan.
Rapplye, Will, Leavenworth, Kan.
Ramsel, Emma, 1126 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Round, Allen, Ponca City, Okla.
Round, John, Anthony, Kan.
Rhul, Harvey, Minitiare, Neb.
Ryan, Simon, Hiawatha, Kan.
Reasoner, Mrs. Chas. Jacksonville, Fla.
Richards, Mrs. Lizzie, St. Joseph, Mo.
Rose, Mrs. Jessie, 552 E. Sixty-First St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Randall, John, Rich Hill, Mo.
Round, John, Forum, Okla.
Round, Al, Ponca City, Okla.
Rhinehart, Frank, Guthrie, Okla.
Rullman, Mrs. A. A., 1022 Powell St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Rullman, Mrs. D. D., 2809 Faraon St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Richard, C. W., 821 Vine St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Rickles, Frank, Horton, Kan.
Robison, Mrs. C. R., Tulsa, Okla.
Rolley, Albert, Sapulpa, Okla.
Round, John, Winfield, Kan.
Round, Frank, Winfield, Kan.
Round, Will, Ponca City, Okla.
Round, Albert, Ponca City, Okla.
Rienning, Mrs. R. V., Atchison, Kan.
Ryan, F. D., Weirer, Idaho.
Ryan, A. W., Reilly, Kan.
Renille, W. C., Talequah, Okla.
Richards, Lizzie, St. Joseph, Mo.
Rain, Mrs. Murrel, South St. Joseph, Mo.
Rea, John, Oakland, Cal.
Roy, Harry, Everest, Kan.
Robison, Roy, Lincoln, Neb.
Round, Frank, Ogden, Ark.
Roberts, Jane, Grand Island, Neb.
Running, Mrs. B. O., Atchison, Kan.
Reese, W. E., 2522 Jule St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Riggle, Rev. C. N., 1132 College Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Rose, Mrs. Charles, 2428 Patee St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Ragland, W. T., Lancaster, Kan.
Ridener, George, St. Joseph, Mo.
Robb, Chancy, Centralia, Kan.
Rose, William, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Roderick, Milton, Apache, Okla.
Ricklefs, Herman, Hiawatha, Kan.
Roderick, Grafton, Apache, Okla.
Rhodes, Mrs. Pearl, St. Joseph, Mo.
Reese, Mrs. Mary, St. Joseph, Mo.
Rogers, Will, Hiawatha, Kan.
Rogers, Lute, Hiawatha, Kan.
Ragland, Thos., Lancaster, Kan.
Renecker, Mrs. Dr., Falls City, Neb.
Ruttlege, Mrs. Bessie, Beverly, Kan.
Richardson, Mrs. Mary, Coddas Bluffs, Okla.
Round, Al, Ponca City, Okla.
Round, John, Segwich City, Kan.
Rupp, Harry, Marysville, Kan.
Rhue, Harry, Minatare, Neb.
Raines, Mrs. Meriel,, St. Joseph, Mo.
Rullman, Lewis, Hiawatha, Kan.
Rullman, Dave, St. Joseph, Mo.
Rullman, Frank, Hiawatha, Kan.
Reville, Mrs. James, Stanberry, Mo.
Russell, W. J., Spokane, Wash.
Rowe, Bert, Chadron, Neb.
Rowe, George, Ravenwood, Mo.
Rowe, L. A., Stanberry, Mo.
Rowe, R. R., Winthrop, Ark.
Rowe, Otis, Hollister, Cal.
Ramsier, William, Alberta, Canada.
Ruffner, George, Atchison, Kan.
Ramsey, Jennie, 1519 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.
Rutledge, Thomas, Lincoln Center, Kan.
Roberton, L. G., 3029 Fowler Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Roberton, Charley, Ensign, Kan.
Riley, Mrs. Nora, Herrick, S. D.
Roberts, Len, Germantown, Kan.
Roach, John, South St. Joseph, Mo.
Roby, Mrs. A., 14 E. Lee Ave., Sapulpa, Okla.
Riggle, Rev. C. N., 1132 College Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Ryan, Rev. A. E., Riley, Kan.
Reynolds, A. D., Jr., 28 Grom St., Berkeley, Cal.
Rousie, Lucy, Osborn, Kan.
Rubert, Horace, Cortland, Kan.
Robinson, Olive, Enid, Okla.
Rittenhouse, Noah, Colby, Kan.
Robertson, Miss Carrie, 913 Madison St., Excelsior Springs, Mo.
Rennick, Dr., Falls City, Neb.
Rullman, David, 2809 Faraon St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Reneker, G. W., Falls City, Neb.
Stewart, Roy, 69 South Seventh St., Kansas City, Kan.
Skerritt, Ed, 108 Park St., Atchison, Kan.
Shaub, Henry, 613 South Seventh St,. Atchison, Kan.
Springer, N. A., Alva, Okla.
Schlutzbaum, Mrs. Joe, one-fourth mile southwest of city limits, Atchison, Kan.
Sharp, Herbert, St. Joseph, Mo.
Sharp, Mrs. Lee, St. Joseph, Mo.
Schmaltz, Mrs. Bessie, 2503 Jule St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Stralland, Alex, Fairview, Kan.
Smith, Mr., Robinson, Kan.
Straus, Mrs. Amanda, Gypsum, Colo.
Seeley, Geo., LaCross, Kan.
Seeley, Frank, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Smith, Rev. Combie E., Kansas City, Mo.
Schroeder, George, Kansas City, Mo.
Schupe, W. M., 3574 East First St., Tacoma, Wash.
Schupe, John, Elensburg, Wash.
Schupe, James, Oak Grove, Ore.
Schupe, Gus, Tacoma, Wash.
Snell, Chas., Seattle, Wash.
Shay, John, Goodland, Kan.
Sprow, Mrs. Frank, Densmore, Kan.
Sandy, John, R. F. D. No. 1, St. Joseph, Mo.
Sellers, Mrs. Mae, St. Joseph, Mo.
Steele, Ida, DeKalb, Mo.
Stillman, Mrs. May, Douglas, Ariz.
Schriner, Mrs. Tom, Herrick, S. D.
Smyle, Hattie, Santa Anna, Cal.
Scott, Mrs. Emily, Maryville, Kan.
Summers, Mrs. Harriet, 2528 Aenn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Starr, Mrs., 2101 East Third St., Aenn Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Sockwood, C., Horton, Kan.
Spencer, R., 5437 Kimback Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Slattery, Mamie, Maryville, Kan.
Swartz, John, DeKalb, Mo.



Blooded stock owned by Thomas J. Dawe

Stacy, Mrs. Lulu, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Saggest, Boolne Kate, Long Beach, Cal.
Schumacher, Fred, 2422 South Sixth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Smith, Carl, 1704 St. Joseph Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Smith, Carl O., Third and Isabel St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Spencer, Ed, Black Rock, Ky.
Spencer, Richard, Chicago, Ill.
Spencer, B. F., Baker City, Ore.
Spencer, Mrs. G. M., St. Joseph, Mo.
Spencer, C. A., St. Joseph, Mo.
Spears, B. A., Almetz, Kan.
Smith, Allen D., Mourona, Kan.
Stewart, Rev., Robinson, Kan.
Seel, Mine, Bard, Cal.
Sprowl, Mrs. Will, Sedan, Kan.
Symns, William, Long Beach, Cal.
Schalniger, Birdie, Muscotah, Kan.
Stanton, W. A., Hutchinson, Kan.
Shunk, J. R., Cement, Okla.
Showers, A. B., South Eighth St., St. Joseh, Mo.
Shellon, Emeline, Gypsum City, Kan.
Shelton, J. B., Gypsum City, Kan.
Shonys, B. D., Blytheville, Ark.
Stewart, Wm. I., Hiawatha, Kan.
Swartz, Mrs. Ella, Everest, Kan.
Smith, Mrs. Albert, Robinson, Kan.
Swindt, Mrs. Louisa, Opie, Kan.
Smith, Mrs. Annie S., St. Louis, Mo.
Smith, Mrs. Julia, Denver, Colo.
Saunders, George, St. Joseph, Mo.
Smith, William, Joplin, Mo.
Shay, Mrs. John, Goodland, Kan.
Simmons, Link, 701 Maine St., Mcpherson, Kan.
Scott, Dudley, Kansas City, Mo.
Searles, Dave, Lancaster, Kan.
Snyder, W. H., 2118 Larimore Ave., Omaha, Neb.
Scott, Alva, San Bernardino, Cal.
Schneider, Will, Omaha, Neb.
Stacy, Mrs. Tom, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Stevens, Mrs. Jess, Enid, Okla.
Speer, Mrs. Hattie, St. Joseph, Mo.
Schwoope, Mrs. Mary, St. Joseph, Mo.
Schuster, Mrs. John, St. Joseph, Mo.
Shulte, Ed, Colby, Kan.
Shrives, Mrs Dan, Axtel, Kan.
Stanley, Mrs. Fred, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Showers, Al, St. Joseph, Mo.
Schleiniger, Albert, Kansas City, Mo.
Spinning, Mr. and Mrs., missionaries in Valparaiso, Chile.
Schroeder, Geo., Kansas City, Kan.
Smith, Clint, Yates Center, Kan.
Stanton, Ben, Stratford, Kan.
Symns, Charley, Atchison, Kan.
Smith, Mrs. Ellis, St. Joseph, Mo.
Smith, Mrs. Martha, Mandlou, Mont.
Swigget, Charley, 433 N. Height St., Columbus, Ohio.
Smith, Charley, Kansas City, Mo.
Smith, William, Missoula, Mont.
Swigget, Roy, 531 West Sixty-Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Smith, Mrs. Rose, Fort Collins, Colo.
Smith, Mrs. S. B. Juanita, Kan.
Swigget, S. D., 1709 Lyndon St., Pasadena, Cal.
Scarbrough, S. E., Orienta, Okla.
Scarbrough, Jonathan, Alhambra, Cal.
Simpson, Charley, St. Joseph, Mo.
Simpson, Sam, Oregon, Mo.
Scott, J. H., Atchison, Kan.
Snively, Miss Emma, 303 N. Eighth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Sherman, Mrs. William, St. Joseph, Mo.
Steele, R. M., Bard, Cal.
Saxton, Mrs. Lloyd, 2730 Lafayette St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Smith, Mrs. Agnes, Kansas City, Mo.
Shriver, Mrs. Fannie, Harper City, Kan.
Steele, John, Los Angeles, Cal.
Sandy, Mrs. John, St. Joseph, Mo.
Smith, Zenas, Holstein, Neb.
Seeley, Frank, 1223 East Tenth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Sommers, Mrs. Albert, Daniel Unita Co., Wyo.
Sullivan, Mrs. Katherine, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Schriner, Mrs. Henry, Hiawatha, Kan.
Skinner, Wilson, Robinson, Kan.
Skinner, B. G., Robinson, Kan.
Showers, A. B., St. Joseph, Mo.
Schoffler, Amos, Seibert, Colo.
Sherman, Mrs. Rose, Hayden Lake, Idaho.
Smith, Chance, Seattle, Wash.
Stewart, W. J., Hiawatha, Kan.
Shinn, Ben, Monterey, Cal.
Sharp, Joseph, Leavenworth, Kan.
Simmons, Ebert, Garnett, Kan.
Smith, Alex, Konawa, Okla.
Skoulout, Mrs. Frank, Halstead, Kan.
Seeley, George, Big Bend, Kan.
Swindt, Henry, Perry, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Swindt, Charles, Lewan, Saskatchewan, Canada.
Sharp, Herbert, St. Joseph, Mo.
Saverentz, Gus, Willis, Kan.
Swartz, Chris, Everest, Kan.
Spears, Mrs. Hattie, St. Joseph, Mo.
Smith, Mrs. Zenus, Holstein, Neb.
Strange, Mrs. Frank, Hetena, Okla.
Smith, Mrs. Anna F., 1287 Goodfellow Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Sawyer, Mrs. Agnes, Omaha, Neb.
Smith, Mrs. Belle, Amazonia, Mo.
Smith, Mrs. A. B., Robinson, Kan.
Smith, Edwin, Manhattan, Kan.
Starr, Mrs. Alice, Monrovia, Kan.
Shriner, Mrs. Fannie, Harper, Kan.
Stillman, Mrs. Mae, Douglas, Ariz.
Sams, Wm., Maple Hill, Kan.
Sams, John, Corning, Kan.
Sullivan, Miss Leona, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Schauffler, Amos, Seibert, Colo.
Severtson, Iva, San Jose, Cal.
Sandy, Tom, 2002 Fourteenth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Smith, Mrs. Boot, Littleton, Colo.
Sproud, Mrs. Kate, Sedan, Kan.
Stiles, D. C., 608½ N. Messanie St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Shaw, Jess, 609 Highland Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Sawyer, Dave, Blue Rapids, Kan.
Smith, Charles, Kansas City, Mo.
Strange, Mrs. Etta, Helena, Okla.
Slattery, Mrs. Minnie, Mayetta, Kan.
Symns, Chas., Atchison, Kan.
Shield, Mack, 1034 W St., Topeka, Kan.
Shrieve, Dan, Axtel, Kan.
Steele, R. M., Bard, Cal.
Steele, Marion, Jr., Bard, Cal.
Scarbrough, Bill, Winfield, Kan.
Schauffler, Bertha, Seibert, Colo.
Sandy, John, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.
Slafter, Elmer, Omaha, Neb.
Stadman, Mattie, Los Angeles, Cal.
Snively, Howard, 1909 Kensington Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Smith, Will, Almont, Kan.
Stephen, Fred, 1011 N. Eleventh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Shay, John, Goodland, Kan.
Shartle, Ed, Rexford, Kan.
Seeley, Frank, 1223 East Tenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Sommers, Mrs. Albert, Daniel Vinta, Wyo.
Street, Mrs. C. M., 2720 Sacramento St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Seeman, Fred, Hopkins, Mo.
Stanton, Charles, R. F. D. No. 4, Atchison, Kan.
Scarbrough, Jonathan, Almosine, Cal.
Stockings, Tinct, Hiawatha, Kan.
Schriner, Fannie, Hopkins, Kan.
Swisher, Alice, R. F. D. 1, Peabody, Kan.
Swisher, Adelia, Ransom, Kan.
Swisher, Miss Ida, 753, 35 N. E. R. F. D. Box 283, Seattle, Wash.
Smith, Samuel C., 3622 East Twenty-Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Smith, Julia A., 3622 East Twenty-Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Smith, Ellis, Inza Postoffice, St. Joseph, Mo.
Sturgis, Mrs. A. R., 2622 Dwightway, Berkeley, Cal.
Schmaltz, W. M., 2503 Jule St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Spruce, W. M., Sedan, Kan.
Smith, J. M., R. F. D. No. 7, St. Joseph, Mo.
Stunns, Conard, Cherryvale, Kan.
Stunns, Jessie, 262 N. Third St., Denver, Colo.
Stunz, Henry, Lawrence, Kan.
Stanley, Dave, Fall River, Kan.
Stone, Elzie, Meridian, Kan.
Stine, Peter, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Summers, Jerry, Los Angeles, Cal.
Silvers, Mrs. Julia, Twin Falls, Idaho.
Shunk, J. R., Current, Okla.
Scott, J. H., Fourteenth St., Atchison, Kan.
Smith, Anna, St. Louis, Mo.
Sulvin, Leona, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Shonyo, W. M., Blytheville, Ark.
Simon, Mrs. Lincoln, St. Joseph, Mo.
Stoctin, Mrs. Will, R. R. 6, St. Joseph, Mo.
Swisher, S. P., Ransom, Kan.
Swisher, Charles, Ransom, Kan.
Swisher, Al, Nalcomb, Kan.
Sharp, Joe, Soldiers' Home.
Stephen, Anna, 301 S. Ellenwood, Kansas City, Mo.
Sweeting, John, Courtland, Kan.
Swiggett, Mrs. Roy, Pasadena, Cal.
Smaltz, Bessie, 25 Jule St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Shields, Harriet, Butte, Mont.
Shames, Mrs. Harry, Chicago, Ill.
Shaw, James, Farmington, Kan.
Simson, Tibbie, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Saubwin, A. A., Seneca, Kan.
Singleton, Susie, 2420 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.
Staurb, Tom, Forest City, Mo.
Sprowl, Mrs. Kate, Sedan, Kan.
Steiner, Mrs. Nellie, Cushing, Okla.
Smith, Zenn, Byron, Neb.
St. John, Matilda, 814 Seventh St., Joplin, Mo.

Stalley, David, Fall River, Kan.
Streryd, Charley, Hiawatha, Kan.
Stone, E. E., Madesta, Cal.
Strekal, Ida, Holton, Kan.
Shorton, John T., Antril City, Neb.

T

Townsend, Frank, Abilene, Kan.
Townsend, Howard, 115 West Hyde Park, St. Joseph, Mo.
Tarry, Frank, Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kan.
Toll, Ben, Helena, Montana.
Taylor, John, Hiawatha, Kan.
Tripplett, F. M., Garnett, Kan.
Townsend, George, Enid, Okla.
Thorp, Bertha, Peabody, Kan.
Thorp, Atwell, Peabody, Kan.
Thorp, Ira, Florence, Kan.
Tifer, Ora, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Taylor, Adam, Nodaway, Mo.
Taylor, Bred, Nodaway, Mo.
Taylor, Willis, Nodaway, Mo.
Taylor, Babe. Nodaway, Mo.
Townsend, Milton, Hydra, Okla.
Tascher, Mrs. Frank, Douglas, Alaska.
Triplett, Joseph, Great Bend, Kan.
Triplett, Frank, Harris, Kan.
Townsend, Mrs. Howard, King Hill, St. Joseph, Mo.
Taylor, John, Beloit, Kan.
Thomas, D. D., 1413 Walker Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Trant, James, 1404 S. Tenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Truesdell, R. S., Marysville, Kan.
Tessie, Myrtle, 5926 Spruce St., Kansas City, Kan.
Thredivom, D. L., 2127 Joplin, Mo.
Thrailkill, George, 1308 W. Forty-First St., Kansas City, Mo.
Texnit, Mrs. Emma, Long Beach, Cal.
Thayer, Mrs. F., Stronsburg, Neb.
Teschmer, Adolph, 226 Cherokee St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Troutman, Mrs. Nellie, Kansas City, Mo.
Tool, Harry, Bixby, Mo.
Tracy, John, Spokane, Wash.
Tracy, Mrs. Jennie, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Taylor, E. M., Clifton, Kan.
Thompson, Addie, 6222 Thirteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Thayer, Jeannette, Brellie School, Atchison, Kan.
Trocker, Harry, 19 South Twentieth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Todd, Mrs. Richard, 913 Ridenbaugh St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Trent, W. G., 1413 South Thirteenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Tool, Emma, Billings, Mont.
Tool, Frank, Billings, Mont.
Tripplett, Geo., Garnett, Kan.
Todd, J. C., 1111 Lane St., Topeka, Kan.
Thompson, Tom, Galva, Kan.
Thompson, Angie, Galva, Kan.
Trahey, Bertha, Everest, Kan.
Turmbull, Tommie, Maple Hill, Kan.
Tenchert, Joe, Atchison, Kan.
Triplett, James, Twenty-Fourth and Jule St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Taylor, Elizabeth, 319 West Seventh St., Atchison, Kan.
Turley, F. B., Brakenarraw, Okla.
Taylor, Adam, Nodaway, Mo.
Tracy, Robert, 729 S. Seventeenth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Taylor, Perry, Sheridan, Wyo.
Turley, T. B., Broken Arrow, Okla.
Triplett, Joe, Great Bend, Kan.
Triplett, Thomas, Garnett, Kan.
Triplett, James, St. Joseph, Mo.
Townsend, Dr. C. R., Centralia, Kan.
Truesdale, R. S., Marysville, Kan.
Thomas, James, Chillicothe, Mo.
Twiss, Mrs. Mae, Baker, Ore.
Thompson, Henry, Osborne, Kan.
Turner, Mrs. Martha, Amazonia, Mo.
Thompson, O. S., St. Joseph, Mo.
Tracey, Mrs. Frank M., St. Joseph, Mo.
Thomas George, Boise, Idaho.
Todd, Jeptha, Tenth and Lane Sts., Topeka, Kan.
Thorp, Ernest, Omaha, Neb.
Thorton, Mrs. Georgie, Manhattan, Kan.
Tolls, Harry, Biloxie, Miss.
Taddickson, Mrs. Ed, St. Joseph, Mo.
Tindle, Van, St. Joseph, Mo.

V

Vigus, Tom, Des Moines, Iowa.
Vigus, Nick, Kansas City, Kan.
Vigus, Wm., Ozawkie, Kan.
Vogel, Clara, Dwight, Kan.
Vandomtrice, Howard, Kansas City, Mo.
Vandeventer, Arthur, Anadarko, Okla.
Verhuel, John, Monroe, Iowa.
Vonax, Luke, Marysville, Kan.
Vernon, Rev. J. B., 1933 N. Fourteenth St., Kansas City, Mo.
Vigus, Nick, Kansas City, Mo.
Vigus, Mrs. Nick, Kansas City, Mo.

W

Watson, Mrs. Sallie, Lamar, Colo.
Woddell, Miss Emma, Helena, Mont.
Wilson, Will, Robinson, Kan.
Wilson, Harry, 130 S. Maine St., Pomona, Cal.
White, Jule, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Williams, Mrs. Emma, Eolia, Mo.
Webster, Mrs. Bessie, Lincoln Center, Kan.
Williams, Malon, Hiawatha, Kan.
Walker, Ira, 305 Malvern Ave., Hot Springs, Ark.
Wilson, Guy, Leavenworth, Kan.
Whittaker, John, Jorbalo, Kan.
Willis, Mrs. Richard, Nashville, Tenn.
Wykert, Charley, St. Joseph, Mo.
White, Walter, 323 E. Sixty-First St., Chicago, Ill.
Winzer, W., 342 Penn Ave., Wichita, Kan.
Walters, Fred, St. Joseph, Mo.
Weeks, Davey, Soldiers' Home, Kansas.
Walker, Mrs. Mary E., Forbes, Mo.
Wehe, Dr. C. E., Topeka, Kan.
Wilson, John, Los Angeles, Cal.
Williamson, James H., Las Vegas, Nev.
Waddell, Josie, 1330 Santa Fe St., Atchison, Kan.
Wilson, James, Sabetha, Kan.
Watson, Mrs. George, Lamar, Colo.
Wilkie, Charley, Morris, Texas.
Williams, Mahlon, Seneca, Kan.
Williams, J. W., St. Joseph, Mo.
Watkins, Mrs. E. N., St. Joseph, Mo.
Weatherbog, Geo., Padmyre, Neb.
Wynkoop, S. E., Phoenix, Ariz.
Westgate, Mrs. C. J., Lencar, Neb.
Ward, Eugene, Chregwater, Wyo.
Ward, Mrs. Eugene, Chregwater, Wyo.
Whittaker, John, Jarbals, Kan.
Whittaker, Mamie, Tarbels, Kan.
Weyer, Mrs. Will, 611 King Hill Ave., St. Joseph, Mo.
Wilkie, Lyda, Atchison, Kan.
Williams, Mrs. Sarah, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wood, Rebecca, Oketo, Kan.
Wood, Fred, Lewis, Kan.
White, J. C., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Wolf, Dora, Omaha, Neb.
Wykert, Henry, Omaha, Neb.
Wynkoop, Charles, 1252 South Lake, Los Angeles, Cal.
Woulf, Lloyd, Germantown, Kan.
Wood, George, Fort Demon, Iowa.
Witt, D. V., Wetmore, Kan.
Willis, Dr. Frank, Hydra, Okla.
Wood, Geo., Kansas City, Mo.
Williams, Milo, Rudgport, Mont.
Wade, Mrs. J. W., 121 North Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The Means of Transportation in Vogue During the Pioneer Days of Kansas. Taken By Sol Miller in Troy, October 12, 1872.

Winegard, Frank, High River, Canada.
Willis, Richard, Hydro, Okla.
Wilkie, Charles, Lariet, Texas.
Wagner, Mrs. Mary, La Junta, Colo.
Winzer, Will, Wichita, Kan.
White, Jewell, Oklaham City, Okla.
Woodworth, Etta, McQuilkin, Cal.
Willis, Mr., Salem, Ore.
Weeks, David, Elmont, Kan.
White, Mrs. Jessie, Beloit, Kan.
Werner, Joe, 3418 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
White, Jewel, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Wynkoop, Mrs. Anna, Phoenix, Ariz.
Wynkoop, Rev. Edgar, Phoenix, Ariz.
Walker, Harriet L., 113 Vermont Ave., Holton, Kan.
Ware, W. E., 1184 First Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Willis, Dick, Hydes, Okla.
Ward, G. W., Independence, Kan.
Whittaker, Dick, Highland, Kan.
Wykert, Susie, Maryville, Mo.
Ward, Joe, Atchison, Kan.
White, Ione, Blytheville, Ark.
Ware, Frank, Panhandle, Texas.
Denzer, W. F., 342 Pennsylvania Ave., Wichita, Kan.
Wenzer, A. W., Augusta, Butler Co., Kan.
Weyer, Mrs. Mary, 312 N. Third St., Atchison, Kan.
Walsh, Edna, Rudley, Cal.
Worth, Henry, Rudley, Cal.
Workham, Miss Fannie, Morrisville, Kan.
Willis, Mrs. R. P., 154 Fifth Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
Wyatt, Lena, Erie, Pa.
Ware, Frank, Panhandle, Texas.
Warner, Alta, Lancaster, Kan.
Ware, Will, Garnett, Kan.
Whittaker, John, Jarbalo, Kan.
Williams, Martha, 1105 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Waddell, D. C., 1330 Santa Fe St., Atchison, Kan.
Wright, Miss Ethelyn, 635 Garfield Ave., Topeka, Kan.
Werner, N. J., 3418 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
Wallace, Hanna, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Wykert, Edward, Topeka, Kan.
Williams, Malon, Hiawatha, Kan.
Whaley, Will, Huron, Kan.
Walker, Ray, 1430 Franklin St., Omaha, Neb.
Williams, John, 901 N. Twenty-Eighth St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Whipple, Charley, Boise, Idaho.
Wilson, Sarah, Maryville, Mo.
Wilson, James, Beloit, Kan.
Winzer, Gus, Augusta, Kan.
Wright, George, Edmonton, Alta, Canada.
Wilson, Mr., 906 Grant Ave., Lima, Cal.
Wallace, Hanna, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Williams, H. W., Siera Madre, Cal.
Warrell, Ollie, 923 Powell St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Wood, R. S., 1137 North Tenth St., Chicago, Ill.
Westfall, Glen, Kansas City, Mo.
Wein, Mary, Topeka, Kan.
Wehe, Mrs. C. A., Topeka, Kan.
Wortham, Laura, Pomona, Tenn.
Wykert, Ed, Enid, Okla.
Weber, Ed, Lincoln Center, Kan.
Wharton, Ben, Atchison, Kan.
Wear, Miss Marie, Topeka, Kan.
Willis, Sallie, 154 Fifth Ave., North Nashville, Tenn.
Willis, Frank, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Willis, Dick, 154 Fifth Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
Wood, John, 805 Green St., St. Joseph, Mo.
Wood, Will, Amazonia, Mo.
Wykert, William, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Y

Yost, Charles, Hutchinson, Kan.
Yount, William, Rushville, Ark.
Young, Leon D., Lincoln, Neb.
Young, John, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Young, Sam, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Young, James, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Yates, DeWitte, St. Anna, Ill.
Young, Nancy, Cloud Chief, Okla.
Young, Len, Lincoln, Neb.
Yates, DeWitt, Stanna, Ill.
Young, Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
Young, Leon, Beatrice, Neb.
W. B. Yount, Russelville, Ark.

Z

Zimmerman, Albert, Denver, Colo.
Zimmerman, J. P., Ita, Bena, Miss.
Zimmerman, Mrs. Lois, McGee, Ark.
Zimmerman, San, Kansas City, Mo.
Zimmerman, James, Ita Bena, Miss.
Zimmerman, Cora, McGee, Ark.
Zimmerman, Cy, Cleveland, Ohio.
Zimmerman, Alma, Purcell, Kan.
Zimmerman, S. P., 1517 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.
Zimmerman, Louise, McGee, Ark.
Zimmerman, Sam, Kansas City, Mo.

## Edward Case

Died in Troy on the 21st day of May, 1866, of disease of the heart, Edward Case. The subject of this notice was born in Hudson, Ohio, and settled in Troy in 1860, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the Congregational church and among his neighbors and acquaintances was known as an earnest, faithful, praiseworthy citizen, devoting much of his time and attention to the well being of society, to the cultivation and development of good morals, temperance and Godly conduct in the mind of the youth. He had been from his early youth a member of the church and a devoted temperance man and he devoted all the energies of his mind to make the youths of the community not only outwardly moral and temperate, but actually good and holy in action, ambition and desire. Hence, he was, during his residence in Troy and Doniphan County, the leading actor in every moral and religious work. Shortly after he located in Troy he became the superintendent of the Sabbath school and every Sabbath, when not actually prevented by sickness, he was ever at his post. Though a member of the Congregational church, all other Christian churches received his sympathy and encouragement. In his family he was always kind and affectionate, setting them, as he did the world, a Godly christian example and by them he is and will forever be remembered as the kindest of husbands and the most worthy and devoted of fathers. We are aware that in this notice we are bestowing the highest praises man can devote to the memory of his fellow. We do so believing that Mr. Case gave his talent, be it one or many, to the best possible advantage to himself, to his family, to society and to his God. He laid up but few treasures in worldly goods, but if there is a job beyond the tomb we can conceive of no man who more richly merits that joy than he whose memory we would commemorate in this notice. Nor did his faith forsake him in the hour of death. We saw him the night before he died. The hand of death was then upon him. The doctors had pronounced him incurable. He knew he must die and with a look of perfect resignation and unlimited faith he looked at his friends and said, "Oh," so calmly, earnestly and devotedly, "we are all in the hands of God."

---

Perry McSparren was placed in the Troy jail in April, 1866, for harboring stolen horses and later escaped, sawing the bars in two. He was re-arrested in St. Joseph and Jos. Hayton brought him to Troy, where he was again committed to jail. A few days later he was tried in the Doniphan County district court for jail breaking, convicted and sentenced to two years in the state penitentiary and Jos. Hayton left Troy for the prisoner's new home on Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1866.

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On Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1878, Mike, the marshal of Troy, with a Hibernian face, resigned and Chas. E. Brown was appointed on Thursday. The said Mr. Brown resigned on Monday and on the same day E. V. Fowler was appointed to fill the vacancy. Charlie Brown was eager to try his hand, but after his experience in Friday night's fight and being called upon 187 times between that time and Monday to come and take up Smith's hogs, he gave up in disgust.

# Iowa Township

## IOWA LARGEST TOWNSHIP

### Banner Township in Doniphan County Was Established in 1855 and Has Five Thriving Towns Surrounded by Fine Agricultural Land—Indications Are That the Rough Land Along the River Will in the Near Future Be Developed Into Rich Fruit Producing Territory.

In point of area and other characteristics, Iowa Township is the banner one of the eight units which comprise Doniphan County. Iowa Township is important in many respects and the people who reside therein are proud of the fact.

Although the boundaries of Iowa have been changed several times since the township was originally established in 1855, it has not lost prestige or importance as a result. Incidentally, Iowa Township has the distinction of being the place where the earliest settlement of Doniphan County was made—at Mission, near Highland, 1837.

There are a lot of good and charming things that might be said of Iowa Township and its people. Its development has been along agricultural lines mostly, but the indications at the present time are that much of the wild land along the river will be converted into productive and valuable fruit farms in the present generation. This is not a prediction or any haphazard guess, but it is a plain statement of what can be done, and is sure to be done in properly and judiciously developing the wonderful fertility of the soil of the neglected spots of Iowa Township.

Iowa Township has a varied number of claims to priority and superiority over the other townships of Doniphan County. It has a place in the early history of the state as having within its confines the site of the old Mission founded by Rev. S. M. Irvin, in 1837, and as having furnished several prominent men whose activities in public life reflected honor on themselves and their state.

There are five hustling and thriving towns in Iowa Township, namely Highland, White Cloud, Sparks, Fanning and Iowa Point. The residents of these towns are a progressive people, and are chock full of local pride in their home place and its advantages. They won't take a back seat for any town in any other township in the county.

The land of Iowa Township is mostly agricultural, with the exception of some in the extreme eastern part, east of Sparks, where there are good fruit and berry farms. There is quite a stretch of rough land along the Missouri River, from White Cloud to Iowa Point, which is both bluffy and brushy, but keen observers of local conditions are firm in their belief that in twenty years from now, this land will all be in fruit and just as valuable as any of the fruit land about Troy or Wathena.

The people of Iowa Township, especially those living in the towns, have fairly good railroad facilities. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad enters the township at the southeast corner, runs diagonally northwest to the river and thence along the river bank to the Nebraska state line. The territory traversed by the road is fertile to a degree and the farmers have grown rich in the live stock industry and agricultural pursuits.

It should be a real delight to the rising generation to read the names of some of the first settlers who fought every manner of obstacle to progress during the stirring years of the early territorial days. They were all hardy and determined men who took chances with life in many ways. The country was wild and the Indians were not over friendly, by any means. The establishment of the old Mission by Reverend Mr. Irvin had a good effect in advancing civilization, or at least curtailing some of the scalping instincts of the red men.

Among the first regular settlers after the territory of Kansas was declared opened to settlement, were the Beelers, the Martins, the Gilmores, the Parkers, the Arnolds, the Pieresons, J. P. Johnson, W. H. Bayless, James A. Kennedy, William Hedrick, George Logan, the Planks, the Poteets, the Pennys, Judge Lewis, Elijah Collins, Alfred Young and Ezekiel Hobbs. There were some other families not classed among the first settlers, although they were on the ground early, for the reason that they or their parents had been employed at the Mission or the Indian agency. Among these were the Vanderslices, John W. Forman, T. J. McCreary, James Williams and I. G. Donaldson. Those last named were in Iowa Township before the regular settlement took place, and so, on account of their semi-official presence in the territory are not counted among the real settlers, although they became such in after years.

In writing the list of early settlers, the name of W. H. Bayless was mentioned, and it might not be out of place to refer to him again. After the organization of Doniphan County as such, the citizens looked first of all to the education of the young folks, and they cast about for a good and competent man to manage their schools. After very little speculation the name of W. H. Bayless was suggested, and he was elected the first superintendent of public instruction in Doniphan County.

This township received its name from the fact of there being a tribe of Indians bearing that name living in the township at the time of its first organization. It is one of the original five townships into which the county was divided at the first sitting of the county board, September 1, 1855.

The boundaries of Iowa Township were fixed at that date as follows: "Commencing at the northwest corner of the county, thence southeast along the Missouri River to the second range line, between twenty and twenty-one, through Doniphan on the south by the 'Kickapoo Line,' and on the west by the county line."

Mr. Jesse Lewis was the first justice of the peace appointed, and James Poteel the first constable for this township.

The first election in the township was held on the first Monday in October, 1855, at the house of William Beeler, at Iowa Point. On the 16th day of September, 1856, the county board caused one and one-half miles to be taken from Iowa Township and attached to Washington Township.

On the 20th day of October, 1856, the eastern boundary of Iowa Township was changed and moved one-half mile further west.

On the 21st of June, 1859, another change was made, and the present boundary was fixed as follows: "Commencing at the northwest corner of the county, thence down the Missouri River to Section 10, including Section 10; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 34, Town 2, Range 20; thence west to the county line, thence north to place of beginning.

The surface of this township is composed of a large degree of bluff land, especially that portion bounded by the Missouri River. In the southwest portion of the township may be found some of the best land in the county, and is well watered by the following streams: Wolf River, the largest stream in the county, enters this township in the southwestern part, flowing north, empties in the Missouri River about six miles below Iowa Point. Cedar Creek, the next stream in size, rises from numerous springs in the western part of the township, flows north and east, and empties into the Missouri River near Iowa Point. This stream drains about fifty square miles of territory in the western part of the township. There are several other streams of minor importance which serve to supply the township with a good stock of water the greater portion of the year.

The first settler who located, not only in the township, but the first in the eastern part of the state, was the Rev. S. M. Irvin, who came as a missionary to the Iowa Indians some time in May, 1837. He located about two miles east of what now is known as Highland, at a point afterward known as the "Old Mission."

The country then, to use a phrase of a certain orator, was a "howling wilderness," but now, how different! This portion of the state, county and township owes much of its present prosperity to the Reverend Mr. Irvin.

Mail facilities in 1837-38 were everything else but facilities. At that time the Reverend Mr. S. M. Irvin obtained his mail at Liberty, Clay County, Mo., 100 miles distant, it taking about a week to make the trip. In 1840, a postoffice was established at St. Joseph, Mo., where the settlers obtained their mail until a postoffice was established at Iowa Point in 1855. In 1858 a postoffice was established in Highland, E. M. Hubbard being appointed postmaster. This office was made a "distributing point" for all mail that passed into Nebraska south of the Platt Rover, including Fort Kearney, Plattsmouth, Pawnee City and intermediate points. This was at a time when the old-fashioned four or six-horse stages were in vogue.

The first religious services in the county were held in this township at the Old Mission, in 1837, Rev. S. M. Irvin officiating. From then up to the present time, the light on the altar thus erected has never been extinguished. For nearly half a century, and during those dark and dreary days when this state was known throughout the land as "Bleeding Kansas," and through "sunshine and shadow," these services have been held without a single case on record of a cessation.

The first school taught was one started at the Mission, soon after the arrival of Reverend Irvin and others. Messrs. Irvin and Hamilton, Miss Walton and Mrs. Fullerton were among the teachers. A school meeting was held July 23, 1858, in the Martin neighborhood, and a school board elected. They called their district "No. 1." Since then the district has been reorganized, the present number being fifty-six. At the first meeting, the following officers were elected: S. Prichard, director; M. M. Sharp, secretary, and G. L. Martin, treasurer. John F. Sparks taught the first term of school. A log building was erected on Section 12, Town 2, Rangs 19, and used for school purposes. This stood on the site of the present school house, in District No. 56.

One of the first marriages in this township was that of J. Potetts to Nancy Bancroft, by the Reverend Irvin, the ceremony taking place at a point on the Wolf River, near the Mission.

One of the first births in this township was probably that of Daniel Vanderslice, a son of D. Vanderslice, who was born two miles east of what is now known as Highland, in 1854. He died in the "flower of his youth," at Troy, while his father, Thomas J. Vanderslice, was sheriff, being but nineteen years of age. Probably the first death in the township was that of Mrs. Comstock, the wife of an emigrant, en route for California. Her death occurred at a point near the Old Mission, in 1852 or 1853.

About the second was that of a young man, name unknown, who died and was buried at Iowa Point, in 1855.

Iowa Township is the largest in

D. N. GRAHAM, President — S. R. GRAHAM, 1st. Vice Pres.
W. E. McKNIGHT, 2nd Vice Pres. — T. E. McKNIGHT, Secretary
W. T. HEWITT, Treasurer

The Graham Clothing Co.

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HIAWATHA, KANSAS
SABETHA, KANSAS
AUBURN, NEBRASKA
HEBRON, NEBRASKA

area, and the most densely populated in the county. It contains in the neighborhood of 52,480 acres or eighty-two square miles.

Products are principally corn and wheat; a great deal of fruit is also raised. Some of the richest farmers in the county reside in this township.

Iowa Township possesses the only mineral spring in the county, or this part of the state. This spring bears evidence of having been discovered at a very early date, the bank in close proximity to the spring containing broken pieces of pottery, arrow heads and other relics, doubtless formerly used by the Indians.

Within one hundred yards of the spring a mound is situated, supposed to have been built by the "Mound Builders."

The mineral qualities of the spring were first discovered in 1857, by William Plank, who entered a claim, that embraced the spring, on the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 2, Range 20. They were not utilized until about the summer of 1881, at which time Pryor Plank built a couple of hotels and fixed up an ideal summer resort, advertising same quite extensively.

## WILLIAM C. WINKLER

### One of Doniphan County's Oldest Residents Is Extensive Farmer and Stock Raiser

One of the largest farmers in Doniphan County is William C. Winkler. He has 900 acres of beautiful land, about six and one-half miles southwest of White Cloud, and all of it is under cultivation. Mr. Winkler, who is widely known throughout the county, because of his long residence here, is a progressive and efficient agriculturist and in every sense of the word is a self-made man, having started without a penny. Today his farm stock and equipment places him in a class with the wealthiest in the community, and he has the respect and friendship of all who know him.

William C. Winkler was born in Saline County, Mo., on Aug. 20, 1851, and is a product of the farm. His parents had a small tract which they cultivated, and after receiving his early education in the public schools of that section — such as they were in those days — his father and mother died. This blow came when Mr. Winkler was but a mere boy, in Holt County, Mo., whither the family had moved. This forced him to shift for himself as best he could. There was only one chance for a boy in his position at that time—to bind himself out to a farmer until he was twenty-one and undergo all of the rigors of early farm life for nothing but, his board, clothes and perhaps an occasional half-dollar for spending money.

This did not appeal to the young Winkler. He wanted an opportunity on an even footing with other boys, and being deprived by death, of the help of his parents, which other young men had, he decided to make the opportunity for himself. Consequently in the spring of 1866, when he was but fifteen years old, he came to Doniphan County. Mr. Winkler often said since, that if he had had the slightest chance he would have enlisted at the outbreak of the civil war. He was but ten years old, however, and under no circumstances would the recruiting sergeant have accepted him. He did think for a long time of trying to get in as a drummer boy, but he did not even have a drum to practice on, and in his boyish mind gave up the idea as hopeless.

It is needless to say that the young Winkler had little or no money when he arrived here. About his whole stock in trade was a stout heart and a determination to succeed. There was only one opening for him and that was at Jess Chandler's, where he worked for three years. His first wages were $9.00 a month, but this did not deter the young man, and he went at his task. After leaving Mr. Chandler, he worked for Ed Nuzum. There was very little pleasure in life for him during the next three or four years. It was a continual round of labor. All he spent went for a few clothes to protect him from the weather, and the rest went into a worn and faded pocketbook, which he has today. After about four years, he saw an opportunity to rent, and took a farm not far from the property he owns at the present time.

While working out, however, young Winkler had made an acquaintance that was to have much to do with his future life. At the home of a friend, one day, he met Miss Eliza Jane Gilmore, the daughter of Robert Gilmore, a well-to-do and respected farmer of Iowa Township. The casual meeting soon ripened into a deeper feeling, and young Winkler was spurred on to save more money and to work harder than ever for the accomplishment of his ambition. In 1873, he believed he had reached the position somewhat nearer his heart's desire, and on Jan. 2, of that year, he and Miss Gilmore were married at the beautiful home of her father. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Roach, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, officiated. The couple, after a brief honeymoon, returned to the place Mr. Winkler had rented, and there began their life's work. Much of Mr. Winkler's success has been due to Mrs. Winkler. She was at once a wife, a true companion and a business adviser. In all of the years of adversity that come to the participants in a union, she was ever helpful and encouraging. If this year's crops were good, she urged him to have a still better one next year, and when misfortune came, as it did to many others and does to all of us, it was Mrs. Winkler's smiling and cheerful countenance that helped the young husband to hold up his head and plunge anew into the struggle for fortune. A true Christian woman, Mrs. Winkler was always fortified with faith, and she backed up her faith by works, laboring from early morning until night at her housewifely duties.

William Cass Winkler's Residence, Situated in Iowa Township.

Energy and industry, however, were not to be denied. It is history repeating itself. There has never been a man with an ideal who failed of its attainment if that ideal was firmly implanted in his heart, and it was backed up sufficiently by works. Mr. and Mrs. Winkler had the ideal and had the works. Disappointments came in the failure of some crops, the loss of live stock frequently, and dull times, but neither faltered and they pulled together in the harness. The result was that early in the year of 1893, he had saved enough to purchase the 900 acres which he now owns. Needless to say, it was a happy day when the two moved into their new home. The old rented place had its memories and associations—memories of twenty years of labor, disappointment, joy and companionship, but the new held all of the promise of the golden future, and into the newly-purchased place, Mr. and Mrs. Winkler brought renewed vigor and enthusiasm. From that time until today their fortune increased rapidly, and their position of confidence and esteem in the community was assured.

Mr. Winkler is a general farmer, but as was said at the beginning of this article, is progressive in every meaning of the word. His extensive place is equipped with all that is new and modern in machinery, and like many other men in Doniphan County, he is a deep student of his business. To him the state agricultural college is an institution of great benefit and he was one of the first men here to offer his help for the employment of a county expert, the latest and most progressive move in agricultural communities such as this. In addition to his general farming, he is a lover of stock, and raises some of the finest in eastern Kansas, a large part of which are pedigreed. No man in the county has finer cattle than his. He breeds the Polled Angus and has a large herd.

Mr. Winkler is one of the best examples of self-made men this community affords. When it is considered that he came here in 1866 with nothing but his resolve to make good, and has not only accumulated a fortune, but a high position in the community, it can easily be seen what obstacles he was forced to overcome. His success also is a tribute to Doniphan County. There is always room for real men in any community, but there never were any better opportunities offered than right here. Mr. Winkler's thrift undoubtedly had much to do with his attainment of his ideal. His wife also was his chief aide, but Doniphan County helped materially in giving him his start, as he will testify.

In addition to his general farming, Mr. Winkler also finds time to give a part of his services to his county. He is public spirited and it is one of the tributes of his best friend and neighbor, that no man called upon him for a favor but that it was granted. There has never been a movement that had the interest of the community at heart that he was not in the forefront to aid that movement. He has supported his party and has been in attendance at nearly all of the farmers' institutes, where his few words were eagerly listened to. In politics, while never seeking any office, he has been in the councils of the leaders of the Democratic party, and has always been a worker. Mr. William C. Winkler is a type of Doniphan County's best citizenship.

## EARLY ELECTIONS

### Highland Twenty-Two Years Ago—Troy, Iowa Point, Etc.

(By Frank A. Root.)

Topeka, December 27, 1880.

Editor Central State: I have had much pleasure recently in perusing the several issues of your paper which I chanced to see on file in the State Historical Society. Naturally enough, it called to my mind recollections of by-gone days, and it was in the winter of 1858-1859, on the old Highlander, the first paper ever printed in the town, which lasted only about two months. The first issue of the paper was duly celebrated the evening of its birth, in a manner that only those familiar with the proceedings are aware of. The proprietors of the Highlander were T. P. Herrick, J. E. Faulkner and B. A. Seaver, under the name of the "Highlander Printing Association." Mr. Herrick was editor. That was twenty-two years ago, and I have not been in the town but once since, in the summer of 1859. In the fall of 1858 Highland contained about two dozen buildings. The old brick hotel was kept by the elder Mr. Hubbard; J. H. Wildey kept a store in which was the postoffice; Aaron Baldwin ran a blacksmith shop; S. Bonesteel was a carpenter; A. J. Minier, Tom Stevenson, E. Snyder, J. P. Johnson, General Bayless and sons, were among the prominent citizens. Scott Noel was a brick mason and kept a boarding house. George Bird was a mason and plasterer. Herrick & Seaver ran a law shop, and there were quite a number of others in some kind of trade or occupation, the names of whom I have forgotten. The walls of the University were up and the roof on, but there was little or nothing done at that time with the carpenter work. I have glanced through your paper, advertisements and all, for some of the names I used to know so well in those early days. J. P. Johnson, B. A. Seaver, E. M. Hubbard, B. S. Campbell and C. E. Fox are about all I chanced to meet. I can hardly realize what a wonderful change twenty-two years has brought about. In 1858 I think I knew every man, woman and child in the place.

Highland was fearfully dull those short days and long winter nights, but regularly once a week the boys took their girls and spent the evenings around at the various neighbors. One night ten or a dozen couples went out to Rev. S. M. Irvin's; another night, Rev. H. N. Seavere's; another at Reverend Mr. Graham's; another at Mr. Campbell's; another at Mr. Spinning's, General Bayless', Scott Noel's, Mr. O'Neal's, and perhaps at some other places. I remember one night a party went to an oyster supper at the Word House, Iowa Point and "danced all night, till broad daylight, then went home with the gals in the morning."

In the fall of 1858 there were not more than a half dozen buildings in Troy, two or three between Troy and Highland, and about the same number between the latter place and Iowa Point.

Nemaha and Marshall counties were on the extreme frontier and the county seat of Brown, when I passed through it the first time in the spring of 1859, contained, all told, less than thirty buildings, only one of which was of brick. The White Cloud Chief was then running in its second volume, and there was not another paper west of there in the "northern tier."

It is pleasant to take an occasional retrospect and see what changes have taken place in the onward march of time. Kansas had about 50,000 inhabitants in the fall of 1858. There was not a foot of railroad within fifty miles of the territory, and the only mode of conveyance for several hundred miles up the Missouri River was by steamboat. Since then Kansas has built between three and four thousand miles of railroad, leads all other states in educational matters, and now has a population of over a million people.

### Elliott Irvin

Elliott Irvin, well known in Doniphan County, and now the postmaster at Coffeyville, Kan., is the grandson of a distinguished clergyman who had much to do with the early development of this section. The Rev. Samuel M. Irvin established the Presbyterian mission, about a mile east of Highland, in 1837. Mr. Elliott Irvin's father was born at the old mission, and he also will be remembered by hundreds who now are among the old settlers of the county. The present Elliott Irvin has not been here for a number of years, but is mighty popular in his new home, as is evidenced by the fact that he has been given his present position as postmaster.

Sunday night, October 14, 1894, Highland was burned.

HENRY DRAKE
Mills, Pumps, Tanks, Plumbing and Supplies
Repair Work Promptly Done
Highland Kansas

# HIGHLAND

**The Great Seat of Learning in Doniphan County Was Named by J. P. Johnson, Who Owned a Claim on Which the Site of the Present Town Was Built—First Planned in 1855, When Mr. Johnson Drove Stakes for the Townsite.**

**One of the Most Prettily Planned Towns in the State of Kansas—Surrounded by the Most Fertile Land in Doniphan County—Seat of Highland University, One of the Few Institutions of Its Class in the State—Now a Thriving Business Center.**

Highland has done more than any other town in Doniphan County to uphold and advance the intellectual dignity of the county. The town being the seat of the great Highland University is noted for the culture and refinement of its environment.

The town of Highland does not take its name from being located topographically on an elevation. It owes its name to an idea of J. P. Johnson, the man who originally planned the town, and drove the stakes which defined its confines.

It was almost a year after the Indian treaty which removed the Iowa and Sac and Fox tribes of Indians to their new reservation that the town of Highland was first thought of. The treaty was signed in 1854 and the propinquity of the Old Mission inspired Mr. Johnson to lay out a town in the neighborhood. Up to that time the Indians had as a reservation some of the best land in Doniphan County, some of it extending back to the present

J. P. Johnson

site of Wathena, where the Kickapoos held forth.

Soon after the signing of the treaty with the Indians, J. P. Johnson conceived the idea that his quarter section of land on which the nucleus of the town of Highland was laid, would make an ideal townsite for an inland city.

It took some time in which to transfer the Indians to their new reservation, but Mr. Johnson was not dilatory in his actions and staked out his claim as early as 1854.

The old Indian reservation embraced the present site of Highland and no progress could be made toward building a town until the tribes had moved. Mr. Johnson laid out the future town single-handed in 1855, and the next year Gen. John Bayless came along and united with Mr. Johnson in locating the town. General Bayless was a civil engineer, and he went over the propsed site thoroughly before any attempt was made to form a townsite company.

In 1857 General Bayless had completed a survey of the proposed town and had laid out the blocks in such an expert and systematic manner that there was little difficulty in organizing a townsite company when all the details had been arranged. That year the town company was formed, the members being J. P. Johnson, Gen. John Bayless, B. N. Seaver, O. Bailey, G. S. Rice and Rev. S. M. Irvin, for twenty years missionary to the Indians and superintendent of the Old Mission.

At the time Highland was started there was considerable talk of a railroad coming that way. Railroad promoting was at a high-water mark at the time. Every manner of route was being mapped out and promoters were as thick as flies around a sugar barrel. It was a long way to statehood for the Kansas territory, however, and no railroad came through Highland. Even when the old Atchison & Nebraska Railway project was built toward the northwest, Highland was left four miles out of the reckoning.

When the St. Joseph & Western, now the Grand Island, was built west through Leona, the engineers could not see the advisability of laying out the route direct from Troy to Highland. So as far as the railroads were concerned, Highland was marooned in its own isolation from contact with the outside world by rail. But the time came when the railroads could no longer ignore the importance of Highland, and the town now has railroad facilities through a spur, or branch, built some years ago, from Stouts station on the Grand Island Railroad.

Although primarily a frontier town, Highland from the very first assumed the contour of some of the oldest colonial cities in the East. The principal streets are shaded by the spreading branches of trees planted more than a half century ago. It is a delightful town from external appearances and the residents are exceedingly sociable to the stranger. It can never be said that a stranger in Highland received an icy greeting. The people are constituted along such lines that they devote their best efforts toward entertaining the stranger within their gates.

The first few buildings in Highland were erected by the townsite company. In the winter of 1857 there had been several residences built, and the work of construction was not rough or crude by any means. In the spring of 1858 Campbell & Bonesteel erected two substantial buildings. The first store was opened by Devine & Stevenson, with a general stock, and the second was started by J. H. Wildey, with a similar line. The first drug store was owned by A. J. Minier, and was managed by Dr. J. Leigh, for many years one of the most highly respected and popular citizens of Highland.

There was no lack of business enterprise in Highland from the time the town was first started. Three blacksmith's shops were opened by S. F. Armsbury, Al Bruner and W. P. Gore, and Edward Evans started a hardware and tin shop. The first physician in Highland was Doctor Palmer, who settled there in 1858, and did a lucrative practice, both in the town and the surrounding country. There has been, in times past, a determined dispute as to who was the first carpenter to locate in Highland. Joseph Rankin was for many years given the honor of having been the first, but his claim was disputed by Elmer Snyder, who was known to have come to the town in 1857. Both of these men were active in putting up the first buildings, and some of their work shows the trace of skillful hands to the present day.

The town government of Highland was a go-as-you-please affair until the year 1871. No records had been kept up to that time, and there is nothing authentic upon which to write any historical matter. After the election of that year, there was some semblance of official realization manifested by the city authorities. Fred J. Close, who was afterward clerk of the Doniphan County District Court, was elected mayor, and J. S. Martin was made city clerk. Mayor Close was not re-elected, but Clerk Martin was made clerk for three successive terms. The present mayor and city clerk of Highland are, respectively, Dr. W. M. Boone, Col. A. J. Thomas. Walter Gilbert James is president of Highland College.

The first postoffice established in Highland was in 1858, when the office was opened with E. M. Hubbard, as postmaster. The office was located in the hotel kept by Mr. Hubbard, and the people who wanted to receive their mail necessarily had to patronize the hotel. The Hubbard Hotel was the first brick building erected in the town, and after it was closed, it was made the headquarters of the J. P. Johnson Bank. Rev. James Campbell succeeded Mr. Hubbard as postmaster, and he maintained the office in his own home. Other successive postmasters followed the lead set by Mr. Hubbard, and kept the office in their places of business, with the exception of J. F. Shields, who was postmaster in 1875, when the office had a building of its own. The present postmaster of Highland is Arch Bruner, Miss Carrie E. Keller assistant. He was appointed by President Wilson in 1914.

The town of Highland is one of the beauty spots of Doniphan County, and likewise of Kansas. It is an ideal town in which to live. The commercial life of the place is active all the year round, and the tone of culture and refinement is most pleasing to the visitor. The fact that Highland University is located there has had as much to do in the advancement of the town as the town has had to do with making the University famous as a great educational institution.

From the first days of its history, the business interests of Highland have been of the most substantial character. When the town was but a few years old, J. P. Johnson opened a bank in the building that had been used as a hotel. At that date, in 1862, there were but two other banks in the state of Kansas, one at Leavenworth, and the Exchange Bank at Atchison. The Wildey House was opened in 1866, with D. S. Campbell as manager. The year following Mr. Campbell sold out his interest to J. H. Wildey, who conducted the hotel until 1877, when Wilson Baird leased the property and ran the business for a number of years. The large lawn with immense shade trees which surrounds the hotel is one of its most attractive features.

Two generations ago the town of Highland had a number of general stores and business places. Now it has very many more. There is not a line of merchandise to be had anywhere that may not be found among the stocks of the Highland merchants. There are mechanics galore in the town, and whenever any one desires to build a house or addition to his place of business, the work is done so promptly that the people sometimes express surprise.

Highland is the seat of the Presbyterian faith in the state of Kansas. The first church in the territory was organized by a handful of Presbyterians at the Mission, in 1842, under the direction of Father Irvin, who was missionary to the Indian tribes since their settlement in Kansas in 1837. There were seven members in the first congregation at the Mission, but the town Indians insisted on joining the church and soon there was a good-sized membership, even if the majority happened to be red skins. After the removal of the Mission, when the Indians were transferred to a more curtailed reser-


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**W. Gilbert James, President, Highland, Kan.**

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vation farther to the northwest, the Presbyterian congregation met in a frame building between Highland and the Old Mission for several years. In 1860 services were held in the University chapel where they were continuously held until the erection of the Presbyterian Church, which is one of the most attractive houses of divine worship in Highland.

In 1857 a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at a point near Highland, by Rev. Dana Fox. No attempt was made to erect a church building for several years, and services were held in private residences and school houses, until 1865, when the use of the University chapel was accorded by the Presbyterians. In 1866 a lot was purchased and some preparations made for building a church, but the project was abandoned for the time and an arrangement made with the Congregationalists whereby the latter received a loan from the Methodists, who in turn shared the the use of the church building.

In 1873 an exclusively Methodist Church, thirty-five by fifty-two feet, was erected at a cost of $3,000. Rev. William Smith was pastor, and it was largely through the efforts of himself and Rev. Dana Fox that the church was built.

The Congregational Church of Highland was organized October 5, 1865, by Rev. H. P. Robinson, with fifteen charter members. Since that time the congregation has grown with the town and at the present time the Church is in a flourishing condition and has an exceedingly large membership. The erection of the first Congregational Church building was commenced in 1866, and completed in the fall of the following year, at a cost of $4,000.

Reverend Mr. Robinson remained pastor until 1869, and after his resignation, the pulpit supply was very irregular, and no permanent pastor had charge until 1877, when Rev. H. D. Kloss was installed.

With the coming of Smithton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., to Highland, the pace was set for other fraternal organizations. Highland Lodge No. 67, I. O. O. F., was organized January 27, 1871, with the following charter members: J. H. Close, S. F. Amsbury, F. J. Close, J. Myers, B. Costello, H. Myers, F. M. Unkefer and E. B. Gatchell. The first officers of the lodge were J. H. Close, N. G.; S. F. Amsbury, V. G.; F. J. Close, P. S.; H. Myers, R. S., and J. Myers, treasurer. Meetings were first held in the Masonic hall, but the fraternity later secured headquarters of their own.

Highland City Lodge No. 2261, K. of H., was instituted July 9, 1881, with fourteen members. The officers were A. Leigh, P. D.; W. Trevett, D.; W. H. Forbes, R. This body grew rapidly in membership, and was an exceedingly popular organization.

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Elwood as it is and will be.—The town company who purchased the present site of the city of Elwood, was organized in May, 1857. Four hundred fifty-three acres were first purchased by the company, and subsequently Rose Port, a city laid off adjoining, was added by purchase. Immediately steps were taken to reduce the forest which bounded Elwood to subjection, and the streets were surveyed and lots staked out rapidly.

## Highland Entertains 6,000 Guests at Celebration

### Regular Army Drills, Chicken, Cake, Speeches and Stories in Honor of the Town's First Railway.

(By Col. Joe Rank.)

Highland, Kan., May 5, 1908.—Highland's celebration of its first railroad today was a great success, in spite of muddy roads and a cloudy sky. Only once did the sun shine, and then only for a few minutes. Six thousand is believed to be a conservative estimate of the number of visitors the town entertained. Most of the visitors came by train and were here only a few hours.

A cavalry and artillery drill by the regulars from Fort Leavenworth was held this afternoon in the pasture east of town. Military maneuvers are new to the residents of this section and Representative Anthony is being generously praised for his part in obtaining the attraction. It cost nothing, and was a big feature of the celebration. At the conclusion of the maneuvers the soldiers left for home. They camped tonight at Severance.

The speaking on the campus of Highland University resolved itself into something of a clash between the commercial interests of St. Joseph and Atchison. Both towns had sent their commercial clubs and large delegations of citizens. St. Joseph sent a band and sixteen coach loads of excursionists and furnished most of the speakers. Among the St. Joseph speakers were Mayor Clayton, Frederick T. Neudorf of the Business Men's Association; W. B. Norris, an attorney; J. Motter and Judge Muir. They lauded St. Joseph to the skies and spoke of the part they had taken in obtaining the road for Highland.

The Rev. R. F. Boyle spoke for Atchison and Kansas and took a good-natured rap at St. Joseph. Mayor Clayton and others came back with some spirited retorts, and St. Joseph had Atchison going, until ex-Governor W. J. Bailey took the stand.

"I want to say to you Missourians," said Bailey, "that if it were not for Kansas energy and enterprise the grass would be growing in your streets."

"Governor Hoch took my place once," said Bailey, referring to the executive chair, "I consented to take his place today."

Cyrus Leland was among the speakers. Mr. Bailey introduced Leland as the next governor, and there was loud applause. Politically it was a Leland crowd. Nothing else could reasonably be expected in Doniphan County. Hundreds of visitors wore Leland banners on their hats, and if there was a Stubbs man in the crowd he said nothing. Leland did not make a long speech. Speech-making is not his long suit. He spoke from the steps of the University.

"I have lived in Doniphan County more than fifty years," he said, "and finished my schooling in this old college. I was here in 1861, when there was so much war talk that we could not study."

A dinner, given by the women of Highland in a tent which seated 1,000, was a testimonial of the good living indulged in by the prosperous citizens of Highland. They mashed bushels of potatoes and cooked 200 chickens, 100 hams and several hundred pies and cakes. The food was the best an agricultural country could furnish. James Berlingett, general manager of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad, thanked the residents of Highland for the silver loving cup, given by G. J. Ratcliffe, president of the Highland Commercial Club. Mr. Berlingett said a railroad alone could not make a town, and that Highland's future would still depend largely upon the efforts of its citizens.

To a large measure the celebration resolved itself into an old settler's meeting, for Highland is one of the very oldest towns in Kansas. Many of its former citizens returned to rejoice with old neighbors over the coming of the railroad. Frank Root of Topeka, who landed in Highland in January, 1859, to become foreman of the Highlander, a weekly paper, was here; so was T. H. Martin of Atchison, who lived near Highland as a boy in 1858. L. Meeker and Stevenson Hunter, both of Hiawatha, who lived in Highland more than forty years ago, were here. John T. Wildy, who located in Highland in 1857, is still a merchant in the town. He always has lived here, excepting the four years of the Civil War, when he was a member of the Seventh Kansas cavalry. An interesting character of Highland is W. D. Noble, who is in his eighty-sixth year. He settled near the present site of Horton in 1858, and told us that he had no complaint to make about anything.

Thomas Jefferson McCreary was the oldest settler of Doniphan County at the celebration, and it is doubtful if there is an older settler in Kansas. He came here with his parents from Pennsylvania in 1844. His uncle, the Rev. S. M. Irvin had established a Presbyterian mission near Highland seven years before, and it was this mission that attracted the McCreary's. Young "Jeff," who was eleven years old when the McCreary's arrived in Kansas, drove a team hauling stone and brick for the mission building, the ruins of which are still pointed out to visitors. Later on he attended the mission school. Now, at the age of seventy-five, he is still a resident of the county and one of the most widely known breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the West. He attends nearly all the large stock sales in Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago.

When a town is without a railroad, its people imagine it would readily become a metropolis if it had one. Yet Highland, which was without a railroad fifty years, is larger than several towns in this county which always have had railroad advantages. As a matter of fact, Highland is just about as populous as any town in Doniphan County. The official census of 1900 gives the following population for the principal towns: Troy, 947; Highland, 780; White Cloud, 713; Wathena, 623. Since 1900 Wathena and Highland have grown considerably.

Highland expects big things from its railroad. "Don't be too optimistic," said a citizen of Rushville, Missouri, to an enthusiastic Highlander. "We have four big trunk lines at Rushville, and not as many people as Highland."

Highland University, which is celebrating its semi-centennial today, along with the coming of the railroad, is the outgrowth of the Indian mission established among the Sac and Fox Indians in 1837, by the Rev. S. M. Irvin. The mission was one mile east of the present site of Highland and was conducted successfully until the

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HIGHLAND KANSAS

Sac and Fox Indians were removed to a reservation further north. Then the building which was a commodious one, and constructed of brick, manufactured by Reverend Irvin and his coworkers, was utilized as a school for orphan Indian children of various tribes. This orphans' home did not survive long, and the building was abandoned. A storm two weeks ago carried away the roof and crumbled the walls.

The Reverend Mr. Irvin, or "Father" Irvin, as he was generally known, died in Highland in 1887, after having devoted fifty years of his life to religious and educational work among the Indians and whites. After the Sac and Fox Indians were moved up near the Nebraska line, the Reverend Mr. Irvin continued his work among them, but made his home in Highland and became the prime mover in the establishment of Highland University. The institution, in the fifty years of its existence, has had twenty-five presidents. Some of them held the position only a few months. The presiding officer at the present time is George E. Knepper, elected in 1905.

### Town of Beginnings in Kansas

First in a house of worship; first in an institution of learning; first in Masonry; first in printing, and first in banking, is the record of Highland. The pioneer school and bank buildings still stand in the old town.—The history of the "Firsts."

Highland, Kan., June 22, 1909.—This town may be classed as the original "first" town of Kansas. It was the home of the first church of Kansas; the first institution of learning; the first printing press, from which the first book printed in Kansas was issued; the first bank, and the first Masonic lodge.

In 1837, when all of Kansas was known as "The Great American Desert" the Iowa and Sac and Fox Indians crossed the Missouri River at Robidoux Landing, where the city of St. Joseph is. They were being transferred by the government to a new reservation, now Doniphan County, in Kansas, which was then a sea of wild grasses without a white settler, over which vast herds of buffalo roamed.

With the Indians came the missionaries, the Rev. S. M. Irvin and the Rev. A. Ballard, and their wives. The Mission, one mile east of Highland, the missionaries built of logs; the first church in all this territory, and a log house for themselves.

The first church had seven members.

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## HIGHLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

### Oldest Congregation In Doniphan County Has Now a Beautiful New House of Worship in Place of the Building Destroyed by Lightning in October, 1913—Highland Church Has Interesting History Since It Was Organized at the Old Mission With a Membership of Six in 1843.

The congregation and pastor of the Highland Presbyterian Church constitute a delighted body of people ever since the dedication of their handsome new church building on October 25, 1914, by Doctor Gregg, D. D., of St. Louis.

Rev. Louis C. Stumpf, the minister of the Highland Church, is an energetic clergyman and he lost no tme in erecting a new place of worship on the site of the building that was destroyed by lightning on the night of October 6, 1913.

The new edifice is an attractive building, as the accompanying illustration will show. Architecturally it does not very much resemble a church, but the art glass windows at once show the true significance of the building.

When the old church was so suddenly destroyed by fire, due to a lightning stroke, grief and dismay seized the hearts of those who had such a veneration for the building. But this condition did not long exist for the members of the congregation, under the encouragement of their beloved pastor, threw off the pall of sorrow and put forth their efforts to provide a new building which is better adapted to the needs of the congregation than was the old one.

On March 17, 1914, a congregational meeting was held in the auditorium of Highland College, which had been used for services since the destruction of the old church almost five months before. The following members of the building committee were quickly selected with instructions to proceed with arangements for the erection of a new church: R. B. Chandler, chairman; A. L. Wynkoop, B. G. Whittaker, B. D. Allen, M. O. Corbet and John Hunter. The finance committee consisted of Scott Thomas, chairman; R. C. Miller, Lee Sharpe, A. J. Thomas, Tobias Larson and F. S. Minier.

Chairman Chandler was given authority to proceed with the work after it had been decided to erect a flat-roofed structure and save extra expense by going ahead without any architect's plans or specifications. The understanding was that the building should not cost to exceed $10,000. The corner stone of the new church was laid with impressive exercises on August 22, 1914, by Reverend Mr. Stumpf, and Rev. T. B. Haynie of Hiawatha delivered the address.

Work on the building was pushed with vigor, so that it was completed for the dedication by October 25, 1914. The dedicatory exercises were grandly impressive and were participated in by several clergymen. Reverend Mr. Stumpf, the pastor, had specially invited Rev. Dr. Harris H. Gregg, one of the great Bible teachers and preachers of the country, and that distinguished clergyman came direct from St. Louis to assist, and delivered three interesting discourses during the day and evening. Rev. Floyd A. Bash, of the Christian Church, offered the prayer.

In a brief statement by G. J. Ratcliffe, treasurer of the church, it was shown that more money was subscribed than was necessary to pay for the building and further subscriptions were at once forthcoming for the installation of a pipe organ. Arrangements were soon made for the purchase of the organ.

The new church building is a substantial and attractve structure with beautiful art glass windows which throw a light to harmonize with the delicate interior finish. The building is 52x64 feet and almost thirty feet in height. The basement foundation is of concrete, with stucco finish, and extends over six feet above ground. The main room is 40x40 feet, with a lecture room 22x24 feet. There is also a mother's rest room, a choir room, pulpit and pastor's study. The basement is only three feet below ground level and has an abundance of light from a number of large windows. It will be used mainly for Sunday school work and church entertainments.

The First Presbyterian Church at Highland has an interesting history which goes back to October 21, 1843, when it was organized at the old mission, while that part of the country was still occupied by Indians. The original membership included just six persons, all of whom were well known during the early settlement of Kansas territory. They were Rev. William Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, Rev. S. M. Irvin and Mrs. Irvin, and Elder Francis Irvin and Mrs. Irvin.

From the date of organization, Rev. William Hamilton officiated as pastor until May 26, 1853, but from that time until 1860 the church was in a state of transition. The beginning of Highland University at Highland, Kansas, was made about 1858, and during all that time, Rev. S. M. Irvin, better known as Father Irvin, ministered to the church and was chiefly instrumental in laying the foundations of the University.

The new chapel of the University was completed by September 7, 1860, and the first communion service was held there with Rev. John D. Paxton officiating. In July, 1888, the cornerstone of a church building was laid by Rev. Dr. A. B. Irwin, and under his leadership the congregation erected a handsome frame church. This building was held in the greatest veneration by former and present residents of Highland because of the many tender associations connected with its existence. So the grief and sorrow of the people may be imagined when a ruthless stroke of lightning set fire to the church and totally destroyed it on the night of October 6, 1913. The new church dedicated last fall was erected on the site of the hallowed structure and the congregation is happy once more.

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The first American Bible was published at Cambridge, Mass., in 1653, in the Indian language, as it was unlawful to print an English version of the Scriptures in the colonies.

Highland Presbyterian Church, Dedicated October 25, 1914, By Doctor Gregg of St. Louis.

# Dr. Jonathan Leigh

## A Native of Tennessee and a Resident of Doniphan County Fifty-Nine Years, This Remarkable Man Has Just Retired From the Practice of Medicine, Which He Has Followed All the Years of His Manhood—Now Active at the Advanced Age of Ninety-Seven.

It is not given to many men to live to be ninety-seven years of age, but for one to live that long, to devote all the years of his manhood to the practice of medicine, and still be as active as most men at sixty or seventy, is remarkable indeed. Such a man is Dr. Jonathan Leigh of Highland, who recently has retired from active practice of medicine and now is enjoying that peace and quiet to which his long years of service for humanity entitle him.

Dr. Leigh was born in the state of Tennessee, near Murfreesboro, on Sept. 24, 1818. The first ten years of his life were spent in that mountain region of Tennessee near the scenes laid by Miss Mary N. Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock) in her great descriptive novel, "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain." What education the boy who was to be a great physician received there did not amount to much, but it was enough to determine him to make for himself a great career in life. The family moved to Jackson County, Missouri, that year he was ten, and for a few years they resided in the region where Kansas

Dr. Jonathan Leigh.

City was to be erected. From there they went to Holt County, Missouri. The boy was growing to manhood and was gaining something worth knowing as he grew. Finally he went to Illinois and studied medicine, afterwards returning to Missouri to practice.

The year 1856, it was on the fourth day of May of that year, saw Dr. Leigh a citizen and medical practitioner of Doniphan County. He had settled near Iowa Point, where he remained for seven years and built up a good practice among the early day residents. The next move Dr. Leigh made was to establish himself at Highland, and so well did he establish himself there he remained until 1893, a period of over thirty years. On April 6, 1893, he moved to Hiawatha, in Brown County. There for eighteen years more he led a busy life as a practitioner, devoting his mind, his heart and his God-given talents to the noble profession of healing the sick.

After so many long years in the harness the good Dr. Leigh concluded he was entitled to a little rest and recreation and three years ago retired from active practice, moved back to Highland, where his wife's people resided, and where he had endeared himself to so many of his dearest friends and associates. He is now past ninety-seven, having celebrated his birthday anniversary Sept. 24th of this year.

Dr. Leigh is a living testimonial to the truth of the idea of sane living, the proper care of one's physical and mental condition through health-sustaining food, exercise and habits of living. His mind is clear and while he is no longer actively engaged in practicing he never fails to give his fellow physicians the benefit of his counsel when sought to do so, or to advise an old patient. He is freer from bodily ills than most men who have just reached seventy, and only a few days ago when the writer visited him, he walked from his home down town. Dr. Leigh, if ever he was ill in his life, may not have "taken his own medicine," but he has certainly followed his own teachings as to how to prolong life. Such men as he are indeed benefactors of the human family, and as such we delight to do them honor.

Dr. Leigh was twice married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Brown, a popular lady, and a loving helpmeet and the mother of his five children now living.

The present Mrs. Dr. Leigh, and the second wife, was Miss Mary R. Baird, who was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 9, 1839. Their marriage occurred Feb. 10, 1859, at Highland, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. S. M. Irvin, who established the old mission east of Highland. She was educated at Chambers, Pennsylvania, in Dr. Wilson's school, which was one of the most thorough of the scholastic institutions of the United States for young women in that day. She is a woman who has endeared herself to the people of Highland and wherever her husband has practiced, since their lives were joined together. A truly noble woman and a good wife, her influence and her sympathy have gone out from her home to bless humanity.

The five children of Dr. Leigh are two sons and three daughters, all living. The sons are Abraham Leigh and Dr. Eb. Leigh of Hiawatha. The daughters: Lucinda, now Mrs. J. W. Gebhart; Delia, now Mrs. J. J. Baird; Ollie, now Mrs. C. W. Connor. The daughters are splendid examples of Kansas womanhood and are the wives of honored citizens who are making a success in life. The sons, also, are doing well and are worthy to bear the name which their father has made a household word throughout northeast Kansas.

Dr. Eb. Leigh, the youngest of the two sons, is a practicing physician and bids fair to occupy a high place in that profession which so long has been ennobled by his father. Dr. Eb. already has earned for himself a name as a skilled practitioner that causes his father to be filled with pride, and we predict for him a long and successful career.

# NELSON A. STULL

## A Writer and Teacher Who Left the Impress of His Teachings and His Splendid Christian Manhood on the People of Doniphan County—His Great Six Weeks Revival Which Resulted in the Organization of the Christian Church in Troy.

One day in the month of December, 1889, a young man fresh from college appeared in Troy and held a conference with Cyrus Leland, Jr. Doubtless there was speculation among the men of the town as to what was the young man's mission—what political office he desired—but all speculation was cleared up and the mystery of the conference explained when the young man cause it to be heralded about town that he had secured the Cy Leland hall and would begin a big revival meeting there on the following night.

The announcement of a revival meeting in Cy Leland hall was something new to Troy people. They turned out at the opening meeting until the hall overflowed with the crowd. Not only was their curiosity satisfied, but they marveled at the wonderful preaching of the college youth, his familiarity with the Bible and his power of expounding the Gospel. Night after night the crowds gathered at the hall and listened to the preaching, such as they had never heard before. Many were converted and filled with the Holy Spirit and turned out as helpers to win others.

Cy Leland furnished the heat, seats, lights and the hall, and the budding evangelist brought the Word to the people. The direct result of it was the organization of the Christian church in Troy with fifteen charter members, and an addition of one hundred members during the remainder of the six weeks of the revival.

The young enangelist, as they were pleased to call him, was the Rev. Mr. Nelson A. Stull, a native of Pennsylvania who had been born in Williamsport in that state Oct. 8, 1865. He had received a common school education in his home town and then attended Burlington College in the city of that name in Iowa, for which it was named, later attending Drake University at Des Moines, and finally completing his education at Garfield University at Wichita, Kansas.

At Wichita, the young theologian met, wooed and won a Doniphan County girl. She was Miss Della Martha Beeler, who was born in Highland Sept. 6, 1867. She grew up there, attended the Highland school and then taught two years in Atchison County. She had just finished a course in the university at Wichita when the wedding occurred at Wichita, May 16, 1888, the Rev. Mr. A. H. Hobbs performing the ceremony.

Thus it was that the young Nelson A. Stull, equipped with a fine education and with a life companion and coworker, whose culture, learning and lovely personality were both a help and an inspiration to him, was prepared for the big revival meeting in Cy Leland hall which marked the beginning of a new epoch for Troy and the beginning of his ministerial career. It is said by old citizens who heard him that his sermons were gems simply for his masterful handling of the English language; likewise for the clearness with which he presented Scriptural truths, for his spirituality and for his convincing appeals to his hearers when bidding them to come to Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Stull was the first pastor of the Christian church of Troy, which he organized in 1889. He served four years continuously, during which time he raised money and built the new church which was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1890. He had rendered a great service to Troy and her people and they appreciated everything he did. At the end of four years the Rev. Mr. Stull went abroad. He was gone a year, and upon his return, the Christian church promptly called him back to his pulpit and he preached there for two years more.

Upon finally leaving the Troy church after preaching there six years, the Rev. Mr. Stull was called to preach and teach in the Christian College at Lincoln Center, going from there to Cotner University at Bethany, Neb. As a teacher he entered into his work with much the same energy and Christian spirit that he put into his work as a minister, winning the close fellowship of his students and the esteem of the faculty and all who observed his work.

Rev. Mr. Stull's life was one of unceasing activity in the Master's cause. In his struggling days he taught school during the week and preached on Sunday, thus combining the work of preaching and teaching. He taught or filled pastorates in the following towns: Huron, Round Prairie, Highland, Troy, Leona, Lincoln Center, Salina, White Cloud, Sparks, Bendena and others. Besides the church at Troy he organized one at Leona. He also preached several years at North

Rev. Nelson A. Stull.

Bend and Hastings, Nebraska, and during this time edited the Hastings Harbinger, a weekly newspaper. He was a man of marked literary ability. He wrote for several newspapers and did most excellent college thesis work in German.

In 1904 he began a five year evangelistic campaign, reaching almost every county in the state. His latter years were spent in Flora and The Dalles, Oregon, in preaching and teaching, after which he returned to Highland, broken in health. From that time on he failed steadily until the end came, Dec. 9, 1914, as a result of Bright's disease. He suffered greatly during these last days. His funeral services were conducted from the Christian church in which he had so patiently labored. There were many touching tributes paid the deceased.

Mr. Stull's children in order of birth are as follows: Marian Mellune, Nov. 27, 1889, in Highland; Julia Elizabeth, Jan. 8, 1892, in Troy; Errett Dungan, Sept. 5, 1894, Highland; Charles Beeler, June 20, 1897, Hastings, Neb.; Martha Faythe, Nov. 18, 1905, Highland. Mr. Stull always desired to educate his children well, and the older three are now grown and doing well for themselves. Miss Marian is a teacher in Highland University; Errett is at Cambridge, Neb., as superintendent of the city schools; Elizabeth is a trained nurse at Ellsworth Hospital, St. Joseph.

Many citizens of Troy recall the splendid service rendered to their town by the Rev. Mr. Stull, and with much joy and pride do they refer to his kindly ministrations. Surely he was one of the most active young men who ever came to Troy. Deeply religious and conscientious, a faithful servant of the Lord, he, like Sam Jones, left this world better than he found it.

The New Highland Presbyterian Church, Dedicated October 25, 1914.

# Highland Christian Church

**This Institution Has Had a Remarkably Successful Existence and Has Continued to Grow Since the First Days of Its Organization—From a Modest Beginning the Church Has Expanded Until Today It Has a Membership of Three Hundred and Forty, With an Enrollment of Four Hundred and Six in the Sunday School.**

(Contributed by Rev. F. A. Bash.)

The career of the Highland Christian Church has been marked by faithful and properous activity since the first years of its existence. There have been many prominent men members of the congregation since its organization and there have also been a number of leading ministers to administer to the rapidly growing flock.

Complete records of the history of the Highland Christian Church, and of the clergymen who served the pastorate are not available, but sufficient facts have been gathered to give a general outline of the progress of the church since the days of the first preacher of the faith in Highland.

As far back as 1872 W. D. Starr is known to have preached occasionally to the Christians in Highland, and in 1874 William Gardner held a successful revival for the Christian community, using the Congregational building. Pardee Butler, S. M. Nesbit, J. H. Bosserman and a number of other leading men, laid the foundations for the future organization.

During the year 1882 the Highland Christian Church was organized under the leadership of Rev. C. H. Pierce. There were seventeen charter members in the original church body which has increased to the grand total of 340 members at the present time.

The first building for the Highland Christian congregation was dedicated October 16, 1884, with Rev. Morgan Morgans in charge. The original building was soon outgrown, as the growth of the membership was rapid and steady. In 1904 the present substantial brick structure was erected during the ministry of Rev. J. M. Morris, and it is now practically outgrown by the thriving Bible school.

The remarkable growth in the membership of the Highland Christian Church is directly traceable to the many revivals that were held under the direction of such noted evangelists as Rev. J. S. Myers, Rev. J. E. Irwin, Rev. Walter Scott Priest and Rev. Harry G. Knowles. In addition to these revival meetings, many of the regular pastors were successful evangelists, and conducted meetings with gratifying results.

The chief factor in the growing strength of the Christian Church of Highland has been the well organized and efficient Sunday school. The school was organized in October, 1887, and J. Wesley Bowers served as superintendent for the remarkably long period of twenty-two years. The first enrollment in the Sunday school was forty-five, while the enrollment today is 406. It is the plan of the pastor and congregation to soon enlarge the present church building, so that the Sunday school can be properly accommodated. Since the retirement of Superintendent Bowers, A. D. Connolly, and J. F. Stricker have served effectively as superintendents.

The Highland Christian Church is characterized by its liberal missionary spirit and maintains its own missionary in Shanghai, China, beside lending

The Highland Christian Church.

generous support to all missionary causes. It is a noteworthy fact that only three churches among the Disciples in Kansas gave more to missions last year than did the Christian Church of Highland. The Church has also a strong Christian Endeavor society, an energetic Women's Missionary society and a faithful Ladies' Aid.

Since the organization of the Highland Christian Church there have been a number of able ministers in charge following the pioneer work of Rev. W. D. Starr. Among them were the late Rev. Nelson A. Stull, Rev. J. A. McGuire, Rev. W. H. Speer, Rev. J. E. Prophater, Rev. F. S. Wright, Rev. L. S. Didnour, Rev. J. E. Holly, Rev. J. M. Morris, Rev. Hugh Lomax and Rev. F. E. Day. The present pastor is Rev. Floyd Allan Bash.

Early last September, Rev. Mr. Bash of Sheridan, Wyo., was called to minister to the spiritual needs of the Highland Christian congregation. Rev. Mr. Bash had been a successful pastor at Sheridan for four years and is an able and forceful preacher. He is a graduate of Cotner University, of Lincoln, Neb., and in 1909 was married to Miss Carrie Hubbard of that city. Three children have come to brighten the home of Rev. and Mrs. Bash, all of whom were born in Sheridan. They are Lawrence, born April 2, 1911, Wendell, September 21, 1912, and Miss Marjorie, born March 14, 1914.

The Rev. Mr. Floyd A. Bash

## Old Presbyterian Minister

**Duncan Brown, Formerly President of Highland College—Helped Raise First Endowment for the College.**

Duncan Brown, D. D., A. M. and A. B,. is one of the pioneer teachers of Highland, who was instrumental in making Highland University the great and well-known school that it is today. In 1882, he was elected a member of the faculty of the college, where he served in such a capable manner that he was ultimately rewarded in 1885 by being made president, which position he held for five years.

In 1885, when the Reverend Brown assumed the position of president of Highland College, there was urgent need for more money to carry on the work, so this energetic pedagogue and preacher got busy, and when he got busy, that meant something was going to happen, and it did—J. P. Johnson gave $10,000, and the president of the college raised the $12,000 balance. There was also a second endowment raised, and Spencer Allen did very effective work in securing the money necessary.

Duncan Brown was born at Hannibal, Mo., on June 6, 1844, on the day that George Williams held the first Y. M. C. A. meeting in the city of London. He attended the common schools, and his ecclesiastical training was received at Pardee College, Louisiana, Mo., from which place he graduated in 1868, with the degree of A. B., and at Princeton Theological College, at Princeton, N. J., where he graduated in 1871, the proud recipient of the titles of A. M. and D. D.

After graduating, he secured a position in Warsaw, Mo., as principal of the schools, where he remained for two years.

While teaching school in Warsaw, he also served a small Presbyterian congregation as minister. He had no time those days to fret over the high cost of living; he worked hard six days a week, and was glad to consecrate the seventh to the service of his Master.

On leaving Warsaw, he betook himself to Mound City, Mo., where he opened a private academy, and had very good attendance.

In 1874, on August 25, Duncan Brown was married to Mattie Y. Lewis of Clarence, Mo. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Abram Steed. Mrs. Brown was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1853. She is still living, and has throughout her life been a fit companion for her husband, and both their lives abound with good works. Of the union, five children were born, one of whom is married. The four at home are as follows: Elizabeth Lewis, who was born at Mound City, October 4, 1879; Martha Johnson, born at Highland, Kansas, Feb. 11, 1887, and the twins Lewis Duncan and Helen Bullard, born June 15, 1892, at Macon, Mo. The oldest child is Julia, now Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund, born in Palmyra, Mo., Oct. 6, 1875. They live in Santa Fe, N. M., where Mr. Asplund is chief clerk in the department of instruction, and author and publisher of the Journal.

The Reverend Mr. Brown was ordained as a minister of the gospel in April, 1862, at Pleasant Hill, Mo., and it was the same year that he went to Highland. He became interested in the work of the college at once, and was made a trustee. He is a trustee to the present day, and is very proud of the fact. The subject of this sketch was the first man to start a movement to build a new Presbyterian Church in Highland in the early '60's.

He recalls that Bruce Chandlor was the contractor for the new building. The young preacher raised $1,500, of which amount he gave $200 out of his own pocket, to wipe out the indebtedness. Before the church was erected, services had been held in the college chapel.

Reverend Brown remembers distinctly the old Mission when it was in its prime. He knew Father Irvin personally. He states that when Father Irvin came to the mission, he was a consumptive, and expected to live but a year or two. As it turned out, he lasted fifty years, and accomplished a wonderful amount of good. He attended the funeral of Father Irvin, and with Rev. A. B. Irwin, conducted the funeral services. Mr. Brown was at Highland, in 1887, at the fiftieth anniversary of the old Mission.

The Rev. Mr. Duncan Brown, although well along in years, and old enough to be taking a well-earned rest, after a long life of usefulness, preaches in St. Joseph, Mo., to the Plymouth Congregational Church, to all intents and purposes their pastor, but inasmuch as he retains his membership in the Presbyterian Church, he cannot be accepted as a Congregational minister. The church is located at Thirty-Third and Penn streets. The home of the family is at 1810 North Twenty-Second street, St. Joseph, Mo.

## The Teachers of Long, Long Ago

(By Mrs. Lyda Massey of Iowa Point.)

Where are the teachers we all used to know,
In the long, long ago, long ago?
Why they are "the people" now where ever we go,
Who taught long ago, long ago.
They built their castles, the kind that would last,
They're now retired— and in Fords they go past,
Who sowed the seed of knowledge o'er the country broadcast,
In the long, long ago, long ago.

There are some little swarthy men, a hunting schools to teach,
Just as we did, long ago.
To show in speech and action to get a job to preach,
Just as they did long ago;
Also some homely maidens—faces covered o'er with frowns,
Are wobbling round among us in their little narrow gowns,
Trying to look handsome, but they look like Barnum clowns, did
Long, long ago, long ago.

There are some of the tutors and some of the marms,
Of the long, long ago, long ago,
The one are old bachelors, the other—lost their charms,
In the long, long ago, long ago.
Who in the ranks now, were in then you know,
They're all slightly stooped, and their step is quite slow,
And their foretop, if not dyed, is white as the snow,
White as the snow, as the snow.

We can't help them now, they'll just have to go,
Just have to go, have to go.
They didn't climb the ladder very highly and so
Their chances are gone, long ago.
They'll just have to teach on—that's all that they know,
'Till with roses and lilies we follow them—slow,
Out o'er the hillside, to the old family row,
Where the weeping willow branches, bend down low.

## STRONG WOODMAN LODGE

**Rosewood Camp, No. 1426, of Highland, Was Organized in 1893 and Now Has 115 Members — Insures in Any Amount Up to $3,000—Present Oficers.**

The town of Highland takes pride in having the strongest body of Modern Woodmen of America in Doniphan County, with headquarters in that hustling little city.

Rosewood Camp, No. 1426, is now in its twenty-second year of existence and has an active membership of 115 diligent spirits in wooderaft.

The Highland camp is a substantial body of men and they take the most intelligent interest in the continued growth and future success of their organization.

It is the largest camp from a numerical standpoint in Doniphan County, and it is on a solid and safe financial basis. Insurance policies are issued in any amount up to $3,000, and all claims are promptly paid.

The present officers of Rosewood Camp are F. P. Blair, clerk; W. W. Dolly, consul; Lee Blevins, worthy advisor; Lige White, banker; Tom Lawhon, escort; Charles Scoon, watchman, and Robert McNett, sentry. Joe Bingham was recently installed as one of the managers to succeed Wesley Bowers.

The members and officers of Rosewood Camp take great delight in entertaining their friends and their social affairs are one of the charming and enterprising features of life in Highland.

# Highland, the College Town

## A Thriving Educational Community—Full of Pep and Punch From Alpha to Omega

(Contributed by Mrs. W. B. (Lola) Stanley.)

Contrary to what is usually true of college towns, Highland is a wide-awake business place, a trading place for farmers miles around, and the natives encourage home industry and home trade with all their might. The town was designed primarily for an educational center, and when the town was laid out, a site was designated for the erection of a college building; consequently one year later, in 1858, work was begun on a building for that

W. Gilbert James

purpose, which still stands, with additions and improvements, and is the Highland University of today.

The school is religious in its nature, being the oldest Presbyterian college in the state. However, it offers a full modern curriculum, and an able staff of teachers, to any young man or woman desirous of advanced education. From the first, the school grew with bounds of prosperity, and only once in its history has it ever languished, and then, like the phoenix of ancient lore, rose from the ruins with new life and new energy, better prepared for the development of young manhood and young womanhood than ever. Highland University is proud of her record and counts among her graduates many prominent men and women, of no small importance in the public eye.

In addition to the college, there is the Barnes High School, a most worthy institution, and many excellent public schools, taught by efficient teachers. The schools are well attended, and there are few delinquent scholars. A truant officer wouldn't earn his salt in this town. The youth of Highland is well educated, if nothing else. Good fellowship and co-operation of heart and hand are denoted by the numerous fraternal orders and the churches in the town.

Smithton Lodge No. 1, the first Masonic lodge organized in Kansas, is in Highland. The women have clubs of different kinds, and get together for social times and discuss their husbands and, incidentally, do a great deal of nice sewing and fancy work which turns many a pretty penny for the benefit of sweet charity at the excellent suppers and bazaars which are held from time to time. The five churches are all broad in their views and join together in having good times and winning souls for His Kingdom. Practically everybody attends church or Sunday school, and it is plain, unvarnished truth, that there is not an undesirable citizen in town.

Highland is more than a trading place and educational seat. It is a business center, and there has been established lately a first-class mule and horse market. Mule buyers have always been keen for Highland stock. There is more totaled wealth here than in any town in the county, and this has greater bearing when one considers that Doniphan County is the richest county in the state. Many retired farmers have come here to spend their old age in comfort and live on the fruits of their labor; consequently there is an aggregation of splendid residences.

The surrounding country is rich farming land, and some of the most highly improved and valuable farms of the state are contiguous to Highland.

The town was laid out in 1857, and some of the men participating therein were: J. P. Johnson, Rev. S. M. Irvin and Gen. John Bayless. Some of the first settlers were Rev. H. N. Seaver, Rev. C. Graham, E. M. Hubbard, A. J. Minier, John O'Neal, E. Snyder, carpenter; Aaron Baldwin, blacksmith; George Bird, plasterer and bricklayer, and Dr. James Myers.

The City of Highland was incorporated April 10, 1871, and F. W. Close was the first mayor. The present administration consists of Dr. W. M. Boone, mayor; and council, towit, A. L. Martin, Prof. J. A. Jones, W. F. Bauer, A. J. Thomas; city treasurer, of Highland and W. S. Robinson of of Highland and N. S. Robinson of Sparks; justices of the peace, George Winters, Highland, and B. B. Green of White Cloud; trustee Iowa Township, W. H. Noble, Highland; clerk Iowa Township, J. S. Mallows of Sparks, and treasurer Iowa Township, R. E. Mauck of White Cloud.

There is a lively weekly newspaper, edited by Tobias Larson, and it has a large circulation. Two well-heeled banks take care of the money, and it requires two garages to keep everybody's Fords going, not to mention the numerous automobiles owned by the comfort-loving class. Arch Bruner is the postmaster and W. H. Hargis the station agent. The last named has been in the employ of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad for twenty years. A branch of the Grand Island runs up from Stouts Station on the main line. There was no railroad until this spur was built in 1907.

Rev. Louis P. Stumpf

### Rev. Louis P. Stumpf

The Rev. Louis P. Stumpf, minister of the Highland Presbyterian Church, is a clergyman endowed with many fine traits of character. He is an indefatigable worker in his sacred calling and a personage who is highly esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. He was married to Miss Alice Jane Renfeldt, at St. Louis, on October 12, 1905. Mrs. Stumpf is a member of a family long prominent in St. Louis Presbyterian circles and is a lady of many noble and kindly qualities of heart and mind. The Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Stumpf have one son, Paul Louis, who was born March 28, 1907.

### President W. Gilbert James of Highland College

Highland College as a college is all that could be wished for, but, like everything else, it excels in some particular branches, and we feel safe in saying that its department of public speaking is an innovation in college training that will prove a huge success. The course includes fundamentals for good reading and speaking, lectures, principles of argument and oratory, and special attention is given students preparing for the ministry to receive instruction in Bible and hymn reading.

The professor in charge of this department is W. Gilbert James, A. M., and it is being demonstrated that under his ability, training and experience, the development of a strong department is assured.

Mr. James is a native of Illinois, and his education was received from the schools of that state. In 1898 he entered Hedding College, where for four years he pursued the classical course, and in the meantime completed a course in public speaking. In the fall of 1903 he entered Illinois Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in June of the same year, with the degree of bachelor of arts. His advanced work in oratory was done under Dr. R. L. Cunnock of Northwestern University, from which he graduated with the class of 1904. The summer of that year he was elected director of the school of oratory in Upper Iowa University, resigning that position in 1906 to take post-graduate work in Northwestern University. After completing post-graduate work, he was chosen professor of oratory and English in the University of Omaha. This position he held for two years. In December of the year 1909, he was called to take the work of English and public speaking in Highland College.

At the commencement following his election to the faculty of Highland College, the trustees saw fit to bestow upon him the degree of master of arts. There are quite a few initials following Professor James' name, denoting the high place he has attained in the world of letters, including A. B., A. M. and Ph. D.

Professor James was made acting president of Highland College January 1, 1914.

## OWNS NORTHWEST CORNER OF COUNTY

### William Ogden Lives on the Quarter Section of Land That Was Part of Ti-an-kan-ha's Original Allotment.

It is safe to state that a small minority of the people of Doniphan County today are cognizant of the fact that there are 1,200 acres of Indian lands within the confines of the county.

The quarter section owned by William Ogden at the extreme northwest corner of the county formerly belonged to Ti-an-kan-ha, one of the best known of the braves who had been given land by the government in the early days.

This 160 acres was bought from the Indians by Mr. Ogden, who has transformed it into a fine farm. It was part of the original allotment to the Iowa Indians and was sold to the present owner with the consent of the government.

The remainder of the Iowa Indian lands is located in Brown County, Kansas, and Richardson County, Nebraska. There is an iron post on Mr. Ogden's place at the northwest border of the county marking the state line between Kansas and Nebraska. The lettering is plain and may be seen by anybody passing that way.

Arch Bruner

## THE HIGHLAND POSTOFFICE

The postoffice is a splendid index or barometer as to the business activities in any community. We consider that in a little city of less than a thousand, that postal receipts in excess of $3,000 is positive proof of a busy, prosperous community.

There is but one rural route operating from this point.

Mr. Arch E. Bruner, the present postmaster, received his appointment in May, 1914, and took charge on the 24th of the same month. He has proven a thoroughly able, courteous official, and his services are highly satisfactory in every respect.

He is ably assisted in the conduct of the office by Miss Carrie E. Keller, whose photograph, as well as that of the popular Mr. Bruner, appears in this issue.

Carrie E. Keller

# Highland University

(By Prof. J. R. Gibbins.)

The panic of 1837 was only in the money market. The religious zeal of Christ's followers never suffers a panic. Ever since His presence here on earth men have followed His teachings. They have suffered privation, hardship, fire, famine, pestilence, heathendom, death, to spread His Word. They have crossed the Alps, the Pyrinees, the Balkans, the Himalayas, the Tiber, the Rubicon, the Rhine, the Rhone, the Danube, the Tigris and Euphrates, the Ganges, and the Yantsekiang of the Old World to do His will. They have faced the chill of the Arctics, the fevers of the Tropics, have traversed the seas, climbed the mountains, and spanned the continents of the New World for His sake.

It was this zeal that inspired Father Juan DePadilla to follow Coronado and his thirty Spanish horsemen into the then unnamed Kansas, heart of this continent in 1541 and to again return almost unaccompanied to tell the old, old story of Jesus and His love to the untutored savage, to face their tomahawks and arrows, to suffer death at their hands, as he did that year.

No less zeal caused Father Samuel Irvin to leave a good home in civilized Pennsylvania to come to the then unnamed Kansas. He came facing the same deadly tomahawks, and piercing arrows of the same Sioux tribes that had assailed his predecessor and worker for Christ, Padilla.

In the same eventful year above mentioned, that of 1837, did the Reverend Mr. Irvin come to Kansas and make the rude beginnings of Iowa mission among the Iowa, Sac and Fox tribes of Indians. Withing eight years he had created such an interest among the tribes that the Presbyterian board of home missions aided him materially in putting up a most commodious brick building for school and religious purposes. Here he labored for nine more years or until President Pierce signed the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska bill which named and threw open to settlement the great territory of Kansas. This took place on May 30, 1854. Then the white settlers came and the Indians were confined to very narrow boundaries. Soon Father Irvin found his usefulness in this line had ended in that place and he threw his energies with his white brethren to aid them to found a school which would teach Christ and Him crucified along with a good English education. He was aided by J. P. Johnson, mention of whom may be found many times in this magazine, by General John Bayless, a very enterprising and influential leader of men, and by many others.

These gentlemen formed with others a town site company, chose as a site a place a little south and two miles west of the mission, surveyed the same and named the embryo town, Highland. It was so named from the fact that it was located on high land. An ample campus was marked off and in May, 1857, a school was opened for the first time in a log cabin by Prof. Wm. McGookin. As the school increased in numbers, it was found that the cabin was too small, consequently a larger and more suitable building was erected by the energies of Rev. Mr. Irvin and others, who took a deep interest in the enterprise.

A charter for Highland University was procured from the territorial legislature of 1857-1858, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Curtis Graham, one of the representatives of Doniphan County. The first trustees for the new school were James Campbell, Walter Lowrie, Curtis Graham, C. Van Rensalaer, S. M. Irvin, John Bayless and C. M. Hubbard.

An assembly of people with appropriate ceremonies laid a cornerstone for the new building for the school on May 11, 1858. At this meeting, the Rev. Mr. Gary Hickman delivered a fine oration, Hon. B. A. Seaver read a paper giving the history of the town and school, Gen. Bayless acted as president, and Thomas J. Key as secretary of the proceedings, Hon. J. P. Johnson first called the meeting to order, and Rev. Mr. S. M. Irvin made the first introductory speech, introduced the speaker of the day and was appointed by the people present to deposit the sheet lead box containing a Bible, the charter, circulars issued by the board, a copy of the Iowa Point Enquirer and Mr. Seaver's paper, a copy of which he had just read to them, in the cornerstone of the university building.

The following paragraph is taken from Mr. Seaver's paper: "As it has become an axiom in the history of our country, that military posts grow up into large and important commercial points, so may we not have an example in this case, that a mission, established by benevolent men, for the propagation of civilization and Christianity, among a savage people, shall never lose its influence, but remain a nucleus around which will gather all the elements of educational enterprise and become an active agent for spreading a high hearted and noble refinement among the pioneers of the Far West."

The following is taken from the remarks made by Rev. Mr. Irvin: "I think there is no reason why the people here should not rejoice over the laying of the foundation of a university. Twenty-one years since, I saw a war party of Indians, painted and equipped for warfare, passing over this very spot, shouting and rejoicing, returning from a successful battle against their enemies, with scalps, heads and human limbs dangling on poles! What a strange and wonderful sight! Now how changed the scene—the savage civilized, and attending the celebration today. We have assembled to lay the cornerstone of a large university, the first in the territory of Kansas. I see no reason why a Harvard or Yale college should not be built here. Kansas is now in its infancy, feeble and helpless, yet the object of dispute between two powerful contending political parties. In her infancy she could have but little to say in the great controversy, but the time is not far distant when her voice and influence will be heard and felt in the halls of legislation and the world. Kansas, with her neighboring states and territories, has a mighty work to do in strengthening and holding together this mighty republic. Could we with one foot upon the mountains of the East and one

## HIGHLAND COLLEGE CORNERSTONE LAYING

### A Memorable Event of Fifty-Seven Years Ago Recalled By Old Pioneers.

The cornerstone of Highland College was laid Tuesday, May 11, 1858, the Reverend Mr. Fackler of St. Joseph delivering the address of the occasion before a great crowd, and it was a memorable occasion. The day was propitious. The morning dawned bright and clear. And early that day lights winked in scores of one-roomed pioneer homes. Long before the stars had paled on many farms men moved about the buildings, ghostly in the dim star light, doing up the "chores," so as to get an early start to Highland. Breakfasts were eaten hurriedly. Dobbin was hitched up to the lumber wagon while the eastern sky was beginning to grey. By eight o'clock, the winding rough roads were lined with teams of the families who were on their way to see the great event of the year.

These were ambitious people, and many of them foresaw that the prospective college would give their sons and daughters and coming generations the opportunity for the education for which they had yearned, but which circumstances had denied to them. They were a sociable lot. One family would catch up with another, and remarks about crops, weather and exchange of names, with invitations of "Be sure and ride over to see us soon," would follow.

By noon the ground in front of the campus sight was crowded with people and teams. The settlers ate their luncheon and gossiped or strolled around looking at the college foundation stones.

A little after two o'clock in the afternoon in the presence of the trustees and other college officials, the Reverend Mr. Fackler of St. Joseph, began to speak. He told of the struggles in the past to found the school and of his hopes for its future and for the future of the new territory.

Then a few directions were given. Pulleys creaked until a certain stone rested on its bed of cement and mortar. Amid the impressive silence of hundreds, the cornerstone of Highland College was laid.

Burton Holland, John Shafer, Orville Walton, Clarence Corbet, Byron Peabody, Hugh Colhour, Horace Rau, George Gilmore, William Peabody, Robert Chandler, Walden Hastings, James Marcell, Paul Griffis, Roy Noll, Lawrence Hastings, Myron Scharpe, Louise Hastings, Miss Bertha Plumb, Miss Bessie Rankin, Miss Fanny Brown, Miss Merna Noble, Miss Marian Stull, Prof. Ekbldt, Prof. J. R. Gibbins, Prof. J. A. Jones, Prof. W. Gilbert James, Frank Chandler, Merrill Benfer, Harry Marston, Maurice Bingham, Paul Walton, Ward Gilmore, Cornelius Vkena, Esther Weidinsaul, Cora Denkinger, John Collins, Beller Stull, Homer Parker, Richard Chandler, Erret Stull, Harry Bingman, Ena Blevins, Maggie Blevins, Nina Colhour, Ruth Dolly, Beulah French, Helen Naugle, Myrtle Dittemore, Iva Gibbins, Gladys Bingman, Hazel Noll, Violet Moore, Maymie Rankin, Mary Corbet, Irene Weidensaul, Beulah Ptomey, Prof. Marston, Martha Wynkoop, Barbara Bottiger, Alice Hill, Cleo King, Katherine Hammell, Pearl Lively, Elizabeth Chandler, Marjorie Prewitt, Florence Marcell, Grace Streator, Dorothy Boone, Eloise Marcell, Marjorie Boone, Alberta Wynkoop, Anna Dittemore, Mary Noble, Ethel Jenkins, Louise Rankin, Irene Bishop, Elsie Schwindt, Mamie Meers, Grace Walters, Mae Heikes.

## THE MARRYING JUDGE

### Might Have Been President.

Morgan S. Mauck was born 'way back in Virginia, in 1839, nineteen years before he came to Kansas, which was in September, 1858. Virginia has a way of making presidents of her favorite sons, and Mr. Mauck lost out by leaving in his youth, but he has been probate judge of Doniphan County, which, perhaps, is better and carries more distinction. During his four-year tenure of office. Mr. Mauck became famous for making one's out of two's; that is, in plain Jayhawker lingo he issued more than 650 marriage licenses, of which number he performed over one-half of the ceremonies. The subject of this sketch lives at White Cloud in the same home which he purchased fifty years ago. He has three daughters and one son, as follows: Irene (Mrs. Bert Pugsley), Gussia (Mrs. W. S. Jones), Bertha Mauck, and Ralph E. Mauck. Mr. Mauck went out of office January 11, 1915, after a very successful term, and was succeeded by Edwin Brown.

George A. Cutler was a pioneer physician who located in Doniphan Jan. 7, 1857.

# A Noted Educator

## EARLY EXPERIENCES OF THOS. H. DINSMORE

### Mr. Dinsmore Came to Kansas in His Boyhood—A Brother of Dr. R. S. Dinsmore of Troy.

On a bright May morning in 1855 I opened my eyes in th ecabin of a missionary in Iowa, to behold the kindly face of a minister looking down upon the form of one who was to become his namesake, and doubtless wondering whether the new-born infant would be worth the rearing. After spending the first five years of my life in that good state, I was taken away from the same, without my wishes being consulted in the matter, since the good father decided to remove to Missouri and locate at a point not far from Hannibal, where he soon built up a large and prosperous school, but upon the breaking out of the Civil War, more than sixty young men left at practically the same time to join the Southern army. Within a short time it became necessary for him to move to a more congenial place, because, on account of his pronounced views in favor of the freedom of the slaves, it was unsafe for him to remain in that portion of the state, and the family then moved to St. Francisville, Mo., about fifteen miles from Keokuk, Iowa, where my father renewed his ministerial work, and again established a seminary of high order, which he conducted until the close of the war, when, on account of failure of health, he was advised to spend a few years upon a farm. Having decided to do so, he leased an attractive farm near Athens, Mo., a distance of some fifteen miles from where we were then living, and there for a few years, during the formative stage of childhood, I enjoyed myself to the utmost. We represented a family of seven children, including four brothers and three sisters. The work on the farm was arduous, and we were busy from morning until night, but the exercise was productive of good health not only to the children, but especially to the father who, after three years' work in the open air, was ready to return to his literary pursuits.

#### The Trip to Kansas.

In my fifteenth year, my father having accepted an invitation to take the department of mathematics in Highland University, located in the village of Highland, Doniphan County, decided to dispose of all machinery and equipment used in farming, and moved to Kansas in order to educate his growing family. While the sale of the stock was in progress, it occurred to me that it would be a good plan to reserve a pony, in which I was interested, and take it with us, and I requested my father to withdraw it from sale. He replied somewhat as follows: "I would like to do so, but the family will go upon the cars, and there will be no way of sending the pony out to Kansas, and we must, therefore, dispose of it now." I then suggested that if he would withdraw it from sale, I would go alone to the new state and ride the pony to that place while the rest of the family could go upon the cars. The proposition was submitted immediately to my mother, a woman of rare judgment combined with a lovable disposition. Upon hearing my request she at once stated that if I thought I could make the trip alone, covering a distance of nearly 400 miles, she would be perfectly willing to trust me to do so. It then devolved upon me to make good, and at my repeated request the pony was reserved from sale, and with the exception of a dog, everything else was either sold, given away or packed for removal to the new home. The day following the members of the family, with the exception of my two older brothers, who had previously gone to Highland to attend the University, took the train for Kansas, and left me standing upon the platform, feeling a bit lonely, and wondering how in the world I might hope to make my way to the new home, since I had never been further from home than to Alexandria, Mo., twenty-five miles distant, where I had gone once to take to the market a load of grain. Upon inquiry as to the most desirable route for my Western trip, I learned that the roads crossing northern Missouri were very poor, and that it was unsafe in many sections for grown men to attempt to travel that way, and doubly so for a half-grown lad. Having secured a pocket map of Iowa, I decided to go first to the county seat of Van Buren County, and then travel almost due westward across the entire state, from one county seat to another through the southern tier of counties, after which I would then ride across the northwestern part of Missouri on my way to Kansas.

My trip was undertaken during the latter part of September, a most delightful season of the year, as I now recall. My equipment consisted of the simplest garments that could be considered. It is possible that I took with me an overcoat, but I have no remembrance of it, or of anything more than the fewest toilet articles that a boy can be induced to use. I had neither rubber coat nor storm-protecting garment, but fortunately the weather was pleasant during most of the trip and I got on very nicely.

Prof. Thomas H. Dinsmore.

It was my hope as I entered upon my long trip, that I might fall in with some caravan where there would be a group of youngsters of my own age, but no moving trains appeared to be going that way at that time, and I started alone. My only companion, aside from my pony, was a dog which we had raised and was then pretty well along in years. It was neither birddog nor setter, but just simply a common dog, whose chief value consisted in the fact that it seemed to have the deepest affection for me and was ready to share all the experiences that might be in store for us. The first day's journey was a pleasant and successful one in every respect, for I passed through a country that was well settled, where the roads were good and an abundance of grain on every side gave to it a natural homelike appearance. At the close of the day I stopped at a small farmhouse, and upon asking for shelter for the night was received cordially, and everything that could be desired was provided for both the lad and the beasts. Upon the following morning, when I offered payment for our night's lodging, the good farm folk refused to accept a cent, and sent me on my way with best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.

As we started out upon the second morning, we represented a footsore and backsore group, for the pony, which had not been accustomed to long journeys, was somewhat stiff-legged, and I then realized, as never before, that the saddle which I used had been constructed more for durability than for comfort, and I wondered how I could endure it for nearly two weeks to come. The poor old dog suffered more than any of us, for his feet were sort and the constant traveling over the hard, dry roads, wore them off so that he could scarcely walk. As I started from the farmhouse, the dog remained behind, howling as he saw me ride away. When I whistled for him to come, with many a whine, he ran limping on, then passed me and laid down upon the ground, licking his sore feet until I should come up with him, after which he remained in his position until I was far in advance, and then, with renewed whines, he repeated the same course all day long. At the end of two or three days, however, we became hardened to the road and jogged on in comparative comfort to all.

At that time the southern part of Iowa represented a beautiful rolling plain, the cultivation of which had scarcely begun, and in many cases I traveled along but faintly outlined roads for distances of from twenty to forty miles, with scarcely a house in sight and often without meeting with a soul.

About the fourth day of our trip, after having completed a distance of nearly forty miles, I found myself with nothing in sight, save a rolling, treeless plain. The setting sun was followed by darkness so intense that it was almost impossible to see the road, and we traveled on, hour after hour, until about midnight a faint light in the distance revealed the location of a new settler who very kindly allowed us to spend the remainder of the night with him and his people. The following day we reached a sluggish river about noon, and my pony, which was extremely thirsty, rushed frantically down to the water, and while taking a drink, sank into a quicksand formation which threatened both its life and mine. After many a struggle and flounder, we succeeded in reaching solid ground and continued our westward way.

The entire journey was to me a source of deepest interest. I was then at an age when all nature represented a new world to me, but it would have been extremely interesting if I could have had as a companion someone of mature years who might have called my attention to the topography of the country and suggested desirable points where future cities would rise, or to the beautiful valleys through which railway trains would pass in the future, and where rich and prosperous civilization would soon change the face of the country.

I finally reached Bedford, the county seat of Taylor County, Iowa, and from there turned southwestward and traveled a distance of 100 miles through northwestern Missouri across Nodawway and Andrew counties, until, after traveling through a dense forest for many miles, I reached the banks of the Missouri River, opposite the hamlet of Iowa Point. After shouting vigorously a number of times, I attracted the attention of an individual on the Kansas shore, who operated a small ferry. He came across and transferred the three of us over to Kansas soil. The journey, though very interesting, had been made alone for the greater part, and at the end of the trip of nearly two weeks, it seemed good to me to think that I was nearing the place where I could rejoin the family and enjoy the pleasures of home. It was a ride of about five miles from Iowa Point to Highland, and I examined every part of the way with keenest interest and anticipation. It was my good fortune to have as a companion during that part of the way, a kindly hearted old gentleman, whom I afterward learned was Major Vanderslice, a former Indian agent, who traveled with me until we reached the top of a hill, and then, looking westward, said to me: "There, my boy, is Highland, your new home," and as I looked at the village containing a few hundred people, it was to me more beautiful than any place I had ever seen. Just as the sun was setting, I arrived in the town and found the members of my family awaiting my arrival with special interest, since they had heard nothing from me for ten days.

A surprising feature of that long and lonely journey was that comparatively few seemed to be surprised at it. It was simply a case of a Western lad carrying out his chosen plan, as hundreds of others were doing at all times, the results of which tended toward self-reliance and calm confidence in times of trial that has proved helpful through all the experiences of life.

#### Life in Highland During Early '70's.

The town of Highland was located, as its name implies, upon an elevation, and at the time of my arrival in Kansas, gave promise of becoming a large and prosperous place. The population consisted of something like 500 people, not including the students, but at that time the so-called University was filled with students and was attracting widespread attention. The principal teachers, including my honored father, the Rev. Thos. H. Dinsmore, D. D., who had the department of mathematics, were Rev. John A. McAfee, who

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later left the institution to found Park College at Parkville, Mo., who occupied the chair of Greek; Wm. T. Gage, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and one of the best teachers I ever had, filled the chair of Latin, and the three named, together with half a dozen others, most of whom were just beginning their work as teachers, constituted the faculty.

The educational work of that early day was painstaking and thorough on the part of the teachers, while the students as a rule represented a body of young people who were impressed with the determination to prepare carefully for work in after life, and, by the way, the town of Highland may well take modest pride in the many men of highest standing and usefulness who have gone out from its Missionary College.

Among the promising boys of my day were the five sons of Dr. John A. McAfee, three of whom now occupy positions of presidents of institutions of learning, and the two others are engaged in equally important work. My two older brothers, after completing their college work, devoted their lives to law and medicine, and have been successful in their chosen careers, while a younger brother generously gave up the hope of an education in order to help support the family.

Fred T. Gates, a son of a good Baptist minister, lived upon a farm about two miles from the village, and walked in daily, while attending the school, which later he left for a life of usefulness in the East, and for more than twenty-five years has devoted all of his time in advising John D. Rockefeller how to give away his untold millions. The conscientious devotion of young Gates' efforts along this line of benevolence has resulted in enabling him to wield a widespread influence, and the making of a name for himself which is known throughout the land.

In the line of sports, Fred J. Close, who had recently returned from the war, with the loss of his left arm, was the pitcher of the college baseball team. In those days none of the players wore gloves, but all caught with bare hands. Fred had the strongest arm, and pitched the swiftest ball that I have ever seen, and the college team seemed to me then, and in memory even now, as good as any of the professional teams of today. Fred has retained a close association with the State of Kansas, and now occupies the honorable position of president of the board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Among the other young men of that day may be named John Wilson, who devoted his life to the ministry, and later was honored by being elected moderator of the Synod of Kansas. Chas. W. Peyton of Virginia, who entered the ministry also, and has for nearly forty years proved his worth by a life of unselfish devotion to the cause of missions, chiefly in the South. Elwood W. Lewis, a graduate of the class of '75, studied medicine and for several years was recognized in Doniphan County as one of its leading physicians, and is now equally successful on the Pacific Coast. Peter McMillen and Edwin M. Murphy, members of the class of '77, entered the ministry and have been preaching constantly since 1880; the former in the East, where he is now pastor of a large Presbyterian church in New Jersey, and the latter in the West, where, for more than a generation, his influence has been wide-spread in behalf of home missions. In my own class, that of '76, there were but three of us—Oscar S. Long, whose father was one of the wealthy men of the county and a man of high character, and Miss Lizzie Young, a most faithful student, who, by her high record in the class, kept the remaining two of us hard at work in order to receive honorable mention. On account of the limited number, our class honors went begging upon graduation day, for we had scarcely sufficient persons to provide for the necessary positions of salutatorian, class orator and valedictorian. We were graduated with the best wishes of hundreds, and then entered upon our life work, which has continued with ceaseless activity.

Among the many advantages which the trustees of Highland University held out to her settlers and students who might be interested in educational affairs was the fact that the town was located in an unusually healthful section which was true, and that it was especially favored morally because it was sufficiently removed from all railroads as to be free from their pernicious influence. The village was favored in this respect, so its guardians thought, for more than a generation, but when finally a branch line was constructed from the Grand Island to the town, a change of both heart and mind took place among all of the people, for with better transportation facilities the town took on a new growth of life.

I have been permitted to travel somewhat extensively throughout our country, and after careful consideration of the advantages offered by the climate, fertility of the soil and the high character of people, it affords me special pleasure to recall the fact that there is no part of our land that can compare with that section included within a radius of fifty miles from Troy, the county seat of Doniphan County.

### Hunting in Doniphan County.

Our chief recreation during my boyhood days in Highland consisted of hunting, which was a necessity, as well as pleasure. Nearly all of the people in those early days were poor, and the ministers and teachers especially so, since the salaries for both preaching and teaching, which were small in the first place, were paid about equally in promises and money, the latter in small amounts covering long periods. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary for us to depend upon wild game to a great extent for meat for the family. Fortunately, this was quite plentiful for several years and consisted of wild geese and ducks during the migrating season, prairie chicken, quail and rabbits during the winter months, and occasionally lots of turkeys were found on the bluffs of the Missouri River. With my older brother, Robert, who was stronger than I, and somewhat more successful in taking the birds on the wing, I tramped over almost every part of Doniphan County within a radius of ten miles of Highland. It was our invariable rule to try to earn enough small change during the week to purchase a supply of ammunition for Saturday which we devoted to a long hunt. We usually started out before daylight in order to reach points in the country from two to three miles away where the wild geese were accustomed to feed. They left the sandbars on the Missouri River between daylight and sunrise and in many cases appeared in flocks of hundreds. When we were successful in knocking over from one to three, we would spend the remainder of the morning hunting quail and chicken and return home toward the middle of the day, but in many cases we tramped from Highland to Wolf River, passing near Leona, and hunting as we traveled, then carrying quails, chickens and other game we hunted wild ducks on the river, which at that time was a stream from thirty to forty yards wide in many places. The ducks were fairly plentiful in that locality. We hunted on the stream from near Leona to about two miles below Severance, and then returned to Highland across the country almost where the branch line of railway now extends from Stout to that place. The day's outing included a tramp of from twenty to twenty-five miles, and we usually returned home about dark, or later, with a supply of game sufficient to meet the wants of the family for three or four days. In many cases we were able to sell some of our game for sufficient money to provide powder and shot for the next trip, and this was always a source of special satisfaction. Our scale of prices approximated as follows: Quails 5c, fat, juicy prairie chickens 15c apiece or two for a quarter, rabbits from 5c to 10c apiece, ducks 15c, plump, fat geese from 20c to 25c each. When we consider that in the city we now pay many times the price quoted, and are then compelled to eat game that has to a great extent lost its flavor, it makes the mouth water to think of the abundance of appetizing food that we had in those days of long ago.

### The Price of Land.

The scale of the price of game just quoted serves as a fair basis for estimating the value of land and many forms of animal life used upon the farm. I recall that upon one occasion when we were hunting on a tract of unimproved land about two and one-half miles northwest of Highland, someone raised the question as to its value, and when we referred the matter to a farmer whom we met, he said: "Well, this quarter section is now held at $3.00 an acre, but the improved land all around here is worth from $8.00 to $10.00 an acre." There were many chances in those days to lay the foundations for fortunes through the purchase of the richest farming land in the world, but unfortunately very few had sufficient funds or credit to secure even a few acres.

### My Experience in Teaching.

While in the preparatory department at Highland, whatever amount of funds that I may have been able to accumulate through work during vacation gave out entirely, and although I was young and inexperienced, I decided to try to secure a school. The best opening was that known as the Colored School in Highland, which was taught as a rule by young ladies who were living in town and, therefore, could accept the position at a nominal salary of $25 per month and save almost all of the money. By a stroke of good fortune, my application for the place was accepted, perhaps it was because the young ladies, during that particular season when I wanted the place, were more interested upon other things than teaching. Be that as it may, I taught the school through one term of three months, during the early spring, and found the pupils not only eager to learn, but very responsive to all efforts put forth toward teaching them. There was no trouble whatever with the discipline, and I have always looked back to that experience with feelings of special pleasure. A year or two later I was again so reduced financially that it became necessary to seek another school, and this time I turned to the district about two miles southwest of Highland, where the original "red school house" was located. It was a good district, and the school was sought for by many persons. When I made my application, the reply was somewhat as follows: "We think that we would like to have you as a teacher this year, but Miss Rebecca B. Kiner taught our school last year and gave such uniform satisfaction that we will not consider anyone else, so long as she may wish to retain the place. It was a worthy tribute to one of my classmates in college who, by her studious energy and unusual thoughtfulness, won the respect and confidence of all who knew her, and showed in her life that she would become a teacher of the rarest merit. And her continued work in this line in Doniphan and Brown counties for a period of forty years, has won for her the love and respect of thousands of young people

Turning away, somewhat reluctantly, from the "little red school house," I went next to see the directors of the Winona school, which is about two and a half miles west of Highland. Although the people in that district represented a high type of farmers, there were at that time several young men, from twenty to twenty-five years of age, that were exceedingly troublesome and a year before had turned the teacher out and caused the breaking up of the school. Upon making my application, the directors hesitated for a time about granting it, on account of my youth and the fact that I was an undersized lad of apparently not more than seventeen years of age, although a year older. On account of the fact that I had no horse and could not afford to pay my board in the country, I walked to and from the school during the entire winter months, and upon many occasions the mud and snow were so deep that more than once overshoes were left behind as mementoes that my successors possibly looked upon with special interest. Although I began my work in the Winona school with fear and trembling, there were a few months during the early fall, when the students were made up mostly of younger persons who gave me no trouble whatever, and when the older boys came tramping in, about the 1st of December, the feeling in favor of courtesy and discipline, good work and mutual respect between the teacher and the members of the school had become so well established that the young men took hold readily and assisted me in making the work for the winter so successful that an invitation was given at the close of the year to continue for another season. I was, however, unable to do so, since I desired to return to college and complete my course of study.

After my graduation I was invited to become one of the assistant teachers in the college, and accepted at a salary of $600 per year. Of this amount less than one-half was paid during the year, and the second year, even less than the first, but I continued my work there until toward the close of the third year when, on account of a vacancy in the principalship of the High School at Troy, I resigned my position in the University at Highland and took charge of the Troy school for the remainder of that year.

At the end of that terms work I received an unexpected invitation to the department of applied sciences in an institution in Pennsylvania, where I spent several very busy years, and then returned again to Kansas to take the department of physics and chemistry of the State Normal School in Emporia, and there I spent twelve of the happiest years of my life. The institution was attended by about 2,000 students annually, all noted for their hunger for knowledge and greatest zeal in pursuing their studies. The friendships there formed between the members of the faculty and the great body of students will remain so long as life shall last.


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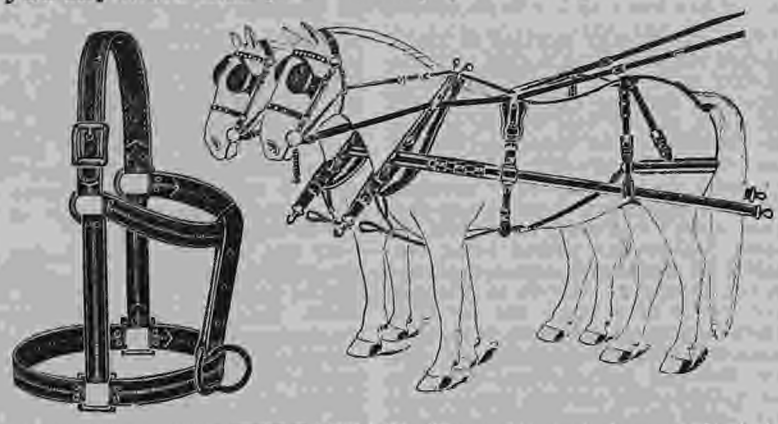

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# Highland Methodist Episcopal Church

(By Hugh Robert Orr, Pastor.)

More than forty years ago, among the early pioneers of Kansas, came the Rev. Dana Fox, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a native of York state. Together with his family he began a pastorate as the first Methodist preacher in Highland. It was all pioneer work. No church building had yet been erected by the several Methodist families residing in the community. Rev. Fox organized the church and after a year or more of zealous and beneficent labor gathering the people for religious services in the early school houses and homes, the first Methodist Church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1871. This first and successful pastorate was suddenly broken, however, when the faithful pioneer leader was called from all earthly service. His body lies in the Highland cemetery and a beautiful monument over his grave reminds the few who still survive that early day, of the man who, with others of his noble type, gave himself humbly to the glorious task of laying the foundations for a Christian civilization in Kansas.

Highland Methodist Episcopal Church.

Since that day the church has continued its work of human uplift for the Kingdom without cessation. The following names appear on the roll of pastors who have served the church: Fox, Shackleford, Corkle, Treseis, Gates, Tolman, McCurdy, Gano, Jones, Clark, Peddleford, Scott, Whitney, Perry, Eels, Ryan, Geyer, Templeton, Clawson, Orr, the latter having been pastor of the church since 1913. Among the earliest members who still reside in Highland are Mr. and Mrs. Allen Keller, Mrs. Ralls, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marston, Mrs. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. Overlander and Mrs. Holland. Others, deceased, are Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Kitzmiller, and Mr. J. B. Holland.

In 1901 the first church building was lost by fire, having caught the blaze from a burning restaurant near by. The loss was complete. But the people had the vision and courage for larger things and, recovering themselves immediately from the misfortune, they went to work on the new church proposition and the following year dedicated the present building Dec. 7, 1902, the new church being a great improvement over the old one.

In the earlier days the church was on a circuit charge with other points, but for the last several years it has constituted a station charge, standing by its own strength. At present it is at the highest point of efficiency in its history, both in point of material equipment and support and also in its development and training for Christian service through its various departments.

The members of the present quarterly conference are: Rev. C. T. Durborraw, Dist. Supt.; Rev. Hugh R. Orr, pastor; C. C. Webb, W. C. Heikes, W. S. Keller, C. H. Marston, W. W. Dolly, J. C. Maurer, W. K. Stout, A. D. Buckley, trustees and stewards; Prof. T. J. Holland, Sunday School Supt.; Miss Mary Holland, president of Epworth League; Mrs. C. H. Marston, Supt. of Junior League; Mrs. C. H. Hughes, president of Ladies' Aid Society and W. F. M. S. Together, the modest but well equipped church and the almost new eight room parsonage give the people and pastor a splendid opportunity to carry on successfully their work which they consider is not to be ministered unto but to minister.

# Doniphan County People See Liberty Bell

## Many Troy Citizens at St. Joseph July 8, 1915, When Bell Which Proclaimed Independence of United States from England Was on Exhibition—Relic Was En Route to San Francisco Exposition—Trip to Coast Cost $35,000, Which Was Paid By Philadelphians.

One of the events in the history of Doniphan County which will be long remembered was the excursion which many of her citizens made to St. Joseph, July 8, 1915, to see the Liberty Bell, the famous bell, which rang out the tones proclaiming that the American colonies had declared independence from Great Britain, was on exhibition while en route to the San Francisco fair. Hundreds of Troy people saw the venerated relic.

The bell and its frame was mounted on a flat car especially equipped for the trip to the exposition. The car was fitted with huge steel springs which absorbed the jar from the motion of the train. The clapper was held in place by a steel rod which prevented its striking against the sides. Over the bell was a dome equipped with electric lights which were turned on at night, making the bell visible for miles. Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia accompanied the bell. The expense of the trip, $35,000, was born by the citizens of Philadelphia, where the bell sent out its message of liberty.

The bell had made other trips. Just before the British captured Philadelphia, during the American Revolution, it was taken to Allentown, Pennsylvania, for safe keeping. It was sent to New Orleans for exhibition in 1885; to Charleston for the same purpose in 1902; likewise to Boston for exhibition in 1903, and to the St. Louis exposition in 1904. However, its removal to the San Francisco fair was its first trip across the continent and is a matter of history.

The Liberty Bell was first procured in England by order of the Pennsylvania assembly at the celebration in 1751 of the foundation of Pennsylvania by William Penn. It is called the Liberty Bell because it rang out the tidings of the Declaration of Independence to the people of Philadelphia on July 8, 1776, so that was 139 years ago on July 8, 1915. Although the Declaration was adopted on July 4, it was not read to the people of Philadelphia until July 8. The bell was first cast by Lester & Cist, of Whitechapel, London, by order of the Pennsylvania assembly in 1751, and arrived in Philadelphia in September the following year. It was twice recast by two young Americans, John Pass and Charles Stow of Philadelphia. In order to make it less brittle they made a change in its composition, adding one and one-half ounces of copper to each pound of metal. That also made it more resonent. The bell is twelve feet in circumference at the base and three feet from the lip to the crown, and when made it weighed 2,080 pounds.

The bell bears this inscription: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Lev. xxv:10." It also bears the names of Pass & Stow, the casters.

Besides the proclamation of Independence its tongue has announced other important events. It announced the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on Sept. 26, 1781. It proclaimed peace with England, April 16, 1783. It tolled the death of Washington, Dec. 26, 1799, and welcomed Lafayette back to America in 1824. It was tolling for the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall on July 4, 1835, when the big crack which it now bears was discovered. An attempt was made to restore its tone by drilling out the crack, but the attempt failed.

It was given the name of Liberty Bell during the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence in Philadelphia in 1876.

# First Congregational Church, Highland

This church was organized October 5, 1865, and is, therefore, fifty years old next October. The Rev. H. P. Robinson was the first minister. During these fifty years there have been about twenty ministers. The present pastor is Rev. Horace Hastings, B. D., M. A.

In securing Mr. Hastings as its pastor, the Congregational Church has brought to its pulpit a man singularly gifted, and abundantly equipped to advance the best interests of that religious organization. Mr. Hastings has enjoyed educational advantages of an exceptional nature. Always a student and thinker, he has availed himself of the liberal opportunities open to him, to advance himself along the lines essential to and in harmony with his high calling.

The Rev. Horace Hastings

Mr. Hastings began his early education in the public schools of Massachusetts, and later studied at the high school of Watertown, New York, and also the New York University. He studied at Folts Institute and Ives Seminary. He studied also at Illinois Wesleyan University, where two degrees were conferred upon him. Mr. Hastings' polished and forceful personality, his broad scholastic attainments, and his practical earnestness in his church work, have made him a factor in the life of Highland that means results both to himself and his congregation.

Mr. Hastings is a man whose virile personality has extended beyond the boundaries of his church work. Practical in his conception, a fine public speaker and with broad humanitarian ideas, he has made friends both inside and out of regular church circles. He and his excellent, charming wife are distinct additions to the social and religious life of the community in which their latest work has called them.

# An Interstate Auctioneer

## Charles M. Scott, of Hiawatha, Has a Reputation of Being the Best Auctioneer, Not Only in Kansas, But in Nebraska, Also.

It is commendable for a man to have earned the reputation of being the best auctioneer in the state, but it is a much greater honor to be unequivocally styled the best auctioneer in two states —Kansas and Nebraska.

That is the situation with Charles M. Scott of Hiawatha, who is universally conceded to be at the head of his profession as a sales caller, not only in his home state of Kansas, but in the neighboring state of Nebraska.

Col. Charles M. Scott.

Mr. Scott has been an active auctioneer for a number of years, and his work in that difficult and exacting calling has been eminently successful. He is energetic and resourceful, and the general public and his clients have equally strong confidence in his integrity and ability. Even the most skeptical who attended the Herman Groniger sale last fall was convinced that the Colonel has few equals as an auctioneer.

Although coming by his gifts naturally, Mr. Scott has had his knowledge supplemented by a thorough course in the Missouri Auction School at Trenton, Mo. He is, consequently, fortified with the most modern and approved methods which insure for the best results in the most business-like way.

Mr. Scott is a native of Brown County, having been born ten miles north of Hiawatha on June 11, 1882. His early education was obtained in the public schools and he later took a complete course in the Missouri Auction School at Trenton.

On March 29, 1902, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Leora Kemp, of Bethany, Mo., and three children have been born to the union, two daughters and one son. They are Nellie A. and Nettie L., and Charles E. The Scotts have a lovely home on Rural Route No. 1. ten miles north of Hiawatha.

## THE HOME LUMBER COMPANY—BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS AND COAL

No single enterprise in a town or community takes a more active or substantial interest in upbuilding and trade expansion than a lumbering concern. It usually takes the initiative, and by example and enterprise paves the way for succeeding industries, and encourages capital.

The Home Lumber Company, of which C. H. Rooker is president, is no exception to the above general statement. Its yard is advantageously located near the business section of Highland and close to the Grand Island Railroad terminal. It is completely stocked with all kinds of rough and finished lumber, doors, sashes, cement, brick, tile, wood, slate and composition roofing, etc. The company has recently enlarged its plant, and all lumber is under sheds, keeping it at all times in the best possible condition. The size and equipment of the Home Lumber Company would do credit to a city several times the size of Highland.

### Coal

This ambitious concern also handles coal. The best grades of hard and soft coal are for sale here at prices that attract buyers from long distances. Mr. Rooker, the president and manager, has been identified in this line of business for several years, and is thoroughly competent to direct the establishment. He was born and raised in this vicinity and is well and favorably known throughout the entire region. The growth and success of the Home Lumbering Company is due to his ability and personal popularity.

Mr. C. C. Webb, secretary and treasurer, is widely known as the cashier of the popular Farmers' State Bank.

## LOUIS DEGGINGER

### Started Out of St. Joseph With a Pack on His Back and Today Is One of the County's Richest Men.

Starting in 1868, out of St. Joseph, Missouri, as an itinerant pack peddler, Louis Degginger amassed a fortune, and has reared a fine family. This is the story of success in a few brief words. Louis Degginger, who will be recalled by hundreds in Doniphan County, was born in Bavaria, Jan. 4, 1846. He left his mother country when twenty years of age and came to the land of opportunity, as America was then called, arriving in New York in 1866. In the early spring of 1868 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and although without any money or much knowledge of the English language, he had courage, and from R. L. McDonald he bought enough goods on credit to start peddling. In the summer of that year he arrived in Doniphan County.

It was tedious work, but the young Bavarian had pluck and plenty of it, and the time was not long until he had money enough to open a store at Sparks, Kansas. For five years he prospered, but in 1883 he saw another opportunity and went to Rulo, Neb., and was in the mercantile business there five years. Returning to Sparks again he started another store and made a snug fortune buying and selling grain of which he was an expert judge and a shrewd buyer. It was said that Louis Degginger never made a mistake in a transaction. Five years after his return from Rulo, Nebraska, he located at Highland, where the family lived for twenty years and where Mr. Degginger made most of his fortune.

On April 10, 1873, he was married to Miss Ella Herring, who was born near Natchez, Mississippi, Nov. 22, 1851, and who came to Doniphan County with her parents in the early part of November, 1868. To their union three children were born. They are Bertha Degginger, born at Highland, Oct. 10, 1893; Nathan Clyde, at Sparks, Jan. 3, 1882, and Mrs. F. P. (Pearl) Blair, at Highland on the old mission farm, Jan. 19, 1874.

Louis Degginger.

In the latter part of 1910, Mr. Degginger retired from business and on Jan. 1, 1911, moved with his family to Kansas City, Missouri, where they now reside at Number 2823 Harrison street. Mr. Degginger owns 800 acres of fine Doniphan County land and several business blocks in Highland. His life and success has been an example and shows what pluck and perseverance will do.

## Inhabitants of Iowa Point

The following are the inhabitants of Iowa Point: James and Edith Harness; Lee, Louie and Leslie Harness; Clarence and Rosa Peck; Naomi, Leo and Levi Peck; Charles and Martha Ecklof and Laurine Ecklof; William and Carrie Buttrick; Plat, Francis, Della and William Buttrick; Henry, James and Elizabeth Dutton; Daniel and Lou Elshire; William and Ephram Elshire; Fred and Lida Massey, and Frederick and George Massey; William and Ella Carter; Ralph and Laura Carter; Nathan and Charles Rowe; George and May Drake; Allen, Clifford, Florence, Burley and Georgie Drake; Mr. and Mrs. John Easterbrook; John and Mabel Williams; Robert and Gladys Williams; James Griffis; Esther and Clyde Griffis; Edward and Sadie Lentz; Rufus, Francis, Alta, Owen, John, Omer, Anna and Baby Lentz; Bert and Sophia Titus; Grace, Alma, Leonard, Henry, Veena, Dorothy, George and Benjamin Titus; Frank and Elsie Atherton; John and George Atherton; James Flick; Charles and Louise Mann; Gale and Lina Mann; James and Rebecca Cook; Earnest, Harry, Ruth, Katherine and Leta Cook; Samuel and Sena Snyder; Frank and Helen Snyder; Frank and Lola Kleckenger, Mabel, Maxine and Margaret Kleckenger; Clyde and Bessie Calvin and Rosalee Calvin; Alfred and Bettie Elshire; Xina and Vada Elshire; James and Anna Anderson; Lyla Wilcox; George and Addie Moore; Watson Hendron and Addison Hendron; Alfred and Ida Hixson, Elsie, Ethel, Earnest, Everett and Roy Hixson; David Harness, Daisy, Cora, Elza and Arthur Harness; Pearl and Cora Snodgrass; Clarence and Pauline Snodgrass and Edward and Stella Williams.

## Man Killed on Train

Saturday morning, May 25, 1871, Michael Dawson, a section man on the road of the St. Joseph & Denver railroad, met sudden death two miles east of Troy while riding in an engine which was coming up from St. Joseph, bringing a flat car load of iron for the repairing of the broken bridge near Severance. The tender struck a cow at this point, killing her and throwing both the tender and the engine from the track, the tender falling to the left and the engine falling over on its side to the right. The fireman and engineer were thrown from the engine, but Mr. Dawson was caught under the cab, horribly mashing his body from one side, across to the opposite hip. He died shortly afterwards. Mr. Dawson's wife died some time before this accident occurred and he left one child an orphan.

## Cold-Blooded Murder

On Monday, Aug. 21, 1871, a most designing and cold-blooded murder was committed in St. Joseph. A farmer named John C. Foster, of Cainsville, Harrison County, Missouri, had been to Amazonia with wagon and team and went from there to St. Joseph and a man, a stranger to him, asked to receive the privilege of riding with him. When passing out of St. Joseph, on Frederick avenue, they took a glass of beer and the stranger managed to put poison in Foster's glass, which resulted in his death after forty-five minutes of excrutiating agony. The murderer, John Doyle, escaped unmolested.

J. R. Plowman of Iowa Point, who was one of the first members of Smithton Lodge No. 1 of A. F. and A. M., departed this life at Iowa Point, Kan., March 23, 1871. The funeral services were conducted by the lodge and a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of condolence for the county papers.

Friday morning, April 14, 1871, J. L. Thompson, an old and well known citizen of Atchison, was killed at Winthrop, Missouri, by being run over by a car. He jumped off of the car upon the track, in front of another car, it being in motion, and fell as soon as he struck the ground.

## Nellie Adeline Scott

The above cut depicts the true likeness of Nellie Adeline Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Scott, who re-

Nellie Adeline Scott

side ten miles north of Hiawatha. She was born July 27, 1904, on the farm where the family now reside. She has made a perceptible showing in school during her youthful days. During the summer she has been taking music lessons and plays well on the piano for a girl of her age.

Colonel C. M. Scott is the celebrated auctioneer who has the reputation of being the tri-state auctioneer, presumably because of the fact that he cries sales in Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

# History of the Christian Church at Sparks

(By Miss Anna Mallows, editor of The White Cloud Globe.)

"The Work at Sparks as I have seen it,"
Is my subject for today,
But of it I know so little
For I'm only a lay-member, neighbors,
No great thing can I achieve;
No D. D. wear I as a title,
Yet can I tell you a simple story,
Concerning Sparks Christian Church
Concerning the work as I remember it,
And as gathered from a history search.

The old building here was erected
In the year 1878;
And was built for union worship
At this very early date.
But in 1886 the Christian people
Held a revival campaign,
With W. T. Maupin as evangelist,
And thus the foundation of the Christian Church was lain.
He effected the organization
With members seventy-one,
And with these the work of the disciples
Was at Highland Station begun.

Ministers followed in rapid succession.
The names of some I can tell:
T. J. Williamson, J. A. Anderson, J. Speer and F. A. McCarthy,
All of whom we knew very well;
For all these preached at White Cloud,
While they also labored here,

The next I knew of the work here,
Was in the winter of '98 and '99, and during this lull,
I was over at Highland
And sheltered in the home of the late N. A. Stull.
How hard Brother Stull labored with this people,
Teaching all through the week,
Then on Sunday, he'd come down here again,
And to a handful of people speak.
As yesterday, do I remember,
How through sleet and storm would he come,
And if there was anything to discourage,
On that subject Bro. Stull was dumb.

Oh, that long, cold, dreary winter—
Yet all winter through did he come,
And his reports were that the work was excellent;
He never was known to act glum.
While Bro. Stull held this pastorate
In 1898 and '99,
D. D. Boyle conducted a revival
Considered very fine.
The result of this evangelistic campaign
Was near 100 members to add,
But from that time until the present
The work has been quite bad.

The next I heard of the work here,

Then vengeance rose mighty within you,
With your neighbor brothers at work
It seemed that you made a determination,
That from duty, you could not now shirk.
For the neighbors would think that was shameful,
And other towns their proud lips would curl;
So you went over to Severance and borrowed the use
Of the Rev. A. J. Pirtle.

And you said by your actions that you must make up
For the time you had already lost,
And Bro. Pirtle was equal to the occasion,
(Our bouquets at him should be tossed.)
Did you think he would fear and be fickle,
And scamper before he was hit?
Well, maybe; but Bro. Pirtle has been tested
In places to show he has grit.
This courageous, tireless worker,
He may not have seemed so to you,
But to those who have watched his efforts
He is earnest, tried and true.

He held a two weeks special meeting
Resulting in members 136 or thereabout,
And that the work will now be permanent
We have not the slightest doubt.

They are wondering what you can do.
They are wondering if all these glowing reports
Are really and surely true.
And they are saying, "If Sparks can do it,
"Is there not something which we can do.
"It's an effort for Sparks to do so much,
"With such an effort, could we not do something too?
"Each might have a modern building,
"If he'd make an effort himself,
"He might save somebody's darling,
"Lay one victim less on the shelf."

So this enthusiasm is among us,
With these thoughts and more of their kind;
Let us push the hand war with more vigor,
To drive the heart war from the mind.
Every one is surely delighted and pleased
That Sparks would not know defeat,
And when your new building is finished
Our joy will be complete.
Because we know of the struggles
Which you have already passed thru,
And we'll be glad to watch your progress
In everything that you do.
We're expecting great things to be accomplished
Because of the earnestness already displayed,
And there will be a new inspiration now,

GROUP OF GRADE SCHOOL IN HIGHLAND.

Picture taken Nov. 20, 1914 by Photographer Cook of Tenth and Jule streets, St. Joseph, Missouri. Teachers for 1914 and 1915 as follows: J. T. Holland, Mabel Hague, Bly Whittaker, May Thorp, Lois Mueller, Emma J. Starr.

And thus their work was divided too much,
For very successful work, I fear.
F. F. Wright then held a pastorate,
While J. A. Irvin did a revival hold
Which resulted in 95 additions.
(By others, this we're told.)

But when I taught my first school at Fanning,
In the year 1891,
There was no preaching service here conducted
Except an occasional one.
The town was nearly deserted on Sundays,
As we remember it now;
The workers went to Iola,
(For this act to them we should bow.)

They kept up the Sunday school at Iola all winter,
And a rousing good school it was, too;
Sometimes the building was crowded,
Yet at times there were only a few;
But these things were easy of doing,
For we all loved the work so;
And then at times we'd come down to Sparks
For a meeting or so, you know.
The people, as a whole, at Sparks, though, were not much interested,
And those who wanted to work would get blue,
For there were some faithful workers,
This fact is surely true.
There were aged, young and middle,
Who each found a work they could do,
Though they could do but a little,
They proved themselves "true blue."

The Sunday school was no more;
Then I'd hear of a union undertaking,
Then gone again as before.
The work was exceedingly discouraging,
It seemed no use to try;
The efforts seemed almost to have ended,
With tears glittering in many an eye.
The long, dreary Sundays, with no services,
Was what I'd find when down here I came,
And for weeks and weeks the reports from down here
Were always much the same.
The neighboring ministers attempted the work—
Attempted it o'er and o'er—
But each time they pronounced the result
Was always just as before.
Until a reorganization was effected
About two months ago
Floyde A. Bash of Highland, was organizer,
With fifteen members or so.
No better man could have been found for the work;
No one a more stable work could fix
Than our own dear Brother Bash, who preached his first sermon at White Cloud,
On September 2, 1906.
But finally your denominational brothers got busy.
And stirred up things in your town,
Then, as we heard the story,
You people began to look roun'.

I was invited down here during the late winter,
To attend a banquet on a dreadfully dark, muddy night,
And what I saw on that evening,
To me was a wonderful sight.
There was the choir in the corner
In their places, on time every one,
And every pew filled with anxious listeners,
Long before the hour for services had begun.
And Brother and Sister Pirtle were surely at the helm,
And the inspiration of that evening,
Did my whole soul overwhelm.
After an able sermon,
Which seemed to me only too short,
Brother Pirtle on the money question
Began now to extort;
And in less than thirty minutes,
$1,400 we saw raised
To place with the building fund,
And for this action you people should be praised.

We then went over to the school building
Where the feast had been prepared
For at least three hundred people,
No effort had there been spared.
Everyone was there good natured,
In the work which he knew was right,
And from that day to the present
Every report from you has been at all times bright.

The county's eyes are all centered on the doing of Sparks,
With the corner-stone once laid.
There is plenty of the best of material
Right here in your town, you'll see,
To make one of the strongest churches in the county,
Than no other kind should it be.
And now—I have told you my simple story,
And sisters all the county o'er
Could tell you a similar story,
If asked for the same from their store.

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Harry Shaner, a former resident of Troy, died at his home in Chicago, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1914, of heart disease and other complications. He was county superintendent of Doniphan County from 1881 to 1885. He left Troy shortly after the Rock Island road was built through that place and went to Topeka to take a position in their offices in that city. He was later transferred to Chicago, where he remained until his death. He was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, Aug. 28, 1848, and came to Doniphan County in 1870.

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Harvey M. Hogue died at his home in Highland, Sunday night, Feb. 22, 1914, of heart trouble. At the time of his death he was postmaster of Highland and had held that position for eight years. He had lived in Highland some twenty years. He was a veteran of the Civil War. Mr. Hogue was seventy-one years of age and left a wife and six children.

# Religious Awakening at Sparks

## It Has Resulted from the Splendid Work of the Rev. A. J. Pirtle, and Has Touched the Lives of Nearly All the People of the Entire Community—The Erection of the Pretty House of Worship of the Christian Denomination Is a Fine Illustration of How the Religious Fervor Has Taken Hold of the People.

Sparks is a village of one hundred inhabitants, prospering as other communities prosper in worldly goods. Yet the citizens of Sparks can boast of a spirit which is not confined to that of earthly things, but looks to the things of life eternal. The religious awakening which came to Sparks last fall reached into the home of practically every man, woman and child in this little country village.

This religious atmosphere is manifested in the new church edifice erected by the Christian denomination. It is a church of the people, for each and all had a part in its building. From the time the first shovel full of earth was turned by Z. N. Newton, to the preaching of the dedicatory sermon by Chancellor Oschlager of Cottner University, Lincoln, Neb., the progress of the builders was watched with daily eagerness by all the citizens. When the three thousand persons crowded into and around the new church on June 10, 1915, to listen to Chancellor Oschlager tell of the work of God in the community there was an intense interest and religious fervor aroused. People came from far and near. The population of the little village was multiplied thirty-fold for the momentous day.

The corner-stone was laid less than two months before, on April 25, 1915. So eager were the members to worship in their new structure the work was rushed to completion. The members of the building committee were a unit in planning the details so that the work would not be in any way retarded. When the last nail was driven and the scaffolds were torn away, the finished product was one that was really a monument to the thrift, the enthusiasm and the zeal of the planners and builders.

Sparks wasn't without its churches. The Baptists several years before had built a structure that had been used for worship, but the membership had fallen away for various reasons until only a few were to be found, and there were no regular sermons. A union church held occasional meetings, but the religious fervor was lacking.

Then came the Rev. A. J. Pirtle into the community. He held the charge in Severance, where he was doing an admirable work. His zeal was unbounded, and he was anxious for the good work to spread. Being a man of strong convictions, and ardent in his effort to spread the kingdom of God among his fellow men, he decided to hold a protracted meeting in Sparks in the fall of 1914. He saw the opening there for effective work in his Master's vineyard and he was not slow to seize the opportunity.

This prophetic vision of the Rev. Mr. Pirtle was rich in results. Crowds flocked to hear him. His earnestness grew upon the people and he was rewarded by a large number of converts. Seventy-five members were added to the church roll. The religious awakening had taken hold upon the people. The revival spirit was aroused, and the community joined hands and forgot sectarianism.

The pastor did not neglect his work at Severance, but continued his ministerial duties at that place. Nor did he neglect his flock in his newest vicarage. He attended them both with the same tenderness and care as a shepherd brings in his sheep at night to the fold. On Sunday afternoons and in the evenings during the week, especially on Saturday evening, he came from Severance and preached to the people of Sparks. The good people of Sparks responded heartily and willingly to his call.

The time was now ripe for a new church building. The seed had been sown, and was producing a bountiful harvest. When the persevering minister sent out word to his followers, they came forth and offered him their services, their means and their personal support.

A building committee was organized, composed of the substantial farmers of the community, also including the pastor, the Rev. A. J. Pirtle and an influential merchant, W. A. Robinson. The prosperous and busy farmers who found time amid their many duties on the farm to help guide the destinies of the new venture, were J. W. Bonham, George W. Thomas, F. M. Lovejoy, J. S. Mallows, Samuel Caudle and J. D. Taylor. These men worked in harmony and unity, joining their energies and their brains in the production of the artistic and convenient edifice which is the religious and social center of the community today.

Realizing the value of co-operation and community spirit in the completion of their hearts' desire, the members vied with each other in doing all they could in the way of donating work. All the material was hauled by the members free of any charge. Claud Collins, J. D. Taylor, J. W. Bonham, J. W. Jenkins, Claud Randall, J. S. Mallows, J. R. Bonham, Joseph Jenkins, John Sparks, Shurman Dawson, William Rawles, Samuel Caudle, Willis Caudle and John Alfry brought out their teams and wagons and hauled the materials.

The contract was let to H. T. Schafer, and W. M. Slyter was the foreman. They did their work well and without loss of time, for in less than two months after the cornerstone was laid the pews were in place and the dedicatory services were held. More than eighteen hundred persons gathered on April 25, 1915, and witnessed the placing of the cornerstone with appropriate ceremonies. Z. N. Newton was the first man employed on the contract, and threw the first shovelful of earth. Frank I. Simpson, Shurman Dawson, Bert Zimmerman and Joseph Newton were the residents of Sparks who labored daily that the people might have a worthy place in which to worship. The other men who were engaged in the construction, came from Atchison.

The church cost $2,600 and is considered one of the neatest little churches in the state of Kansas, in a village the size of Sparks. The art glass windows are beautiful productions of the artisan, and are in perfect accord with the spirit which has long actuated the placing of stained glass windows in the churches of this country. They were created by the Art Glass Company of St. Joseph, Mo. The plastering was done by Ad Dyer and a man from Atchison did the painting.

The Sunday school organized by the it comprises the majority of the boys and girls in Sparks. The seeds of light and goodness sown in the hearts and minds of these young people will reproduce manyfold as time goes on. Here on Sundays the young folks from the homes in the village and on the farms gather for instruction in the truth of life as were first taught by the Master and the guide and friend of the little children, who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." The Sunday school teachers here seize the opportunity of a lifetime to lead these little ones in the way of the Master.

The social life of the Sunday school can hardly be estimated in a community of this kind. The social center idea can here grow to its full fruition and scatter the germs of hospitality into the lives of every boy and girl of the countryside. The village youth here commingle wtih their cousins from the farm and a spirit of true helpfulness grows up that is lasting in results.

The community church such as the Christian Church in Sparks, has grown to be and is one of the best assets for the farmers. When a man goes into a new location seeking a home for his wife and growing children, he first inquires of the church and school. He is anxious that the daily routine of farm life be broken at least once a week by the healthful and helpful surrounding and environment of religious influence. He wants his son and daughter as they grow, to be associated with other boys and girls who have a wholesome respect for the good things of life. He wants his wife to be neighbor to the woman who loves her church and her religion. Oftentimes he does not ask what denomination the church is, but he wants to know there is a church influence in the neighborhood. He may not be an ardent church goer himself, but he does not want his family to be deprived of that privilege. If he lived close enough to Sparks to come into touch with the church there and the work of the pastor and his members, he is apt to fall into line before he has lived in the community very long.

The Christian Church in Sparks is now exerting just such an influence upon the citizens who are already there, and upon the prospective farmers and villagers who are looking for a new home. When the real estate man takes a visitor over the town he invariably points out the new Christian Church as an example of the civic pride, the indomitable will power of the people, the religious attitude of the neighborhood, and the forward looking point of view which is seen on every hand. The school teachers tell of the work that is being done there which indirectly and quietly but effectively, supplements their work in the school room. The mothers are proud of their church societies, where they meet not for idle gossip, but to do the work of the missionary, the ladies' aid, the relief work, if any be needed in the winter, and the various duties which they can always find to do.

Nor does the sectarian idea stand out prominently. The broad-minded pastor preaches those sermons which take hold upon the souls of his hearers and which causes them to feel that "it is good to be here." The members of the church are ardent in their faith, but they are not narrow-minded. They welcome their friends and neighbors, and visitors in their little city, whether they be Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, or perhaps have no active church connection at all. The spirit of universal brotherhood has taken hold of this congregation since the revival last fall, and the great amount of good to the whole vicinity is difficult to estimate.

This new spirit has been productive of many good things aside from and outside the confines of the four walls of the church itself. There is a closer bond of sympathy between the merchants, the tradesmen, the farmers, which means happiness to everyone. Evidences of the influence are seen in a better civic pride, in cleaner streets, in brighter homes, in a fuller content-

Picture taken from the top of George Miller's store building at the laying of the cornerstone of the Sparks Christian Church, Sunday, April 25, 1915. The stone was laid in place by Frank M. Lovejoy, Dave Guy and L. W. Bonham.

ment, in less avarice, in a kinder feeling of friendship, in broader view toward education, in less fault-finding, and deeper appreciation of the higher things of life.

The team work developed by the various members of the building committee has taught the residents the value of such team work in building up a better town. For who is there that derives the benefit of a modern community spirit more than the people who live in the community?

The school, the newspaper, the home, the church—these are the great educators in our modern civilization. The school takes the child for a few hours each day and attempts a systematic training of the mind and the body. The child is taught to read that he may gain the great truths that will come to him through these other agencies. He is taught to think in arithmetic that he may take his part in the business affairs of life. Geography, history, grammar, all have their place in modern education. Manual training and domestic science and agriculture are the more practical subjects that are being taught.

The home has the training of the child when he is not in school, and this is usually three-fourths of the time in winter and all the time in summer. The mother here takes the place of the teacher, aided by the father when his time will permit, and the two try to bring up the child "in the way he should go."

The newspaper brings the daily world in all its activities, good and bad, and places them before the child, often before he or she is able to discriminate the good from the bad. Used in the right direction, the newspaper is a powerful agency in the upbuilding of the community. Used wrongly it may become as powerful an influence for evil.

The church, however, must counteract all the evil that may result from poor instruction received in the school, in the home and by the newspaper. In a few brief hours on Sunday and perhaps a few evenings during the week, the church, with its Sunday school, its young people's societies, its prayer meetings, its aid societies, its missionary meetings, its brotherhoods, and its boys' and girls' clubs, attempts to do a vast piece of work in a short time. It can readily be seen that it is a powerful factor in community life.

This is all the more true in the smaller communities. Here the pastor is at one and the same time a leader, a counsellor and a guide. He finds his arduous duties among the young folks, among the women, among the men. He must be pastor, comforter, helper in time of sickness, and preacher to all the community.

Doubtless these ideas were strongly in the mind of Pastor Pirtle when he undertook to guide the religious life of the people of Sparks and its vicinity. He came to the little village with many misgivings of the task before him. He pointed out the way, and soon his followers were many, for they realized that he was a true leader and one they could feel safe in following. And he has not disappointed his trusting followers. They have been led in the right paths, as his increasing work among them is a full and complete testimony.

The work of this congregation is continuing to grow and spread. The church activities are becoming more numerous and better organized from day to day. The pastor is meeting with more willing support as time goes on, and as his efforts are more fully appreciated. The church on Sunday is the meeting place of the countryside, and here there are many happy gatherings. The young people of Sparks find in the minister one who is willing and anxious to hear of their troubles and of their happiness, especially when the time for matrimony arrives. He pays a fitting tribute to those who depart this life, and pronounces the words of baptism upon those who are taken into the fold. In all these ways he has become the advisor and the friend of all the people, and they have profited by his coming. They show their appreciation by giving the church their hearty and increasing support.

The laying of the cornerstone was not only an eventful occurence in the life and history of the church itself, but in the history of Sparks as well. Fully eighteen hundred persons gathered on the eventful day and listened to an excellent program and feasted upon the bountiful dinner which was prepared by all of the women of Sparks and vicinity. It was a day long to be remembered and marked a milestone in the progress of this section of Doniphan County.

The cornerstone was laid in its final resting place by J. W. Bonham, F. M. Lovejoy and David Guy. With impressive ceremonies the stone was opened and in its recesses were deposited a number of articles of intrinsic worth and historic value. These consisted of coins, hymnbooks used by the congregation, a list of three hundred names copied and compiled from those in attendance, by P. V. Miller, cashier of the Sparks State Bank, and Walter B. Montgomery, editor and compiler of this historical edition.

In addition to these articles one of the most valuable articles deposited in the cornerstone was a copy of the Weekly Kansas Chief. The importance was not so much because of the particular copy of the newspaper, but because of the fact that the Weekly Kansas Chief, published each week in Troy, has the proud distinction of being the oldest paper in Kansas. It is owned and edited by Henry J. Calnan. Much of the material contained in the edition in the cornerstone was of a historical character, and preserves for all time, during the life of the beautiful little church edifice, historical incidents of Sparks and Doniphan County. Probably the man who discovered the brilliant idea of depositing articles of such character in cornerstones has been lost to history, but his plan still lives and is a good one, as is attested by the interest which always attends a ceremony of this kind. This same spirit of keen appreciation was shown on this memorable Sunday when the cornerstone of the Sparks Christian Church was laid.

The members of the congregation recognized the claims of the Weekly Kansas Chief as being the best weekly and county paper in the state of Kansas by depositing the copy in the cornerstone alongside the other valuables selected. This recognition came from the fact that the Chief has always served the interests of the people of Sparks as no other paper has or can do.

Copies of other papers published in Doniphan County were also deposited in the cornerstone. The White Cloud Globe is edited by Miss Mallows. The Severance Weekly News is published by Pat Gray. Tobias Larson presides in the sanctum of the Highland Vidette, while Col. C. W. Ryan owns and edits the Wathena Times.

The value of newspaper workers was further given prominence by the selection of Miss Anna Mallows, editor of the White Cloud Globe, for an important place on the program. She wrote the history of the church in rhyme and read it as a fitting climax to the exercises of the day. In this beautiful contribution to the literature of Doniphan County she wove together the fabric of history in a manner that was fully appreciated. The trials and tribulations, the successes and failures, the vicissitudes of the early struggle of the church were portrayed in graphic and finished style. Her telling descriptions, her narrations and arguments, her exclamations, were all interwoven, leading up to the final triumph of the day. Her delivery was masterful and scholarly and brought forth comment from every quarter of Doniphan County.

The victory for her, however, was not yet complete. So deep and lasting was the impression which she left with her hearers on this first important day in the life of this congregation, that she was invited to add more to the epic. On June 10, 1915, at the dedicatory services, she brought the narrative down to date, and brought about a climax when she told of giving $100 for the maintenance. All in all the program was declared to be the best that those who were privileged to hear it, had ever heard. Miss Mallows won the hearts and best wishes of the large audiences which assembled at both the laying of the cornerstone, and the dedication. Her style was full of life and human interest, and the subject matter was of that nature which gave her an opportunity to wield her pen to the highest advantage. In this line of effort she naturally excells and on these two occasions she was at her best.

The program of speech-making, songs, and recitations of the good deeds done by the builders whetted the appetites of those who were assembled. Many had driven miles to attend the exercises, and were hungry.

Picture taken from the George M iller store building at Sparks, Sunday, June 13, 1915, by J. W. Admire of Hiawatha.

But this hunger did not go unallayed. Here the women, not alone of the congregation of the Christian denomination, but their sisters from every denomination in town and country snowed to the best advantage. Not one nor two, but sometimes as many as three baskets were laden with all the delicacies of the farm, the vineyard, the poultry yard, the orchard and the garden. There was no "groaning of the festal board," as they were too heavily laden to groan.

Dinner was served in the school house and in the big tent owned and provided by Bert Zimmerman. Its spacious canopy stretched across the greensward and vied with the permanent building to accommodate the visitors. Merriment of the children was one of the features that spread good cheer to everyone present. While no prizes were offered for the daintiest and best filled basket, one would naturally have thought that a contest was being staged by the managers of the various culinary departments in the different homes. Domestic science teachers would have been overjoyed to have peeped in upon the merry throng.

John Alfrey took an estimate and declared that five hundred and twenty-six chickens were placed upon the tables. Everyone was fed and there was plenty for a bountiful supper at the close of the exercises. No one went home hungry, unless he were too bashful to eat. The newspapers had published several times that the dinner was to be free, and everyone took advantage of this announcement. The credit for this big overflow dinner and supper was due to the women, who worked together in most commendable harmony and unity.

The entire day of the cornerstone exercises was made a community day, spreading the full gospel of good fellowship throughout the community. The gathering was one of the best opportunities to knit more closely the bonds which have made Sparks the desirable neighborhood that takes front rank in the rural life of Doniphan County. Men left their farm work of the early spring and came together for a richer communion and outpouring of their daily existence. Women forgot the cares of the day and commingled their joys at the hopes of having a permanent house of worship. Young people joined hands in the successful effort to show to the pastor and their parents the earnestness which actuated them in helping to carry the plans to completion. Children played and enlivened the occasion with their cheers and laughter. It was a gala day.

To exemplify the fact that no feeling existed between the different churches at the dedicatory services, in the evening the pastor was pleading for a completion of the necessary pledges. He had succeeded in getting all except a final $50 pledge. In the quiet of the moment, Josh Dutton, a member of the Evangelical faith, arose and said: "Put me down for that $50."

The program for the cornerstone and the dedicatory exercises were as follows:

Rev. J. Tilden Sapp, pastor of Christian Church, Troy; Rev. Floyd Bash, pastor Christian Church, Highland; Rev. A. J. Brokaw, pastor Christian Church, Hiawatha; Rev. Harry Smith, pastor Christian Church, Horton; Wesley Jenkins, Miss Taylor, Rev. T. V. Hubble of Everest, Ruth Agee, Pearl Baldwin, Eva Pirtle, Judge Edwin Brown, probate judge of Doniphan County; Miss Anna Mallows, editor White Cloud Globe; Joe Griffin, ex-sheriff; Rev. A. J. Pirtle, pastor of the Severance Christian Church; Chancellor William Oschger of Cotner University, Lincoln, Nebraska; Rev. Hugh Orr, pastor of the M. E. Church, Highland; Prof. Charles Marble of Troy, L. W. Bonham and Tom Springer.

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On Nov. 7, 1871, Samuel P. Blair, aged fifty-six years, died of pneumonia at Blair's Grove, near Troy. The deceased was a native of the state of Tennessee, but had lived in Kansas for many years. He was a man of positive character, of strong sense, warm heart and true friendship, a good husband, a generous, kind father and a useful citizen.

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On Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1871, a son was born to Mrs. Mary and A. W. Beale, of Troy.

# The Town of Sparks

## Name Changed About Eight Years Ago From Its Original of Highland Station in Honor of John Sparks, One of the Most Highly Respected Residents of that Part of Doniphan County—Thriving Community With Energetic Citizens and Substantial Farmers in Adjacent Country—Does a Lively Business and Is Destined to Prosper.

The town of Sparks is one of the most enterprising and substantial communities for its size in Doniphan County. It would not be natural that it should not, because it has been so named in honor of one of the most respected and popular citizens in that part of Kansas.

Sparks had for many years been known as Highland Station, in fact, since the first house was erected there. Eight years ago, however, Cyrus Leland, Jr., who was then one of the leading Republicans in the county and state, had the name changed to that of Sparks in honor of an old friend and greatly esteemed pioneer of the county.

Delia Evarts, Gladys Lovejoy, Celista Alfrey, Theo. Guy, Bowen Alfrey, Ethel Guy, Zada Caudle, Willie Grankie, Harvey Lamborn, Annie Laura Herring, Willie Lamborn, Myrtle Helen Searles, Bessie Jane Swogger, Johnnie Collins, Jewel Baskins, Harold Burton, Doris Burton, Mayetta Burton

John Sparks, in whose honor the present name was given to Sparks, was long a leading resident of Doniphan County. He came to Doniphan County in the pioneer days and raised a large family. He was known always as a hard worker and attended strictly to his own business. He treated all neighbors alike and that principle was even carried out in his own family relations.

When Mr. Sparks died a few years ago, his will was found to provide equally for each of his children in disposing of his property. He was eighty-five years old.

The fact that Mr. Sparks left such a large family will be a great factor in the prosperity of the town of Sparks in the future. There are now forty or more grandchildren substantially fixed in the locality who are sufficiently strong financially to insure the stability of any community. In addition to these there are numerous large farmers within a convenient radius of Sparks which will be another commanding influence why the town should never sink into oblivion.

When the original town of Sparks was started it was named Highland Station because of the fact that it was the railway point of the parent town of Highland, four and one-half miles away. The town was located in the winter of 1869-1870 by a company partly formed of Highland men, and partly of representatives of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad.

The incorporators of old Highland Station were J. P. Johnson, B. F. Herring, J. A. Kennedy and G. W. Glick. The townsite comprised forty acres which had been owned by J. A. Kennedy, and was situated in the southwest corner of Section 21, Township 2, and Range 20.

Immediately after the town was laid out, Kennedy & Herring opened a general store. The same year another store was opened by L. Degginger. After that the town began to assume important proportions. J. Browning started a good hotel and a blacksmith shop was installed. A depot was built and a postoffice established, with J. A. Kennedy as postmaster. The first church was a union structure, which was intended to be a place of worship at alternate times for the different sects of all denominations.

The Sparks School House, District No. 46.

From the very beginning the present town of Sparks was endowed with many natural advantages. The soil in the neighborhood was rich and there was an abundance of timber for all purposes. There were unmistakable indications of fine rock quarries and enough clear, sparkling water to supply a community ten times more populous. The neighborhood was thickly settled when Sparks was started, but it is much more so now. It is estimated that at present there is a population of more than two thousand people within a radius of three miles of Sparks.

In the early days of Sparks there was a lively business done in the cordwood industry. The timber was plentiful and the owners availed themselves of the opportunity of disposing of the wood at a good price. Besides supplying the entire locality with firewood and other lumber, the woods were sufficiently studded with timber that it appeared to grow faster than it could be cut down. So it is little wonder that over one thousand cords had been shipped each year, and it brought top price on the market.

It would be too trite an expression to say that the town of Sparks is a comer. It is here, and here to stay. Of that fact there can be no gainsaying. The town is good from every standpoint, and it is getting better with the dawn of every day. The citizens are enterprising and progressive and the residents of the surrounding country are financially situated to help the good work along in the matter of trade and commerce.

There is nothing that any good, hustling town should require that Sparks hasn't got. There are two churches, schools, a strong bank, and business houses of various kinds. The town has a good restaurant, two general stores, an elevator, a blacksmith shop, a drug store and, last, but not least, a depot on a big railroad trunk line.

One of the best of all assets for Sparks is not included in the above list, for the good and sufficient reason that it attracts more people to the town in a brief period than most all others combined. That is the annual fair and picnic. This event has occurred regularly for the past sixteen years and it embraces the best of all fall festivities in Doniphan County.

The fair and picnic at Sparks lasts four days and is usually held the latter part of the month of August each year. It is not only the most attractive feature of the harvest season in Iowa Township, but it provides the best fall festivities for every section of Doniphan County. The people all around become enthused to a high state over the event and it is beyond peradventure the greatest occasion for a brief season of annual enjoyment and sociability that is known in any community the size of Sparks.

Frank M. Lovejoy, secretary of the fair and picnic, is one of the most enthusiastic boosters and hardest workers for its promotion to a successful termination every year. Last year he was ably assisted by John Stricker. Those two men have given their best efforts to making the event one to be remembered for a whole year and with a little more concentrated unity on the part of the people of the county, the fair and picnic can easily be made the greatest thing in Kansas.

The Sparks State Bank is one of the soundest financial institutions in that section. It has a capital of $20,000, fully paid up. Its directors are responsible and prosperous citizens and the cashier, Pleas Miller, is one of the popular young men of the town who was raised in the neighborhood. He is the son of George Miller, one of the leading merchants of Sparks.

The business men of Sparks at the present time include Frank Troxler, general store and implements; George Miller, general store; J. O. Swauger, hotel; John Lyons, elevator; Erwin Newton, restaurant; Dave Guy, blacksmith. The drug store so long owned by Dr. A. Herring is now conducted by his son, Dr. Hubert Herring.

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Saturday night, Aug. 13, 1871, the large brick steam flouring mill at Doniphan, run by Mr. Lowe, but owned by Mr. Abbott of Atchison, was burned to the ground. An insurance policy of several thousand dollars on the building had expired a short time before and was not renewed, so the building was a total loss. The stock, owned by Mr. Lowe, was fully insured.

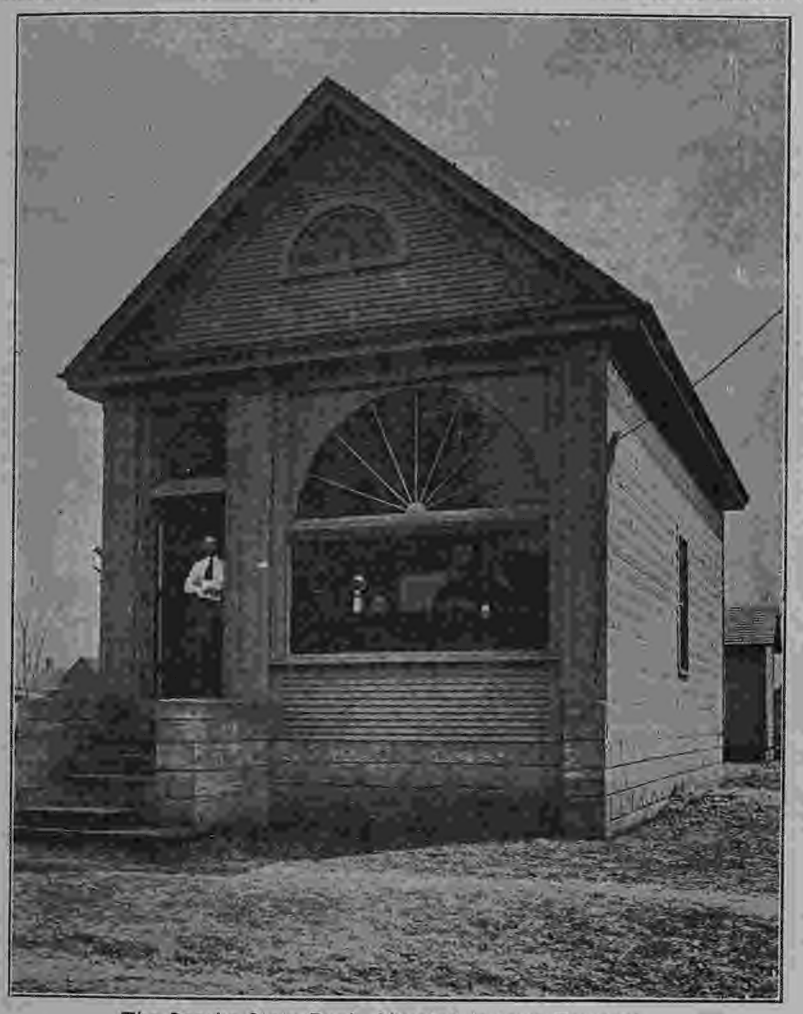
# P. V. Miller

## WRITES FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

### Cashier of Sparks State Bank Behind Counter When Only Nineteen Years of Age—Native of Doniphan County—Conservatism His Motto in All Business Dealings.

When a boy achieves success at the age of nineteen by reason of his unbounded integrity and conservative ideas, he is open to congratulations. A community certainly must have confidence in a youth to place him behind the counter of a bank at that early age. That is what came to P. V. Miller, cashier of the Sparks State Bank, when the institution was organized Aug. 16, 1909. At the same time the proud distinction was his of being the youngest banker in the state of Kansas.

This successful young business man was born on a farm, as most successful men are. Here he received the early training which he has adapted to the ways of the city, never however, forgetting the value of that life of the fields, the meadows, the woods which it was his privilege to enjoy. His father, George Miller, taught him the lessons of frugality and conservatism during the early years on the farm, and these have stood him in good stead during his banking career.



The Sparks State Bank, Situated in Iowa Township.

This successful young business man was born March 21, 1890, on a farm two miles northwest of Sparks and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Miller. He was educated in the schools of Sparks, and prepared for the banking business by attending the Whitmore Business College in St. Joseph, Mo., where he received a diploma. He was considered one of the best boys who ever grew up in Iowa township, and for this reason was chosen when the directors of the bank were looking for some one for the responsible position of cashier. They did not find it necessary to go to some city. Instead they chose the Iowa township country lad, and when the first customer stepped up to the counter he found P. V. Miller at his post. Here he has been ever since, and has grown as the bank has grown, and developed into one of the strongest financial institutions in the state for a town the size of Sparks. A glance through the list of directors and stockholders reveals the fact that many of them are financial bulwarks, some of them counting their wealth in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. To be trusted with the care and direction of this immense wealth is a mark of confidence that comes to few. His continued service as cashier speaks volumes for Mr. Miller.

While his duties as cashier are arduous, yet he finds time to give attention to other business pursuits. He has built up a lucrative clientele in the fire and life insurance business, and the companies he represents have a large number of policies outstanding as a result of his solicitations among his many friends. His banking connection has made it possible for him to gain a hearing which in many cases would be difficult for another less experienced to obtain. The people of Sparks and its vicinity know of his conservative methods and know that when he has a proposition to submit there is merit in it.

One of the chief duties as cashier is that of making farm loans. His connection with farm life has made it possible for him to place a conservative estimate upon the value of farm property offered as security for these loans, and in this way he has always protected the stockholders of the bank, as well as serving the customers. When any of the farmers in and around Sparks wish to make a loan they know they will be accorded fair treatment and due consideration by the young banker who is always alive to their best interests. He makes a study of the needs of the community which he serves and is thus able to offer expert service, both to the bank and to those dealing with it.

Mr. Miller has one sister and a brother. His sister is Miss Dillie G. Miller, and his brother, Robert, is station agent for the B. & M. railway at Sparks.

## Popular Conductor

John L. Hopkins, the popular conductor, who runs between Atchison and Rulo on the B. & M., enjoys the distinction of being one of the most obliging conductors who ever punched a railroad ticket. He is one of those thrifty fellows and by his economic methods has purchased a fruit farm in the North Yakima Valley, which is situated in the state of Washington, in one of the most extensively advertised fruit belts in the United States.


# The Sparks State Bank

SPARKS, KANSAS

E. A. KENT, President P. V. MILLER, Cashier

ORGANIZED IN 1909

Capital. . . . . $10,000.00
Surplus . . . . . $ 2,500.00

**Does a General Banking Business**

**Pays Interest on Time Deposits**

ITS MOTTO IS

**"CONSERVATISM"**

WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE

DIRECTORS

E. A. Kent — A. L. Wynkoop
W. P. Kent — F. M. Troxell
T. J. Sparks

STOCKHOLDERS

E. A. Kent — L. Degginger
W. P. Kent — W. M. Gillen
F. M. Troxell — A. F. Albers
A. L. Wynkoop — S. L. Ryan
T. J. Sparks — Elizabeth C. Kent
P. V. Miller — Susan A. Severin
D. G. Miller — John E. Lewis

**MAKES FARM LOANS**


## THOMAS E. WAGSTAFF FUTURE STATESMAN

### Kansas Man Made Many Friends in Doniphan County—Expects to Be Governor Some Day.

Thomas E. Wagstaff, the young man who made a phenomenal although unsuccessful race against ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs for a gubernatorial nomination in Kansas in 1910, made many friends in Doniphan County when campaigning here that year. Mr. Wagstaff is one of the "coming" men of Kansas.

Thomas E. Wagstaff was born July 23, 1875, at Galesburg, Illinois. He came to Lawrence in 1878, and was educated in the Lawrence schools, graduating from the high school and from the University of Kansas in 1897.

Thomas E. Wagstaff.

In the fall of 1897 Mr. Wagstaff went to New York, where he took a post-graduate course in law at the University of New York. Returning to Kansas in 1899 he practised law in Coffeyville. That year he also served as clerk of the House of Representatives, and was both popular and efficient. No one called him Clerk Wagstaff or Mr. Wagstaff, but he was affectionately addressed as "Tom."

The people of Coffeyville elected the young man as city attorney the following year, in 1900. He made an enviable reputation in this office and was appointed judge of the court of Coffeyville by Governor Bailey. In 1904 he was appointed deputy county attorney, and in 1905 he was elected county attorney of Montgomery County.

In 1910, through the insistence of his friends, he became candidate for the nomination of governor against ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs, who was seeking nomination for a second term. Considering that he was a young man and comparatively unknown, and was running against a man who had served one term as state executive, Mr. Wagstaff made a brilliant compaign, and surprised many on both sides. Although he was defeated the campaign was good advertising for him. He won great popularity while making speeches in Doniphan County, and hopes for the support of the county when he becomes candidate for governor again, which is among his future hopes.

The Wagstaffs were married at Coffeyville in 1903. Mrs. Wagstaff was Miss Jane Norma Wilson of Coffeyville. Two of their children are living, Morna Zel Wagstaff, nine years of age, who was born in 1906, and Robert Wilson Wagstaff, five years of age, born in 1910. A son, Thomas Wagstaff, Jr., died in infancy.

## Iola

Iola, an early town, located about two miles south of Sparks, on Section 29, Town 2, Range 20, and the main part of the town was near where the Iola school house stands. John Taylor and Sam Herring reside on the old townsite.

# William Henry Dutton

## A Former Doniphan County Resident Settled at Iowa Point in 1855—Is Staunch Democrat—Was Guard Eight Years at Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing.

One of the most highly respected pioneers of Doniphan County, whose friends are to be found in every nook and corner of the county, is William Henry Dutton. He came to Kansas from the neighboring state of Missouri when the prairie state of Sunflowers was still young. Here he has built his life story into the history of Kansas and Doniphan County, and many of the incidents which have gone into the making of this section of the West were a part and parcel of his life. He enjoys the opportunity of recalling with his friends these stirring events of the ante-bellum days, when Kansas was the storm center of the pro-slavery and abolition sentiment. His part in the historical development of northeastern Kansas is one to which he can point with a deep sense of pardonable pride. While he was only a mere lad at the outbreak of the Civil War, yet he recalls with a memory vivid and full of enthusiasm the border ruffian fights and the struggles of the early pioneers.

William Henry Dutton of Topeka.

This hardy pioneer was born in Andrew County, Missouri, March 31, 1855. His mother died in 1872 when he was only seventeen years old, and his father, Jobe Dutton, died July 4, 1874. Thus on the birthday of the nation, when most boys are filled with joy and hilarity of spirit, young Dutton, then only nineteen years of age, felt the deep responsibility of being thrown upon his own resources. He was face to face with the grave necessity of assuming the duties of manhood. Furthermore, during the interval between the death of his beloved mother and his worthy father, he had taken upon himself another grave responsibility, that of supporting a wife.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Sarah A. Martin on Oct. 10, 1873. The marriage ceremony was performed at the farm residence of I. M. White, east of Highland, by the Rev. Thomas H. Moore, pastor of the Christian Church. For forty-two years Mr. and Mrs. Dutton have prospered and lived in happy contentment, and thirty-seven of these years have been spent among their numerous friends in Doniphan County.

This marriage was blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters. All these children have grown to manhood and womanhood, and have lived the lives that shed honor upon their parents. Maude is now Mrs. T. M. Watson, and is living at 824 Chestnut street, Topeka. Vineta, married Arthur Beach and resides at 708 Lake street, Topeka. Zell is a boiler maker and makes his home in Kansas City, Mo. O. B. is employed as a chef on a dining car. Roy is a painter and also lives in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Dutton went to Iowa Point in his youth, and can recall the events of the pioneer days as vividly as though they were but yesterday. These stirring times left a strong impression upon his boyish mind, and have furnished material for many reminiscences. They were imbedded in his memory, and have had a lasting influence upon his future life.

He has always been an ardent and consistent Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and has always been a staunch admirer of Buchanan, Tilden, Bryan, Wilson and the other sturdy leaders of his party. He has followed the principles of Democracy because he believed in them, and because they were to him of vital importance.

Mr. Dutton had but a scanty opportunity to attend school in the early Kansas period. Two months in a year meant a full term to him, and the equipment of the little country school was meager indeed. He sat upon the puncheon seats and there learned the lessons of honesty, integrity, industry, and frugality, which he ever afterward practiced in his daily life. He became the owner of a good farm through honest efforts of his own and by the helpfulness of his good wife.

His loyalty to the Democratic party was rewarded by his appointment as assistant doorkeeper of the house during the Hodges legislature in 1913. He was also a guard at the Kansas state penitentiary for eight years. He was a resident of Doniphan County for thirty-seven years, Leavenworth eight years, and of Shawnee County for fifteen years. He and his wife now reside at 822 Chestnut street, Topeka, where they own their own home. He is employed by the Frank S. Thomas real estate firm in Topeka.

# CHARLES A. KELLER

## One of the Best Known Farmers in the County, Who Sees Great Possibilities in Fruit Growing—His Experiences on His One-Hundred-Acre Farm Near White Cloud.

Charles A. Keller, who owns a farm of 100 acres of fertile land near White Cloud, is one of the best known and most successful farmers in the county. He has been engaged in general farming and stock raising for nearly thirty years and his fine fields and substantial farm improvements tell better than any language can portray, the kind of a farm he has and the kind of a farmer he is. Just now he sees great possibilities for the high priced lands of Doniphan County in fruit culture, and as this article goes to press he is enlarging his fruit-growing operations by planting raspberries, strawberries and pears in addition to the small acreage he now has in bearing fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Keller of Iowa Township.

Mr. Keller was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, near Harrisburg, the capital of the Keystone state, on Aug. 31, 1867. Until he was ten years old he was an attendant at the public schools, but at the end of that time his father died and the boy was compelled to give up further schooling that he might help to support his widowed mother and the rest of the family.

In the spring of 1870, the Kellers moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, and young Charles Keller worked on a farm during the major portion of his early life. He applied himself diligently to his task, learning by practical experience as he went along until it could be said there were few young men who knew the farming business as well as young Charles Keller. He was not one of the young farmers who, having acquired a smattering of theoretical farming from books, imagine they know it all, but he listened with a receptive ear to the recitals of experiences of successful men and their methods of farming. He was at all time progressive.

Feb. 10, 1887, Mr. Keller was married to Miss Minnie Taylor, daughter of Joseph and Minerva Taylor of White Cloud. The following year, 1888, he came to Doniphan County and rented a farm for two years. After that he went to White Cloud and engaged in the meat business three years. He wasn't satisfied, and disposing of his business, it was back to the farm for him; not a rented farm, but the farm he now occupies and owns, and on which by his skill and knowledge he has made a good living and laying up something beside.

Mr. Keller is what might be called an all-round farmer. He has been successful with O. I. C. hogs and has some of the finest in the county. He raises grain and hay. He also has an orchard of fruit trees and strawberry and raspberry patches. These he is enlarging, for he believes in more fruit because there is money in it. He finds there are larger financial returns from an acre of fruit than from any other crop. Hence he says he intends to gradually increase his fruit-growing operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller are the parents of nine children. They are: Sylvester G., Della Pearl, Daisy M. now Mrs. Brann, Lida Agnes, Jesse Arthur, Lawrence A., Elmer Lloyd, Norman Z. and Christian Clarence.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller are among the plain substantial people of the country roundabout White Cloud, and are highly respected. Their children are intelligent and industrious and worthy sons and daughters of the father and mother. The Kellers are active members of the Christian church in White Cloud.

Residence of Mrs. Sarah Nuzum, Near White Cloud.

## Mrs. Sarah Nuzum

Another woman pioneer of Doniphan County is Mrs. Sarah Nuzum, and the fact that for fifty-three years she has lived on the same place, thoroughly illustrates that perfect peace and tranquillity which comes to those who choose Kansas for an abiding place. The farm, two and one-half miles south of White Cloud, is a nice piece of property, and is a credit to its owner. Mrs. Nuzum was born in Pennsylvania on December 11, 1837, and came to Kansas January 3, 1861, settling on the place where she now resides. She has two daughters, Mrs. John Bell and Mrs. J. P. Kelley, and three sons, George, Jesse O., and Flavel C. Nuzum.

This family ranks among the highly respected citizens of Doniphan County and is known to everyone in the northwest corner of the county. The boys are known as good business men and extensive farmers.

## William H. Keller

William H. Keller was born in Illinois Star County, Illinois, July 22, 1844, and came to Doniphan County between Christmas and New Year's in 1865. When the call for arms was sounded in the Civil War, he enlisted with Company K, regiment 86, Illinois volunteer infantry, at Princeville, Illinois. Mustered out at Chicago, Illinois. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Keller, Florence Grace, Frances Eulalia, Mert. G., Lewis Henry, Rufus Pratt and Harold H. Keller.

## White Cloud

White Cloud is a station on the Burlington & Missouri R. R., on Section 9, Town 1, Range 19, in Iowa Township. A portion of the original townsite was laid off by Messrs. Utt and Spaulding, in 1856. In 1857 a town company was organized and improvements made.

## John Young

John Young, a native Scotchman, is one of the many foreigners who participated in the great Civil war in this country. His birthplace was Glasgow, Scotland, and he settled in Doniphan County in the spring of 1858, when only thirteen years old. Was enrolled in Kansas state militia July 18, 1864, at Iowa Point, and was ordered into active military service in Company F, Ninth regiment, October 12, at Atchison, Kansas, and mustered out on October 27th. He enlisted a second time with Tenth Kansas volunteer infantry March 11th, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, and was mustered out in May of the same year at Benton barracks, Missouri. The family consists of himself and wife, and children as follows: Zula Young, Mrs. Zettie Swinney of Ament, Oklahoma; Mrs. Grace King of Robinson, Kansas, and Mrs. Vinnie Branson of Seattle, Washington; George, John F. L. D., and Lewis I. Young. Mr. Young says his worldly goods consist of fifty acres of land and a dog.

On Sept. 6, 1871, Rev. F. E. Sheldon performed the marriage ceremony of Mr. Edmund Bryan, of St. Joseph, and Miss Lizzie Ferguson, of Wathena.

# History of Iowa Point Schools

### Since the First School Was Established in 1869, There Have Been Many Changes With the Passing of Time—No Record to Be Had of the Teachers and Members of the Various Boards Previous to the Year 1887—Two Rooms With Sixty-Eight Pupils in the Two Rooms at Present.

(Contributed by Prof. George Medeker.)

The first public school to be established at Iowa Point was organized on January 8, 1869, but there are no records obtainable which would give any data regarding the promoters or the principal factors in the organization work.

It is the general supposition that there were records kept in the earlier years of the existence of the schools, but they have either been mislaid or lost up to the year 1887. From that date there is a fairly comprehensive record of the teachers, with the years of their incumbency.

The school board for the year 1887 was composed of H. D. Guthrie, director; Pryor Plank, treasurer, and W. O. Noble, clerk. The list of the teachers, with the years of their occupation from then until the present time, are Sallie T. McKinney, 1886-1887; William Campbell, 1887-1888; J. E. Campbell, three consecutive years from 1888 to 1891; Susan J. Beeler, from 1891 to 1893; Bettie Thomas, 1893 (resigned); Mattie Myers, from 1893 to 1894 (finished); Ben Dillon, 1894 to 1895; Elizabeth (Lizzie) Turkelson, 1895 to 1896 (now Mrs. Brandt of Morcroft, Wyo.)

At the conclusion of the 1896 term, the school board decided to maintain two rooms, and Elizabeth Turkelson and Pearl O. Wells were engaged to conduct the double establishment during the years 1896-1897. They were succeeded by F. G. Eschbach and A. B. Carnahan, who served for the terms 1897-1898. Lyda Mallows and Yula Powell had the schools for the 1898-1899 term, and E. C. Voorhies and Yula Powell taught during the 1899-1900 period. In 1900 the board re-engaged Yula Powell and Florence Mabel Montgomery, now Mrs. G. R. Armstrong, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was also employed for the 1900-1901 term. Yula Powell was again engaged the next term, 1901-1902, and Miss Montgomery was succeeded by Myrtle Wyncoop, now wife of Arthur Fenton, county treasurer of Doniphan County.

The school board combined the rooms in 1902, and Ella Barber was given charge until the close of the 1903 term, when Yula Powell was again engaged to teach the 1903-1904-1905 terms. She was succeeded by Jessie Bowman, now wife of C. J. Vinsonhaler of Wathena, during the 1905-1906 school period.

The two-room system was again installed in 1906, with James Holland and Gertrude Anderson as the teachers for 1906-1907. Worthy Neel and Florence Peck had charge during 1907-1908, and J. H. Holland and Elizabeth Snyder in 1908-1909. Ida Bradley and Elizabeth Snyder were the teachers in 1909-1910, and the 1910-1911 session was taught by Nellie Farrar and Sarah Friend. Elizabeth Snyder and Mary L. Snedeker were the teachers in 1911-1912, and Elizabeth Snyder and Lela Bowman in 1912-1913. Bessie Taylor and Elizabeth Snyder had charge during 1913-1914, and George A. Medsker and Elizabeth Snyder, 1914-1915.

The foregoing dates show that in point of service Yula Powell and Elizabeth Snyder have been connected with the Iowa Point school longer than any other teachers in the history of the school. Each had been engaged for six terms, and the probabilities are that Elizabeth Snyder will beat the record of Yula Powell, as she is still connected with the school and is giving highly efficient and satisfactory service.

The present school board is made up of S. B. Snyder, station agent for the B. & M. Railroad, treasurer; George Taylor, an extensive farmer and stock raiser, director, and Ambrose S. Naugle, likewise a prosperous farmer, clerk.

There are sixty-eight pupils in the Iowa Point schools who are a cheerful and intelligent lot of children.

The sexes are equally divided. They are especially interested in the study of the history of the nation and the state, and the classes in civics are remarkably well advanced. The schools have a prize spelling team which has not lost a match yet, and the members of this team are intensely interested in their work.

[The conduct of the Iowa Point schools is characterized by its complete harmony in all matters pertaining to intellectual progress and advancement. The faculty is able and efficient, and they receive substantial encouragement in their work by the hearty co-operation and generous assistance so uniformly given by the members of the school board.—Editor.]

## ARNOLD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 31

### Records Most Complete of Any School in Doniphan County—Dawson Arnold Its Sponsor—Present Teacher, Miss Edna Whitney.

(Contributed by Mrs. M. E. Zimmerman.)

The school or educational history of Doniphan County has been very carefully preserved, but in no township or district has such a complete record been kept as in old Arnold district, or officially, school district No. 31. The name was derived from the man whose home housed the first meeting of the voters of the district.

The meeting was convened on May 16, 1863, and after much consideration the following officers were elected: Orison Conklin, director; Dawson Arnold, treasurer, and J. J. Morris, clerk; and pioneers of today will agree that it was a very capable committee. They decided to purchase one acre of land and build a frame house twenty-two feet long, eighteen feet wide and nine feet high, with one door and five windows. The contract was let to Moore & Gibbons, who completed the house according to specifications in March, 1864, at the cost of $282.35. The amount expended was small indeed, and the building would not in these days be considered much of an educational institution; however, back in those pioneer days it was a huge step forward in the evolution of the Kansas farmer for these little log school houses to be springing up all over the country. Naturally the name Arnold was given to the district.

The official count was fifty-five children of school age who were promptly enrolled. Jake Bowron taught the first term of three months. Perhaps not much was accomplished in actual results for that first semester, but the foundation was laid for future success and endeavor. The first school house stood just west of the present one in district No. 31, and it sufficed for the needs of the community until 1876, when a frame building 34 feet long, 24 feet wide and 12 feet high was erected. John Shields of Highland took this contract and completed the building in August, 1886, at a cost of $874.00.

In the year 1870, it was agreed to use the building for religious purposes also, which has been greatly appreciated. The patrons of the school with their friends and families have met there on many occasions, picnics, exhibitions, basket dinners and literary societies, not forgetting the old fashioned spelling bees. Miss Edna G. Whitney, the present teacher in district No. 31, says she remembers that candles were purchased for use at spelling schools and that frequently it took more than one evening to spell Arnold school down. It might be well to mention here that pupils of Arnold school have always been hard to down, either in school or in after life. A large number have been teachers.

In 1871, a Mrs. Nilbung taught a school for colored children. Another item of intense interest at the time was the building of a nice long hitch rack and a stepping stile in the early 70's.

In the spring of 1871, Dawson Arnold dug the well on the grounds, which is still in use. During the time Mr. Arnold was engaged in the construction of the well, the school children would stand around and in various ways exhibit their interest. One high spirited Irish girl climbed up and while walking around the curb, lost her balance and fell, and would probably have been drowned had not a quick-witted lad of her own race snatched at her long auburn hair and yanked her quickly to safety. That same boy and girl are citizens of Doniphan County today and will recall the instance clearly.

The school board at different times has been honored by the acquisition of such men as the following: O. Conklin, D. Arnold J. J. Morris, Joseph Scott, J. A. Williams, S. Neal, E. C. Nuzum, J. J. Brown, Sam Jones, W. I. Collins, W. C. Scheer, J. S. Beeler, P. Wineinger, J. S. Bell, C. Winler, B. Johnson, A. L. Lowell, W. Koelling, P. R. Penny, Dell Schofield, C. F. Wineinger, C. Hopper, Ed Simmonds, J. L. Collins, M. E. Zimmerman and E. F. Park. ,

E. C. Nuzum, D. Arnold and W. J. Collins contributed twenty-seven years apiece in the service of the school board, and shifted their burdens only when old age demanded that they take a well earned rest. J. L. Collins, M. E. Zimmerman, and E. T. Park have each served about ten years.

Arnold district is still flourishing under the capable management of Miss Edna Whitney, who was herself a pupil there at one time. Miss Whitney leaves nothing to be desired in the way of modern teaching, and her services are highly prized by the patrons of district No. 31.

The Arnold School House, Situated in Iowa Township, near White Cloud. Teacher, Miss Edna G. Whitney. School Board, Mark E. Zimmerman, Ed Park and J. L. Collins.

Xerxis Kees Stout, Iowa Point's First Postmaster.

## State Bank of White Cloud

The following is a list of the stockholders of the State Bank of White Cloud:

J. H. McGauhey, President; C. C. Burkhalter, Active Vice-President; G. H. Osgood, Cashier. Directors: C. C. Burkhalter, J. W. Campbell, J. H. Lynds, J. H. McGauhey, G. H. Osgood, John R. Taylor, W. C. Winkler. The following are also stockholders: C. P. Chapman, Mrs. C. C. Cotton, Wm. Koelling, W. H. McCahan, Chris. Ploeger, A. Poulet, J. E. Wehrman.

## White Cloud Officials

The following is a list of the city officials of White Cloud:

Mayor, J. H. McGauhey; Councilmen, M. Ryan, John R. Taylor, R. E. Mauck, Gilbert Bowen, F. C. Nuzum City Clerk, E. L. Marker. Police Judge, B. B. Green. Marshal, W. S. Snooks.

## Born in White Cloud

William C. Harkins is a sure-enough native of Doniphan County, having been born in White Cloud when that town was practically in its infancy in 1858.

Mr. Harkins has followed farming almost all his life, and he now owns one of the best pieces of land in Iowa township. He has never been married and takes life easy.

The farm home of Mr. Harkins is snug and comfortable and shows all the evidence of prosperity and industry on the part of the owner.

## Winona

Winona, an early town, located a short distance west of Highland, where the Winona school house stands.

# Iowa Point, Was Wholesale Town

## JACK HENDREN A RESIDENT FOR SIXTY-ONE YEARS

### Town Located on One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land That Had Been Presented to Rev. S. M. Irvin by the Iowa Indians When the Tribe Ceded Their Doniphan County Lands to the Government in 1854—Site Laid Out in the Spring of 1855 and Building Started With a Rush—Once the Greatest Business Point in Kansas and Next in Population to Leavenworth—Down and Out Now.

The history of Iowa Point is directly connected with the life and labors of Reverend Father Irvin, the pioneer missionary to the Iowa and Sac and Fox Indians in Doniphan County.

The land on which the town was platted was a gift from the Iowas to Rev. S. M. Irvin, in recognition of his untiring zeal and faithful efforts to bring the tribe to a modicum of civilization and Christian understanding.

At the time of the opening of the Kansas territory to white settlement, in 1854, the greater part of northern Doniphan County was owned by the Iowas. Upon ceding their title to the government for a financial consideration and a diminished reserve the Iowas retained 480 acres for "private reasons."

The lands thus released to the government were known as the Iowa Trust lands and were subsequently sold to the highest bidder. The 480 acres retained by the Iowas was for the purpose of rewarding Father Irvin and J. B. Roy, the United States interpreter.

Mr. Roy was presented with 320 acres, situated in what had in those days been known as Wolf Grove, and the remaining 160 acres were donated to Father Irvin with the privilege of locating his tract at any point in the reserve. The good missionary chose the land upon which Iowa Point was soon after to be built.

The possibility of promoting a great trading center and eventually a large city at some point along the river was early realized by H. W. Forman, J. W. Forman and John S. Pemberton. This trio had selected the land of Father Irvin as the most desirable, but they were puzzled how to get control of it. They figured that it would be an ideal site for a town and finally made up their minds to build one there.

After feeling out Mr. Roy, the Formans and Pemberton concluded that if they could get control of his half section in Wolf Grove, they could strike up a deal with Father Irvin. They made a good, stiff offer to Roy for his half section, which he accepted. This land they traded to the missionary for his quarter section at the Point.

The Formans and Pemberton had, a year previously, erected two dwellings at the Point, so confident were they that they would eventually come into possession of the townsite. They had no sooner effected the trade with Father Irvin than they started to lay out the town in 1855, early in the spring. It was stated shortly afterward that the work of platting the town had been done so rapidly that the three promoters had the thing all arranged long before they got control of the land.

Before the summer of 1855 was far advanced there was a scene of wonderful activity on the site of Iowa Point. Buildings went up like skyrockets, and were immediately grabbed for stores and residences. The first store in the town was opened by Beeler & Williams with a general stock for man and beast. The doors of their establishment hadn't been opened very long when X. K. Stout and Richard Leach started keeping store. A hotel was opened the same year by Bolivar Beeler and Benjamin B. Leach was right on his heels with a large storehouse and retail store.

While the town was not yet two years old, before the end of 1856 it had the appearance of a juvenile metropolis. John White had a blacksmith shop, where the swing of the hammers on the huge anvil made most harmonious music for the busy population. Dr. J. Leigh set up his shingle as a practicing physician, and F. M. Brown opened a drug store. The first meat market was started by Burkhalter & Hobbs and before the late fall of 1856 the sawmill of Forman & Pemberton, the townsite promoters and owners, was in operation.

The fore part of 1857, Forman & Pemberton built the Iowa Point mills for grinding wheat and corn. During that year a fine hotel was erected at a cost of $10,000, a church edifice was built and the Smithton Lodge of Masons was moved to the town, and the first lodge of Good Templars in the territory was organized.

In 1858 Iowa Point reached the zenith of its power as a steamboat town and a great commercial center. It was then the second city in Kansas in point of population, and had Atchison and Leavenworth in the discard from a business standpoint. Its wholesale and retail trade extended as far west as the Little Blue River, and over a considerable portion of Nebraska territory.

The situation looked fascinating for the residents and storekeepers in Iowa Point and money was flowing in steams like water. William D. Beeler told his friends in the time that it was an ordinary day's business to take in $1,000 in sales, all in gold, and that gold was so common it became fatiguing to handle all of it.

It was during the year 1858 that the ferry company was organized, with Harvey Forman as president, and a steam ferry put in operation on the Missouri River. Wood became unsatisfactory for building purposes by this time, and a brickyard was started by Joseph Selecman, his product having been used entirely on new buildings after that.

The establishment of other towns farther inland in Doniphan County put the first crimp in the prosperity of Iowa Point, and the breaking out of the war almost broke the commercial bank roll of the town. Business ceased to rush at first, and soon the town became stagnant. When the great fire in 1862 destroyed the hotel and many of the finest stores and buildings, the fate of Iowa Point was sealed. The next disaster was the sinking of the ferryboat, and then the newspaper suspended.

The great fire which destroyed the main portion of Iowa Point in 1862 was always believed by many to be of incendiary origin. Previous to the breaking out of the Civil War, a large proportion of the population were either pro-slavery sympathizers or lukewarm in their support of the cause of abolition. By the time the war was a certainty, Kansas was strongly free state, and there was little room left for any slavery adherents. Their position was made so uncomfortable around Iowa Point by the loyal citizens that it was always thought the Southern sympathizers set fire to the town.

From the very outset Iowa Point was a hotbed of politics and there were many bloody political rows and election squabbles there. It was the voting precinct for the entire township and the adherents of both the abolitionist cause and the pro-slavery men were most bitter in their hatreds. At the great election fight in 1860, there was a battle that almost resulted in a riot when Bill Hendrick nearly killed Rufus Edwards while the latter was on the warpath for an abolitionist.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the citizens of Iowa Point organized a company of militia under command of Capt. C. J. Beeler, and this organization saw its share of fighting during the four years which followed. Later, in 1862, when there were fears of an invasion of "Johnnies" from the Missouri side of the river, a company of the Eighth Kansas infantry was stationed in Iowa Point in order to repel the expected attack. The marauders never made an appearance, and the town was left like many others on the river bank, threatened, but never infested.

It was through the efforts of Father Irvin that the first church was erected in Iowa Point in 1857. The grand old pioneer missionary interested the Presbyterians in the project and the edifice was soon built. At about the same time the Methodists began to hold services in the hall of Smithton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., which had been moved to the Point, and the Baptists held services at regular intervals in the Presbyterian church, with Rev. E. Alward as the preacher.

Few if any of the old residents of Iowa Point returned there after the war to make their permanent residence. Occasionally stray members of the old guard would appear on the scene, but a few days seemed to satisfy their knowledge that the town had the jinx on it, and they left for new fields to conquer.

Iowa Point is little more than a landmark now. Its history is the livest thing in connection with the early boom there, and even that is ancient, and not very authentic, by any means. Some of the substantial old brick buildings are still standing, but the ravages of time have brought them to a sad state of decay. The population numbers somewhere about seventy souls, but there is not a vestige of trade or commerce to encourage them to remain at the seat of such a delapidated reminder of former commercial triumphs.

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Highland is located on Sections 22 and 23, Town 2, Range 19, in Iowa Township. Was laid off in the fall of 1857, the townsite consisting of 320 acres. The Highland University is located here.

Pupils of Iowa Point School Reading from right to left, top row: Daisy Harness, Noble Naugles, Burley Drake, Cloid Shaver, Esther Griffis, Vada Elshire, Albert Tilton, Florence Drake, Frederick Massey, Frances Lentz, Alta Shaver, Elsie Ball, Josie Taylor, Henry Dutton, Alma Titus, Willie Leist, Earl Willcox, Ernest Hixson, Leonard Titus, Lynn Thomas, Robert Wagoner, Gilbert Everett, Xina Elshire, Elsie Taylor, Ruth Cook, Letha Tilton, Floyd Naugles, Milo Ball, Elza Harness, John Lentz, Francis Buttrick, Ethel Hixson, Maggie Tracy, Lyle Thomas, Roy Hixson, Katherine Cook, Thelma Taylor, Velma Titus, Della Buttrick, Lucile Wagoner, Martha Thomas, Dorothy Titus, Lyla Willcox, Emma Tracy, Bessie Dutton, Cora Harness, Naomi Peck, Harvey Tracy, Leo Peck, Henry Titus, Robert Williams, Ray Taylor, Raleigh Shaver, Owen Lentz, Arthur Harness, Gale Mann, Glen Taylor, John Tilton, George Massey, Harry Cook, George Atherton, Jim Dutton, Harley Thomas, Ernest Cook, Rufus Lentz, Lee Thomas, Evert Hixson. Teachers, Mr. George Medsker and Miss Elizabeth Snyder.

# Fanning Catholic Church

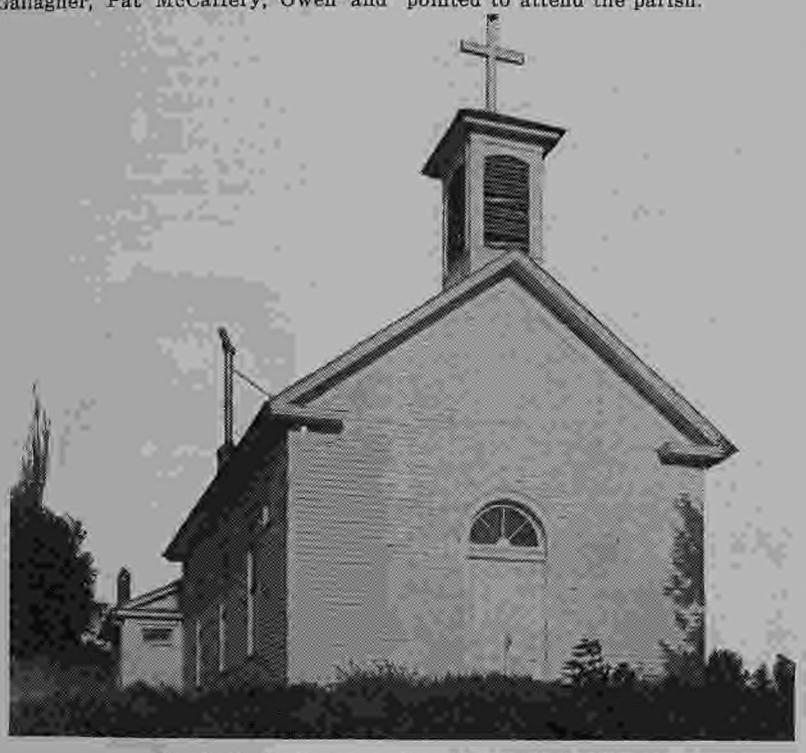
**This Catholic Mission Was Originally Called Wolf River, and the First Priest to Come to the Place Was Rev. Father Kelly of St. Joseph, Mo., Some Time During the Fifties.**

**Holy Mass Said by Rev. Father Philip, from the Benedictine Abbey at Atchison in the Homes of the Resident Catholics—Rev. John Stader, O. S. B., Has Charge of the Parish at Present.**

The Roman Catholic parish of Fanning dates back to the '50s, when the first missionary work of the church was performed there by the Reverend Father Kelly, who came from St. Joseph and was compelled to trudge his way across the unbroken prairie.

There was no town there those days, and the settlement of Catholics was sparsely populated, so much so that few people could even reach a neighbor's house in time to attend religious services. Still a few more Catholic families came in and by 1860 the Benedictines from the Atchison Abbey were represented at the mission by Reverend Father Philip, O. S. B.

Like his missionary predecessor, Reverend Father Philip had no place in which worship might be held, and the few Catholic houses around that section were used for the purpose. Mass was said in the homes of James Gallagher, Pat McCaffery, Owen and



The Catholic Parish in Fanning, Built in 1882.

John Corcoran, Pat Kelly and James McIntyre.

The country was very much unbroken and wild during the ministrations of Reverend Father Philip, but that good missionary seldom failed to come to the people on Sundays, even if he had to walk many miles over rough ground. He continued to come at almost regular intervals until 1862. Then Rev. Thomas Bartl, O. S. B., was assigned to that broad field of missionary labor.

During the years 1862, 1863 and 1864 Father Bartl came almost regularly to the Fanning mission. In the year 1864 Rev. Placidus Pilz came there and continued the work until Reverend Father Bartl came back in 1865, and he was the regular missionary visitor until 1869. That year Rev. Anthony Casper, O. S. B., took charge of the mission and remained until 1871, when Rev. Casimir Rudolph, O. S. B., attended until the latter part of 1873. Rev. Boniface Moll, O. S. B., was the missionary priest from 1874 to 1876; Rev. Boniface Verheyen, O. S. B., served as minister during 1877, and Rev. William Walter, O. S. B., during 1878. Following Father Walter, Rev. Peter Kassens, O. S. B., served the mission until the latter part of 1879, when Father Schreiner of Wathena, organized the parish and began to build a church.

Early in 1882 Reverend Father Timphause succeeded Father Schreiner. He completed the church and dedicated it the same year. With the transfer of Reverend Father Connelly to the Troy mission, and his final recall to the diocesian seat at Leavenworth, the Fanning mission again reverted to the Benedictines at Atchison. Father Matthew Bradley assumed charge until 1887, and Father Bernard Ullrich succeeded him until 1889. Father Placidus McKeever attended the mission until 1896. That year Father Peter Kassens was again sent back to the mission, and he remained until 1901. Father Gregory Neumayer, who came to the mission in 1901 remained until 1904 and during his pastorate he enlarged the church, added two sacristies, and purchased a bell which was put in place. Father Fabian Stindel, O. S. B., came to the mission from September, 1904, to August, 1905, and he was then succeeded by Rev. George Keim, O. S. B., who remained in charge until September, 1906, when Father John B. Stader, O. S. B., the present pastor, was appointed to attend the parish.

There are fifteen or sixteen families in the Fanning parish, in addition to some single male adult Catholics who do not maintain a home. The church is a nice substantial little building and is equipped with good furniture and other essentials for a Catholic house of worship. The congregation is in a good measure prosperous, and in time is destined to make up a strong church body.

Since the town of Fanning became a factor in trade and commerce, the people in the surrounding country have, in a large measure, materially benefited by the change.

St. James' Church is convenient to most of the Catholic population in that section and now the Catholic residents have a great opportunity to see their former little mission develop into one of the great parishes of Doniphan County.

While it is an admitted fact that there are only fifteen or sixteen whole families coming to the support of St. James, it is also a fact that the country is building up and there are lots of good, husky young Catholic men coming to that section of Doniphan County.

Two generations of time has taught the original settlers of Doniphan County that land values are getting higher every day. Where local conditions are so unequivocally favorable for trade and industry, there does not seem to be any valid reason why all churches in the community, Catholic and Protestant alike, should not be able to support a resident minister of the gospel.

The old folks who had their own sacrifices to make in contributing to the fund for the erection of their churches are proud of their good work in those trying days. And it might not be amiss for the present generation to emulate the precedent so nobly set by their parents and grandparents

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**908-914 Francis Street** **ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

## J. I. JOHNSON

**Is a Texan and Known All Over the Country as the Best Buyer of Apples in the United States.**

J. I. Johnson of League City, Texas, is known all over Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska as the best apple-buyer who ever handled this luscious fruit, and is often termed the tri-state buyer. He not only is the best buyer, but the best friend the fruit raiser in northeastern Kansas ever had, because when other commission men become afraid of the market and of Corporal Ben Davis, or run out of funds, Mr. Johnson always plunges in and gets the output. He has never been known to fail to come to the front in a crisis and from his work here, it appears that he has the unlimited backing of the best houses in the country, who know that he can combat with Lieutenant Wealthy or Sergeant Duchess, when Troy is the mecca for fruit men.

Mr. Johnson is a familiar figure to all of the fruit raisers in this section. He purchases the crops of the best known men in the community and always pays in cash for what he gets. It is not only his business connections and way of dealing with men that make him popular, but his manner as well. Never has he been seen to frown over anything and as a friend he will stick closer than Damon did to Pythias. It would not surprise anyone in Doniphan County to see Mr. Johnson ascending a twenty-foot ladder and assisting in the picking of the crops he buys, if his services were needed. He is just that accommodating.

Every year in the early fall when Captain Winesap, Colonel Grimes Golden, General Blacktwig and Major Jonathan begin to color and "Bo" pickers begin to flood the county, Mr. Johnson makes his appearance. He buys in the biggest of quantities and always of the best that is to be afforded. To him, more than to any other one man, is due the high prices which have been received in the past years by the fruitgrowers of this section. Mr. Johnson never quibbles over a price if the fruit is what he wants. He would just as soon pay $1.25 a barrel or $2.00 for the right kind of apples, as he would 50 cents. When other commission men are grumbling over prices and attempting to keep them down to the lowest point and deprive the grower of his legitimate profit, Mr. Johnson always steps in and raises the bid so high the others are forced to come up to him in order to get a share of the output.

The subject of this sketch pretty generally makes his headquarters at Troy while in Doniphan County, as he has a penchant for apple dumplings, but he is out and hustling most of the time. He is a young man of about thirty-five, with the brightest possible future before him, due not only to his ability and energy, but to his cheerful and obliging manner. All of the big and best fruit farmers in the district love to have him at their home, because he combines business with pleasure, and brings a ray of sunshine with him. J. I. can head a barrel of apples with as much finesse as a "nigger" can skin a coon. The fruit farmers of Doniphan County and particularly the apple growers, extend their felicitations to Mr. J. I. Johnson and wish him a long life and a mighty happy and prosperous one, for he has done much for them. He is known as an apple magnate and if all of the apples he has shipped out of Doniphan County were made into apple jack and apple butter, it would allay the thirst of the entire German army and furnish nutriment for all of the allies.

# The Mount Zion Church

## The Little House of Worship Sits on a Beautiful Hill Near the Jeffers School, a Beacon to Light the Way to the Higher Life —Something of Its Early History—The Present Membership and Its Beloved Pastor.

(By Miss Mae Thorp.)

Out in what is known as the C. E. Miller and Jeffers neighborhood, and a little to the east and south of the Jeffers school house, stands the Mt. Zion church on one of the most beautiful spots in Doniphan County. The structure fronts bravely toward the west where the effulgent rays of the setting sun lights up the path to the very door. It is a beacon to the entire countryside and every Sunday the farmers and their families, often some from the towns and villages, gather there for worship.

It is a Presbyterian church and as far back as 1870 was known as the Wolf River Cumberland Presbyterian church, located near where the present Wolf River school house No. 52 now stands. The church building of the earlier days, before the present pretty edifice was built, was an unpretentious affair, but it served the people of the then sparsely settled community as a house of worship, and still living and who is an elder today.

Thorn T. Davis was made clerk in the year 1899, and he holds that position at the present time, being one of the faithful members and most valued workers during all these years intervening. From 1899 there have been about fifty members, some of these having been taken in by letter, until at the present time there are just twenty-nine resident members.

The following citizens and their wives and children, are now members: Jordan O. Marcell, Thorn T. Davis, John T. Thorp (all of whom are elders), Louis I. Davis, C. F. Miller, Samuel F. Lewis (all deacons), John Lewis, Mrs. Carrie Miller, Misses Ollie and Emma Davis, Miss Eliza Huss, Miss May Thorp, E. C. Clark, Hanley Lusk, Mrs. Sophie Pierce and W. H. Black. There were twelve accessions last year, among the number being Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Davis.

Miss Thorp is superintendent of the Sunday school and Mr. Clark, Mr.

The Mount Zion Church in Iowa Township.

its influence left its impress on the lives of many who are now gone from us. They had no regular pastor in the earlier period, but many able ministers of the Gospel paused in their travels to preach the Word to the good people—and when some noted divine was announced the people for many miles around went to the meeting, and the church yard and the roadway were thronged with vehicles, linch pin wagons and ox teams, and conveyances of all kinds. The plain farmer folk were deeply and sincerely religious and their loyalty to the Master and to His church was beautiful.

The new church which we have described in the introductory paragraph of this article was erected in the summer of 1891 and was dedicated to public worship on July 20, of that year, the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. King, a Presbyterian sent out by the Presbyterian board.

At that time the name was changed from the Wolf River Cumberland Presbyterian church to Mount Zion church by the Rev. Mr. T. K. Roach, who held a commission as colonel in an Illinois regiment of which he had been chaplain. The elders of Mount Zion church at the time of the dedication, in addition to the Rev. Mr. Roach, were E. J. Whitsen, S. D. Gilmore (both deceased), and Jordan Marcell, who is

Lusk and Mrs. Pierce are teachers. The Methodists and Presbyterians of the community worked together at one time in keeping the Sunday school and church running, but in later years the Presbyterians have had main charge, with occasionally some help from some other denominations. Members of different denominations at times attend the services, and they are always welcome, for it is God's house for His children to worship in.

This little church that points the way to the higher life has no regular pastor, but is supplied each Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Louis C. Stumpf, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Highland. The good preacher is faithful, never missing a Sunday in spite of his regular duties, and has given conscientiously of his time and labors.

The Rev. Mr. Stumpf is a minister of the old school, plain and outspoken, full of religious zeal. His sermons are deeply spiritual and they have the power that moves men and women to serious reflections on the higher things. Those familiar Bible stories, read and expounded by this good shepherd to his little flock in simple language that all can understand, possesses a charm that is more convincing as religious truths than do the eloquent doctrinal sermons of the modern theologians.

The people of the community round about this little church are proud of it. It is their house of worship, their institution, and it is a part of the life of the community, and as such its influence will be felt throughout the years to come, and as minister of the Gospel come and preach the Word, there will be little gatherings of the faithful ones who gladly will hear.

## How Edward Doyle Lost His Life

On the evening of May 22, 1904, occurred one of those tragedies which come to all well-regulated communities once in a while, and which cause a cloud of sadness to come over the lives of the people. Edward Doyle and his consin, Thomas Doyle, both of Omaha, were on the way to the country to pick blackberries. They grew tired from walking and lay down on the Rock Island railroad tracks to rest, neither of the boys thinking of the danger of falling asleep. Edward was lying directly on the track, and his cousin was nearby lying at the side of the track, when the Rock Island passenger train appeared. The train was moving at full speed when Sam Walker, the engineer, saw the boy on the track. He sounded the whistle and applied the air brakes, but Edward Doyle did not arise and was cut into eighteen pieces by the train. The body was placed in a gunny sack and taken to the undertaking establishment of W. D. Byers, from whence it was buried the next day. The conductor, R. O. Sumner, made a report of the accident, for which the company was held blameless.

## DISTINGUISHED SON OF DONIPHAN

### The Rev. Dr. Leon C. Hills Is a Noted Presbyterian Divine Who Was Born in Highland in 1874—His Intellectual and Manly Qualities Have Shed Lustre on the State of His Nativity—Now a Leading Personality in the State of Wyoming.

One of the most distinguished sons of Doniphan County is a Highland boy. In referring to Rev. Leon C. Hills, D. D. as such, The Chief takes pride in unequivocally stating the fact. He is an able man in every sense of the word and his native state has good reason to be proud of him.

There are hundreds of Doniphan County men today who look back with pride to the time that they were playmates of Leon C., not because he was any better than they were those days —all were boys then—but because by his sterling qualities he has shed lustre on the place of his birth.

The good and worthy doctor has surely made his mark in the world and the home folks might well feel proud of him. It is not a far-fetched prediction to say that the name of Hills will always be honored and revered in Doniphan County.

The subject of this sketch comes from New England ancestry. William Hills came to Massachusetts in 1632. He is also a descendant of Noadiah Gridley, of Revolutionary fame. On the mother's side, there is a relative well-known, namely Samuel Wilson, the original Uncle Sam. The grandfather, Leander Hills, was a strong abolitionist.

Leon Corning Hills was born in Highland, November 2, 1874. His parents were Henry A. and Mary (Corning) Hills, who have been highly esteemed residents of Doniphan County for forty-five years. Henry Hills, father of Leon, was a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Nunda County, N. Y. and won distinction during the Civil War as an officer of Company F., Thirty-third New York Infantry, Volunteer. Mr. Hills settled in Doniphan County after the conclusion of the war and his home place is a fine looking spot adjacent to Highland. The son received the rudiments of his education in the preparatory department of Highland College, and in 1895 had gone through the full Academic and College course. He took a post-graduate course in Princeton University and in 1900 was graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary with the degree of B. D., and the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Highland College in June, 1910.

As will be seen by the above facts, Dr. Hills may claim to have some education. As teacher of history in Highland College in 1895-96, he was regarded as one of the ablest expounders of that great branch of education, and during the seasons of 1896-97 he was teacher in the public schools of Doniphan County.

When the United States government had things pretty much its own way in the Philippine Islands in 1900, this young minister went to the islands as a foreign missionary and was also engaged in Y. M. C. A. work during the Spanish-American war. His work in the Orient was very successful and on his return he was appointed assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs, Colo., in December, 1902.

Doctor Hills remained at the Springs until September, 1903, when he located in Wyoming, and he was pastor in Evanston, that state, from that time until August 3, 1907, when he was made pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cheyenne, which charge he is acceptably filling at the present time. This church is the largest Presbyterian organization in the state of Wyoming. The Reverend Mr. Hills was united in marriage to Miss Ada Truesdale Sample, at Roodhouse, Illinois, June 1, 1905. To this union has been born one son, at Cheyenne, who bears the name Dellmore Henry.

Doctor Hills was elected secretary of the Wyoming State Humane Society in December, 1911, and held the position until April, 1913, with an office in the capitol building. He was chaplain of the Wyoming National Guard from

The Rev. Mr. Leon Hills.

October, 1909, to April, 1913. He was chaplain of the house, in the legislature of 1909. The Doctor takes a keen interest in Masonic matters, and is a thirty-second degree member of the fraternity in Wyoming Consistory No. 1. He is also a Shriner of Korein Temple, and a member of the O. E. S. and W. O. W.; president of the Wyoming Society, Sons of the American Revolution, from 1911 to 1913, and is past president of the Young Men's Literary Club of Cheyenne, a famous organization in the West. His sermons and addresses have been published in Eastern magazines.

Reverend Doctor Hills makes his permanent residence in Cheyenne, where he has a host of friends, and is looked upon by all as one of the leading men, not only of the city, but of the state at large. Doctor Hills has a brother and sister living in Doniphan County, L. B. Hills on the home farm near Highland, and Mrs. Joseph Hagenbuch, of Troy. Mrs. H. F. Tolle, of Meridian, Miss., is another sister.

A notable incident in the career of Reverend Doctor Hills took place about sixteen years ago, after he returned home from college. The subject of this sketch was selected a delegate to the county convention, and in a brilliant speech placed S. M. Brewster in nomination for county attorney. Many of Mr. Brewster's friends to this day regard that event as being the forerunner of his future success, and as having an important bearing on his recent election as attorney-general of the state.

# Latter Day Saints

## Only Church of This Denomination in Doniphan County Was Built in 1896 at Fanning.

The only church of the Latter Day Saints in Doniphan County, stands at Fanning and is a tribute to the fidelity of the little band of this denomination who made that section their home. The first of that faith to settle at Fanning was William Gurwell, who later became Fanning's first postmaster on Dec. 14, 1870, and to him and his son A. L. Gurwell, as much as to any one else, belong a good part of the credit for the erection of the present edifice.

At a meeting of the congregation held on November 26, 1894, it was decided to build a house of worship. Isaac E. McGalliard, Louis Herzing and A. L. Gurwell were the prime movers in the project and were named as a building committee to have entire charge not only of the raising of funds, but to superintend the construction as well. The foundation was begun on December 11 of the same year and the committee selected A. D. Whetstine to direct the masons and Mark Cordrey to have supervision of the carpenters. Many members of the congregation assisted in the work, making little or no charge for their services. Others, while not taking an active part in the work, donated lumber, or its equivalent in money.

The structure was soon completed, and on Sept. 20, 1896, elaborate dedicatory exercises were held. The sermon was preached by Elder Henry A. Stebbins, who gave a history of the congregation. This was formed sometime in 1870, and, in addition to Mr. William Gurwell, those who had an active hand in its organization were Thomas Davies, Josiah Price, J. F. Reed and Charles Herzing. Before the erection of the church, the members gathered at the home of one of their number and there gave themselves over to worship. The prayer at the dedicatory ceremonies was made by Elder Phineas Cadwell.

The first marriage that was solemnized in the edifice was on Oct. 26, 1896, when Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Hedrick were united in matrimony. There was a feeling of especial sadness in the first funeral to be held in the church on July 1, 1900. It was that of Isaac E. McGalliard, one of the most prominent members and a member of the building committee. At the present time the church is in a flourishing condition and the congregation numbers 125 members. All are workers, and are at service each Sunday unless sickness or storms detain them.

The congregation of the church is composed of the most prominent families of Fanning and vicinity, and all are upright, honest and Christian people. They support not only their church but are earnest workers for the welfare of the community in which they live. Their children are always in attendance not only at divine services on Sundays, but at Sunday school; and are growing into the future kind of men and women that Doniphan County and the nation needs. They are not clannish, but are to be found behind all religious movements that go to make a better place in which to live, regardless of the denomination which fosters that movement.

Their church at Fanning, while not a fashionable structure, is a substantial edifice, and one in which they take pride. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that the men of a generation ago who established the faith there and who worked so nobly for its erection, gave freely not only of their labors, but of their money as well. The church at Fanning is prosperous now and always will be, because of the class of men and women who are behind it. They are of the flower of Doniphan County.

The first preaching of the doctrine of this church in the county was by Elders Robt. Murdock and John Richards in 1866, near what was then Walnut Grove postoffice. In the year 1868 Charles Herzing, Sr., of Wisconsin, and Josiah D. Price, of Idaho, with their families, settled in that vicinity. An organization was then effected, known as the Wolf River branch. Meetings were held in the school houses at Wolf River, Iola and Hedrick. In the summer of 1870, Elders Hugh Lytle and Davis H. Bays, did much preaching at White Cloud, and among the members that were active in organizing a congregation at that place were John W. and Benjamin B. Brackenbury. Through the preaching of Elder Bays at Fanning, Thomas Davis and wife, and William Gurwell and wife, were baptized during the summer of 1868. The family of B. B. Brackenbury having located at Fanning, they and Josiah D. Price, and family, together with the baptism of new members, made a good sized congregation which was organized into the Fanning branch, in May, 1872. William Gurwell was elected presiding elder of the congregation, and for but a few years continued as such until his death in 1903. Since his death until the present, Frank G. Hedrick has been the presiding elder.

The Latter Day Saints' Church in Fanning.

## FRANK G. HEDRICK

### Native of Doniphan County Was a Successful School Teacher and Now Is a Merchant.

Frank G. Hedrick, at one time one of the best school teachers Doniphan County ever had, was born on the old Hedrick homestead, one mile and a half north of Fanning, on April 30, 1872. His parents were William and Mary A. Hedrick and were among the first settlers. They were essentially religious folk, being members of the Latter Day Saints and the elder Mr. Hedrick was one of the pillars of that church. He located on his homestead in 1856.

Frank G. attended the district schools of his county, having for teachers some of the foremost educators of the state, among whom were Miss Gillie Wood, Albert Ewing, Charles Floyd and Dennis Landis. In 1891 he entered Campbell University, where he remained for two terms, and then he took up the profession of teaching in which he was very successful. He was at the Hays, Mount Ayr, Herzing, Hickory Grove and Number Six districts, and all of his former pupils give testimony today to his efficiency and geniality.

School teaching did not then and does not now prove itself to be very remunerative, and so in 1895 Mr. Hedrick entered the grain business at Fanning. Five years later his success had been so marked that he erected a store building and branched out into general merchandise. In 1901 he lost the building and expensive stock by a fire, having almost no insurance. He did not become discouraged, however, and rebuilt in a few months. Now his business is increasing rapidly.

On Oct. 26, 1896, Mr. Hedrick was married to Miss Emma Price, a Doniphan County young woman, and to their union have been born only one child, Gilbert F. Hedrick, who now is a student in Graceland College, Lamoni, Ia.

In addition to his general merchandise business, Mr. Hedrick is the owner of a fine farm east of Fanning, which is registered under the name of Sunnyslope. It is being cultivated for berries, apples and peaches and its owner has a great amount of confidence in the fruit outlook for the county.

Mr. Hedrick, who is a Republican in politics, is deeply religious, following in the path of his parents before him. He is now a member of the Latter Day Saints Church and is an elder in that body.

## FANNING—A LITTLE TOWN FULL OF BIG PEOPLE

### A Brief Sketch of Its Past and Present Inhabitants.

(Contributed by F. G. Hedrick.)

When the old A. & N. Railroad, now the Burlington, was built through the county in 1870, Jesse W. Reed and John J. Bradley laid out the town of Fanning. It was named in honor of Major Fanning, the chief engineer in the surveying and building of the railroad. Reed and Bradley set up a general store, and the government established a postoffice with Wm. Gurwell, the first postmaster, December 14, 1870. Frank G. Hedrick, the present incumbent, was appointed June 6, 1907. Jesse W. Reed removed to California in 1876 and has become quite wealthy. J. J. Bradley, his partner, was struck by a locomotive while walking on the railroad tracks between Elwood and St. Joseph, and died later in Troy, at the St. Charles Hotel.

After the advent of the railroad and the laying out of Fanning as a townsite, the then thriving river town of Lafayette, situated on the Missouri River, about four miles north of Troy, received a solar plexus blow, many of the buildings being moved to Fanning, including the large hotel building erected there in the early '50's. It was Fanning's main hostelry for many years. Mr. Merrick and William Hedrick are remembered as genial landlords. The first story of the building is now occupied as a dwelling by Thomas Lang and family.

In the winter of 1876, William Hedrick erected a steam flouring mill, but Mr. Hedrick died the following year. Matt Mutter, an old-time miller of Doniphan, managed the mill for Mrs. M. A. Hedrick, the widow.

One of the first blacksmiths in Fanning was Charles Peterson; he was followed by Joe Hobbs. Other smiths were E. W. Gustin and F. W. Simpson, the latter of whom is still in the business, an excellent mechanic and enjoying a large patronage. People unfriendly to Hobbs used to assert that, as a side line to his blacksmith business, he sold whisky, keeping a barrel or keg on tap under his work bench.

Frank G. Hedrick

If, while busy on a customer's plow, said customer became thirsty, he stepped to the barrel where a cup always hung handy and drew his own potation, the price of same being added to his blacksmith bill. Mr. Hobbs removed his shop to Highland Station in 1889, and was the last man to sell whisky in Fanning.

In 1886 William Gurwell opened a general store which he operated until the time of his death in 1905. Frank G. Hedrick entered the grain business in 1895, buying for himself for eight or nine years, and at the end of that time, he entered the employ of B. W. Williams of Highland. He is now the agent of John H. Lynds Mill and Elevator Company, which owns large cribs and warehouses for the handling of grain. In 1899, Mr. Hedrick erected a store building and engaged in the general merchandise business. He carries a large stock of goods and has a successful and increasing business. This very prominent citizen was born and reared in the community, and he is highly respected. He was an efficient school teacher prior to the time he opened the store. He is a devout Christian gentleman, being one of the leaders in the Latter Day Saints Church.

The Latter Day Saints Church erected a house of worship in 1894. They have a membership of over one hundred and a large Sunday school, which has not missed a session in twenty years.

The St. James Catholic Church was the first church erected in Fanning, it being built in 1879. There are fifty communicants residing in the parish, mostly Irish.

This edifice was erected under the supervision of the Priest, Father L. Shriner, and a committee of James Gallegher and Patrick Corcoran.

The following families now reside at Fanning: Frank G. Hedrick, A. L. Young, C. O. Franken, Thomas Lang, A. R. Hedrick, Fred Simpson, G. W. Thomas, Mrs. Eph Blanton, W. Thomas and Thomas E. Gilmore. Those living within two miles of the postoffice are: On the road running east, Lewis Blanton, Grant Blanton, Wm. A. Gurwell, John Roberts, B. F. Thomas; on road north, J. A. Gallagher, Samuel

Twombly, William and James Kelley, John McDonough, Mrs. T. W. Jackson, Buz Simpson, John and Mike Corcoran, Jesse Barrow, M. J. Barrow, Henry Simpson, John E. Simpson, Bert Simpson, James E. Simpson; on roads running west and northwest, C. F. Gallagher, Thomas Etherton, John Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Long, J. D. Bloss, C. E. Taylor, Mrs. Jennie Thompson, Ike Muse; on roads to the south, southwest and southeast, Jackson Thomas, Mike and Joe Hanlan, Jesse Blanton, George Hopkins, Willard M. Gurwell, George Pennell, Omar Pennell, Dave Goacher, Jesse L. Roberts; on Troy road, Ben Culp, Thomas Briggs, Henry Briggs, C. F. Jeschke, L. C. Jeschke, John and Patrick Corcoran, P. F. Werner, R. L. Tilden.

Beside general farming, the country adjacent to Fanning, like the eastern part of the county, is particularly adapted to fruit culture. Henry and John Simpson have been very successful in cultivating blackberries. Frank Hedrick expects to add five or ten acres of berries and orchard each year until he has his entire farm in fruit. Alfalfa is a big paying crop. Samuel Twombly has fifty acres, and Henry Simpson eighty in alfalfa, and they load many cars for the Kansas City market.

Last year Buz and Ernest Simpson loaded one or two cars of watermelons, the first melons to be shipped out of the country in carload lots.

One and a half miles east of Fanning is the beautiful country home of John Roberts. The residence, surrounded by fruit and forest trees, is ideally situated on an eminence north of the public highway. It is equipped throughout with every conceivable modern convenience. Just across the road are the large barns that shelter thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs. Mr. Roberts is very proud of his herd of Duroc hogs, and well he may be, as they are as fine as any in the country.

One-half mile north of Fanning is the site of an old Indian village which, from indications, was inhabited for hundreds of years. It is situated on the Kelley farm, in a strategic position for defense in time of war, at equal distances from two large springs, one on the old Noonan farm, and the other on the Hedrick place. The site of the ancient place has been visited by noted archaeologists, and much potsherd, flints, arrows and implements have been discovered.

Of the pioneer settlers, William Hedrick and James Simpson were the first, followed by James Gallagher, the Corcorans, Gurwells, Suttons, McDonoughs, Edwards, Wagmiller. Descendants of all these families still reside in the vicinity and are among the leading citizens.

The following is a complete and accurate list of the postmasters who have served since the office was established December 14, 1870:

William Gurwell, appointed December 14, 1870, and served until his death, when his son, William A., was appointed March 24, 1903. The latter served until September 11, 1903, when Frank G. Hedrick was appointed, serving until April 11, 1906; when C. L. Conard assumed the duties of said office and served until June 6, 1907, when Frank G. Hedrick was again appointed.

# Chief Apprentice Made Good

## Fifty-Six Years Ago E. C. Grumley Entered the Chief Office as an Apprentice in White Cloud—Finished His Time and Enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, serving Till the Close of the War—Connected With the Government Printing Office in Washington for Over Thirty-Eight Years—Prominent in G. A. R. and Odd Fellow Circles—Home Still in White Cloud.

While the Chief admits the distinction of having a history unique in the annals of Kansas newspapers, it takes intense pride and keen delight in relating the history of an apprentice boy who entered the old office in White Cloud to learn printing fifty-six years ago.

Prospects for riches in the newspaper field were discouragingly dim in the territory those days, and it was not every newspaper that could afford the luxury of an apprentice. It was invariably the case for the owner to be editor, printer, "devil" and general utility man all at the same time. Of course, there were expert journeymen employed on the Chief from time to time who assisted Sol Miller getting the paper out, but times were hard and money scarce in the new country.

The inducements for an apprentice were not alluring those days, and the crude facilities for publishing a newspaper were not of the kind that would arouse enthusiasm in an apprentice of the present time. Still the lovers of the craft persevered, and many first-class mechanics were turned out from the frontier offices to make their way through life equipped with man's best asset—a good trade.

E. C. Grumley, the subject of this sketch, entered the Chief office at White Cloud on June 6, 1859. He was a stout farmer boy of fourteen years, and possessed all the grit and energy that characterized the boys of pioneer settlers. He knew nothing of the intricate and, to many, puzzling interior of a printing office, but he was endowed with the application which is the great essential to success, and soon became an invaluable acquisition to the Chief.

Young Grumley was born in Wisconsin in 1845, and with his family moved to Kansas territory in 1857. The trip across Iowa and Missouri consumed four weeks and was made with one yoke of oxen. The family crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph on May 14, 1857, and settled on land in the Wolf River district, the ground cornering with the quarter section on which Fanning is located.

That summer of 1857 the boy, E. C. Grumley, drove a breaking team of four yoke of oxen for his brother-in-law, William Fairall, and although only twelve years old at the time, he turned up a great deal of sod in that portion of the territory during the summers of 1857-1858.

In 1859 young Grumley's father moved to White Cloud and on June 6 of that year the lad entered the Chief office as an apprentice to learn the printing trade in all its branches. With an intermission of a few months needed to go on a visit, Grumley remained with the Chief till he had finished his trade, on July 7, 1863. Then he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, and served with distinction with his regiment until the close of the war.

Upon being mustered out of service Grumley became a journeyman printer in earnest. He had not forgotten any of the trade which he had mastered in the Chief office, and encountered very little difficulty in obtaining employment in many of the leading printing establishments of the country.

In 1876 Grumley secured a position in the government printing office in Washington and has been connected with that limb of the government ever since. He has held many important executive posts in the office and is at present filling the responsible position of proofreader.

Mr. Grumley enjoys remarkably good health for a man who has taken such an active part in the work of the world. He has been quite prominent as an Odd Fellow for several years, and has occupied practically all the chairs and offices in the order. In 1879 he was Noble Grand of his lodge. He has held the office of Grand Patriarch of the grand encampment, and in fact has held mostly all the offices of responsibility and trust within the gift of the order.

Mr. Grumley is past commander of his G. A. R. post in Washington, and has been its secretary for over twelve years. He takes an active part in the labor movement, especially in his own union, and has been president of Columbia Typographical Union, the strongest labor organization in the District of Columbia.

Since starting for the war, Mr. Grumley has not resided permanently in Doniphan County. Occasionally he comes to the old scenes for a few months at a time when he fraternizes with the old-timers who were boys in his own youthful days. He calls White Cloud his home, as he votes there whenever he can find the opportunity to make the trip at election times. His Washington address is 1015 Massachusetts avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

## Elliott Irvin, a Son of Rev. Mr. S. M. Irvin

Elliott S. Irvin, postmaster at Coffeyville, Kansas, and grandson of Father Irvin of Mission fame, relates some interesting history that was related to him verbally by his venerable grandfather before his death. His father, Elliott Lowery Irvin, was the second child born in Doniphan County. Elliott, Jr., says that his grandfather was of a very retiring disposition, and only upon much coaxing, could he be induced to tell much about his early life. He seemed to feel that he might be accused of taking too much credit to himself for the work performed while at the Mission. The grandchildren, however, often got their grandmother to tell circumstances connected with their early married life while engaged in religious work among the Indians. She told the children that when they got to the Missouri river on their way from Pennsylvania to Kansas, there was no ferryboat, and that Father Irvin swam across with his Indian pony on the first trip, and that for a number of years the only mail they received was through the office at "Fort Leavenworth," where he was compelled to go to get same. She also said that they became well acquainted with Joseph Robidoux, the Indian trader. The Irvins' first child was a girl, Mary, but she died in girlhood, and there are but few know that Elliott Irvin, Sr., was the second child of the union. Mrs. Irvin died in 1886, and Father Irvin in 1887, at their home in Highland, and are buried in Highland cemetery.

## Surprise on Preacher

Saturday night, Jan. 5, 1867, the residence of the Rev. Mr. H. P. Robinson of Highland was forcibly entered by a party under the leadership of a prominent lady of that place. Several depredations were perpetrated, among which was the seizure of a bed, bedding and bedstead and all hurled into a promiscuous heap out of doors. The rioters then took possession of the kitchen and kitchen stove and used them for their own benefit. The rioters were forced to leave about 12 o'clock or submit to capture and left behind them pies, cakes, chickens roast beef, roast turkey, three hickory smoked hams, corn, oats, firewood, ginger bread and a good quantity of apple sass, greenbacks, etc. This game was played on Rev. Mr. Robinson a year before. What made this affair most remarkable was the fact that most of the persons engaged in this breach of peace were supposed to be Rev. Mr. Robinson's own friends, some of them being members of his church.

## Old Mission Offered For Sale

On Dec. 27, 1866, the Rev. Mr. S. M. Irvin, on behalf of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, offered the mission buildings, the farm and lands which were situated two miles east of Highland, to the highest bidder. The advertisement said: "Iowa Mission Building For Sale. Large dwelling and school, 107 feet long and 38 feet wide and three stories high. The first story is of hewn stone and all the others of brick. It contains over thirty rooms, some of them very large, and is well constructed for a boarding school, orphan asylum, poor house, soldiers' home, insane or blind asylum or other public purposes. The farm is well watered and well arranged for raising cattle or grain."

Mrs. Sarah James, wife of Jeremiah James, died in January, 1882.

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# Some Early Day Churches

**First Congregation Organized at the Mission Seventy-Three Years Ago—Next Oldest Church Was Built in Doniphan in 1855—White Cloud, Iowa Point and Elwood Had Flourishing Churches in 1857—Wathena Had a House of Worship Going in 1858.**

Seventy-three years is a long way to look back, but it has been that long since the first church was organized in Doniphan County. The congregation was of the Presbyterian faith and numbered seven members.

This original church was started at the Iowa and Sac Mission by Rev. S. M. Irvin in 1842. All the members were white people attached to the Mission or employed at the Nemaha agency, but as the church grew, there was a large admixture of Indians. After the removal of the Mission, the church society met in a frame building, part way to Highland, for several years, and then held services in the University chapel.

During the year 1855 religious services were held in the town of Doniphan by Father Alderson, a missionary clergyman who preached at stated intervals for almost twelve months. The services were usually held in a warehouse or residence and were unusually well attended. There was no attempt at church organization, however, and all denominations were glad to attend the services.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South (Southern Methodists) organized in Doniphan in 1856, while the state and county were still in the hands of the pro-slavery element. No church edifice was built, but services were held at different points in town until the breaking out of the war. Then the society scattered.

At about the same time in 1857, four other congregations were formed at Iowa Point, White Cloud, Highland and Elwood. Early in the spring of 1857, through the efforts of Reverend Father Irvin, the first church in Iowa Point was built by the Presbyterians. The building was used for services for over a quarter of a century, but with the removal or death of many of the old members, they were discontinued long ago, and the church fell into decay. About the same time that the Presbyterians built their church at the Point, the Methodists and Baptists started to hold services, the former in the Masonic hall, and the latter in the Presbyterian church.

Thirty members of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion were organized into a congregation in White Cloud by Rev. A. L. Downey, in 1857. The founder of the church remained pastor until 1859, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. Graham, who remained in charge two years more.

Early in the year 1857 a Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at a point near Highland by Rev. Dana Fox. Private residences and school houses did duty for places of worship until 1865, when the use of the Presbyterian chapel at the university was freely given. Subsequently the Methodists effected an arrangement with the Congregationalists for the use of their church, but in 1873 the former built an exclusively Methodist house of worship.

Late in the fall of 1857 services were held in a frame residence in Elwood by Rev. J. E. Ryan, an Episcopalian clergyman, who later was pastor of a church that had been erected under the supervision of John Tracy, the following year. The Congregationalists were also early on the ground at Elwood, and one of their preachers held services during the summer of 1858 at different places in the town.

The First Baptist Church of Wathena, was organized in 1858 by Elder William Price. There were eight members and the building of a house of worship was out of the question for the time being; and services were held in school houses until 1871, when the congregation grew strong enough to erect a handsome brick church building at a cost of $5,000.

The First Methodist Church of Wathena was organized in the autumn of 1868, by Rev. T. M. Munhall, and Rev. D. H. May was appointed the first pastor. In 1860 Rev. O. B. Gardner was assigned to the church, which he administered two years in spite of fierce opposition, growing out of the slavery question. It has frequently been related that while residing at Elwood during the second year of his pastorate at Wathena he discovered near his house a rebel flag, with a notice on the flagpole stating that death would be the portion of any person daring to remove the emblem of the Confederacy. With the agility of a sailor, Reverend Mr. Gardner climbed the staff and tore down the flag, which he first trampled in the dust, and then burned.

St. Benedict Catholic Church, situated a few miles from Severance, is the second oldest Catholic Church in Doniphan County. It was organized in 1862 by Rev. Father Thomas Bartl, O. S. B., of the Benedictine Abbey, at Atchison. A stone church building was at once begun, seventy by thirty-six feet, and completed in 1865. No estimate of the cost could be obtained, as much of the work was done voluntarily by members of the congregation. A handsome parsonage was built two years after the completion of the church. In 1880, the parsonage was made a priory by the Abbot of St. Benedict College, and was then occupied by a number of priests and brothers of the order. The land on which the church and other buildings are located, with a half section more, is the property of the college at Atchison.

If a Sabbath school can be called a church, or congregation, Troy had one in 1861. That year a Union Sabbath school was organized, with E. Case as superintendent. Later it became a Presbyterian and Methodist organization until the final separation in 1873.

The congregation of the Troy Presbyterian Church was organized about 1863, and work started on a new church building in 1864, which was ready for dedication on January 16, 1866. The cost was a little in excess of $2,500. Rev. F. E. Sheldon, the first pastor, remained in charge five years, and he was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Chapman, who was instrumental in building a parsonage during the three years of his pastorate.

The oldest Catholic church in Doniphan County was built in the town of Doniphan in 1857. It is known to the present day as the Catholic Church of St. John, the Baptist, and was erected under the direction of Rev. Father Augustine Wirth. The structure was a frame one and was destroyed by fire in 1864. In 1867 the Catholics of Doniphan built a handsome brick structure in the western part of the town, under the supervision of Rev. Father Timothy M. Suber. There is a stately tower on the building in which was installed a bell weighing half a ton. The site of the church comprises two acres of valuable ground and was donated to St. John's by the Hon. Adam Brenner, of Doniphan.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Doniphan was organized May 10, 1857, with five members. In 1864 the project of building a place of worship was taken up and a church site donated by Adam Brenner. The building was finished the following year, and on the day of dedication the entire church debt was assumed and paid by members of the society and citizens of the town of Doniphan and vicinity.

The First Methodist Church of Troy was incorporated in 1866, but there had been preaching in the court house, the old school house in the southwest part of the city, and the Wicker building for eight years. Rev. A. Bennett was the first Methodist clergyman to hold services in the young town of Troy. He came here in 1858, and preached occasionally during that year and the next.

The Congregational Church of Highland was organized by Rev. H. P. Robinson, October 5, 1865, with fifteen members. A brick church, costing $4,000 was begun in 1866 and completed the fall of the following year. Rev. H. P. Robinson remained as pastor until 1869.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church of Wathena was organized in October, 1867, by Rev. H. M. Meniger, who remained as pastor for three years. Since 1868 the church has supplied two missions in adjacent territory from the resident pastors at Wathena.

The Roman Catholic Church at Wathena was organized in 1869 by Reverend Father Thomas, O. S. B., from the Benedictine Abbey at Atchison. The same year a church edifice was erected at a cost aggregating $6,000. The membership at that time was approximately 100, but it has almost increased ten-fold in the succeeding years. In 1880 a building was erected for the Benedictine Sisters, who opened a parochial school which had a large number of pupils. In the latter part of the same year a parsonage was built at a cost of $1,500.

The First Congregational Church in White Cloud was organized by Rev. H. P. Robinson on May 25, 1867, with a membership of eleven. Reverend Mr. Robinson remained in charge until 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Shaw, who greatly increased the membership and built a neat brick church at a cost of $3,500.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Severance was organized on January 25, 1871, by Rev. W. K. Marshall, presiding elder of the conference. The original membership numbered nine persons. A church building was erected in 1874 at a cost of $2,800, and a parsonage was also built at a cost of about $1,000. There was no regular pastor until Rev. G. W. Wood took charge in 1875.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church in Wayne Township was built in 1871, and dedicated the same year. The land on which the church was located contains half an acre, and was donated by Lars Nelson. The church building cost about $400. The first preacher was Reverend Mr. Brown, a native of Norway, who remained but a short time.

In the year 1874 a Baptist Church was organized at Moray, and meetings were held in the nearest school house. The congregation was not large at first, and preachers who attended the society came occasionally from other towns.

The Catholic Church of Fanning was erected in 1879, a spacious edifice. The congregation was a large one at the time the church was built and it has greatly increased since then. The communicants are mostly farmers and their families, who come from the surrounding country.

The Baptist Church of Leona was organized with eight members in October, 1880. The first services were held in a school house by Rev. E. Alward, the organizer of the society. The congregation had a healthy growth and in a few years almost quadrupled in membership.

After the town of Highland Station, now Sparks, was well under way, a number of religiously-inclined people got together and built a Union church for the use of all religious denominations.

A colored Baptist church was established at White Cloud in 1875 by Rev. J. H. Strother. The society was small and scarcely able to support a regular pastor. So the brethren were supplied monthly by Rev. Daniel Wilson, of Atchison, who held services in the school house.

The Brush Creek Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated in 1871, and the first pastor was Rev. John Cook. The church was a neat little building, well furnished and cost about $1,000.

The Second Colored Baptist Church was organized in Wathena in 1873 by a council composed of the Rev. Messrs. D. Lee of Lawrence, John Bourn of Fort Scott, S. Jackson of Wathena, and Williams and Clarkson of Elwood. A church building was erected the same year, the members of the society doing most of the work. The congregation grew rapidly from the start, and under the pastorate of Rev. S. Jackson, soon had a membership of almost 100.

## Lafayette

Lafayette was located on the Missouri River, on Sections 13 and 14, Town 2, Range 20, in Center Township. Was entered as a townsite under United States laws in July, 1857. Simon L. Ryan, who is well and favorably known throughout this judicial district, as an attorney, owns the old townsite.

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Mason S. Peters was the father of the anti hog cholera serum business, the pioneer of commercial serum. He brought about the official government test of 1909, at Kansas City, at which time serum was recognized by the press the world over as a sure preventive of hog cholera. Following this test the Daily Drover's Telegram said:

"This immunizing agent is perhaps the most useful service that veterinary science has rendered live stock and the world."

Hon. Charles F. Scott, then chairman of the Committee on Agriculture in Congress, wrote:

"For the service rendered by Mason S. Peters to the farmers of this country they should erect a monument to him a mile high."

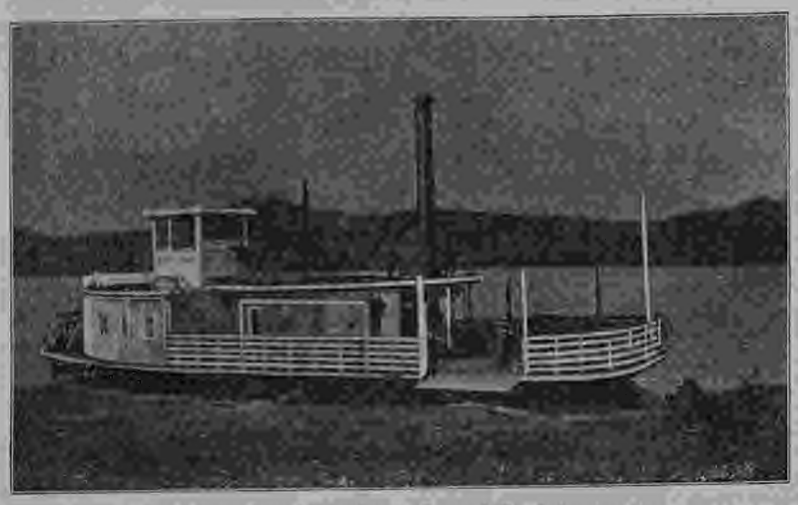
# WHITE CLOUD

**Town Was Originally Laid Out in 1856 by John Utt and Enoch Spaulding, But They Could Not Obtain a Clear Title to the Land Until After the Famous Indian Lands Sales in 1857 Gave Them Unquestionable Rights—First Building on the Townsite Was a Log Cabin Near the Old Ferry Landing, and Owned by J. F. Lease—Vast Crowd of Speculators Attended the Land Sales on July 4, 1857.**

The men who selected the present site of White Cloud had an eye for beauty as well as for business. The location is exceptionally beautiful, with a sweeping expanse of the Missouri River in front and commanding wooded bluffs back of the town.

White Cloud is one of the early pioneer towns of Doniphan County, which has held its own from a business standpoint right along, and prospered to a considerable extent through the many years of its existence. The country adjacent is productive and the residents in the locality are in a fair way to be among the wealthiest in that section of Doniphan County.

It has been forcibly demonstrated recently that the bluffs around White Cloud are admirably adapted for fruit raising, the same as at Troy, Wathena and Blair, and already there have been



An Early Day Steamboat, Owned By John Lynds.

a number of both small and large fruit farms set out. It has been confidently predicted by leading men in the Doniphan County fruit industry that there can be no reason why the land in the vicinity of White Cloud should not be producing as heavy fruit harvests in the near future as land in any other part of the fruit belt.

The town of White Cloud was started in a small way and almost accidentally. The townsite company had been organized in Oregon, Mo., in 1856, with the idea of founding a real good town on the banks of the Missouri River in the then Kansas territory.

When the company was organized at Oregon, Missouri, it had been hoped that the Indian lands would be parceled out and sold that year, but it was not until 1857 that the lands were brought into the market. The original company, which was composed of James H. Utt, James Foster and Dr. H. W. Peter, of Oregon, Mo., and Cornelius Dorland and Enoch Spaulding, who were located on the townsite without authority, was disbanded when the members realized that they could not proceed with the formation of the town while the land was still in possession of the Indians. There was no way by which the promoters could secure title to the land just at that time.

Stephen A. Douglas, on May 31, 1854, had secured the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill which opened the territories to settlement, and just two years afterward John Utt and Enoch Spaulding laid out a portion of the present town of White Cloud. They had been on the ground for some time, and had concluded to build a town there.

The fact that the Indian lands had not yet been sold by the government caused Utt and Spaulding to realize that it would be a dangerous and risky proceeding to undertake the building of a town until they first had secured title to the land. So they decided to hold off on any extensive improvements until after the land sales on July 4, 1857.

In the meantime a townsite company was formed with a capital stock of $45,000, and a membership of thirty. The officers of the company were: James Foster, president; R. J. Gatling, who later invented the Gatling gun, secretary, and Dr. H. W. Foster, treasurer. The members of the company were men of energy and means, and they had the money to go ahead with building operations from the very day the organization was perfected.

Two years previous to that time there had been a number of small buildings roughly constructed on the proposed site of the town, but there was an air of uncertainty about the place that had a deterrent effect on further operations. Among those old shacks was a log cabin that had been put up by J. F. Lease, near the old ferry landing. There was also a frame building erected by M. K. Byrd, and Briggs & Jennings had put up a store building on what is now Main street.

Even those "sooners" knew they were taking chances on the final ownership of the townsite, and they rested on their oars until the government had given a clear title to the land. They did not make any great efforts to do anything towards a title to their townsite until after the government sale of the Iowa trust lands, which took place the first week in June, 1857. Then the title was made secure from Uncle Sam and the promoters were made happy.

Then the White Cloud Town Company could sell their town lots, and preparations were made to have the greatest event not only in the town, but in the entire territory. As the great and glorious Fourth of July, 1857, the day set for the sale, approached, arrangements were carefully made to take care of the crowds which were known to be coming.

Prospective settlers, speculators and land sharks of every degree of desperation flocked to White Cloud, some of them arriving a day or two in advance of the great event. Steamers with bunting flying to the breeze shot up and down the river all the morning of the Fourth. They carried up crowds and went back for more. There could never be an accurate estimate obtained of the number of people who attended, but as they came from most everywhere it is believed there must have been almost 6,000.

The day was one of general jollification. There was music galore, and a big barbecue had been gotten up to feed the hungry. There was also a plentiful supply of liquor to be obtained, but it was generally kept under cover. All the steamers carried bands of music and there were a number of local flute players and fiddlers on hand. The affair turned into a regular frontier picnic and everybody was happy. There were many notable men of the day present who made patriotic speeches and extolled the virtues of the American eagle to the queen's taste. White Cloud had an aggregation of musicians, styled a band, of its own, and the members almost blew their lungs out trying to make more noise than the outfits from the other towns down the river.

The speculators were a determined bunch of individuals, and the bidding for the land was spirited. The local men, however, were fortified with a bank roll of $45,000, so that they had little trouble in protecting their townsite rights. Very few outsiders got within hailing distance of the new town, as the members of the townsite company bid in every desirable piece of land that had been put under the hammer. The net proceeds of the sales amounted to $23,794, and it was said that a sum equivalent to that amount had been spent by the crowds who visited White Cloud that day.

Immediately after the sale the work of building a town was begun with vigor. Shreve & Macy had already taken a chance and opened a drug store, but all the other business people got busy at once. Enoch Spaulding erected three frame houses, one of which was converted into a hotel before the roof had been properly nailed down. They were afterward torn down and the old City Hotel erected on the site. A great number of other buildings quickly sprung up, and during the year T. C. Shreve opened a physician's office.

The first drug store in White Cloud was opened in 1857 by Shreve & Macy, in a building adjacent to where Hines' grocery was later conducted. In 1858 the City Hotel and a store for Shreve's drug store was built and Mr. Shreve moved into his new quarters.

The first mayor of White Cloud was C. Dorland, who had been elected at the first election in the town. The city clerk was a Mr. Brown. The present mayor and city clerk are, respectively, Dr. J. H. McGaughey and Emil L. Marker.

Birdseye View of White Cloud, Taken By Emil L. Marker.

M.S. Mauck & Son

PHONE NO. 34

Dry Goods
Shoes, Hats, Caps
Fruits and
Fancy Groceries

We Strive to Please

White Cloud Kansas

The first sawmill to be put up in White Cloud only came to the town because the owners were refused permission to land their machinery at Leavenworth. Early in 1856 Charles G. Scrafford and Samuel Lappin shipped the sawmill from their home in Ohio, intending to operate in Leavenworth, but the pro-slavery people of that place would not allow them to land, because they were abolitionists. They met a similar reception at Iowa Point, the only difference being that the mill was landed on the river bank, but the residents dared the owners to try to operate the mill. In desperation Scrafford & Lappin procured ox-teams and hauled the mill to White Cloud, where the people were glad enough to have a sawmill, and it was successfully operated there. The mill was an old-fashioned affair with an upright saw, known as a "muley," but it relieved the necessities of the situation and did a rushing business. Later John H. Utt built a sawmill with a circular saw equipment, and secured most of the business of the town.

A postoffice was opened in White Cloud immediately after the land sales in 1857, with C. F. Jennings, part owner in one of the general stores, as postmaster. The office was located in a little lumber shack adjoining the site where Pugsley's drug store was later

The Old White Cloud Public School Building.

erected, but every time a new postmaster was named in after years he usually moved the office to a building either owner by himself or one of his business partners. The office was made a money order one in 1869, the first order being issued in favor of a Boston firm for $43.38, but there have been thousands of orders drawn back and forth ever since that early day. The present postmaster of White Cloud is James P. Kelley, and the assistant is Miss Agnes Kent.

The first newspaper in White Cloud was the Kansas Chief, started by the late Sol Miller, in 1857. The first issue bore the date of June 4. On July 4, 1872, the paper was removed to Troy, where it has ever since been published. Mr. Miller had arrived in White Cloud in March, 1857, but the equipment for the printing plant was slow in making the journey from Cincinnati up the Ohio River to the Mississippi and thence up the Missouri to White Cloud.

The first murder in White Cloud was committed by a man named Hurst, who cut his wife's throat in the presence of the city marshal on the night of July 29, 1875. The crime was a most atrocious one and shocked the entire community. Hurst's wife had been a widow named Titus, who came from Cincinnati with her father and sisters. Her father was named Jacob Fisher. Hurst had only been married to the former widow a very brief time when they got to drinking and quarreling almost continually. Finally the woman left him and, fearing for her life, sought refuge with a negro woman on the outskirts of the town.

A week before the murder Mrs. Hurst had applied to the police judge for his arrest on the charge of abuse and cruelty, and he was fined heavily, and placed under bond to keep the peace. Learning the hiding place of his wife, Hurst sought out the marshal and requested that official to accompany him to the house, as he expected to effect a reconciliation. The woman met Hurst at the fence and the marshal, thinking that a reconciliation had been affected, turned to one side. In a second Hurst loaned over and cut the woman's throat with a hook-bladed pruning knife. Dying, she gasped, "My God, he has killed me!"

Hurst at once broke away and ran to the office of a justice of the peace, where he gave himself up. He was promptly jailed and the news of the terrible crime spread rapidly. A mob was quickly formed, headed by the marshal, carrying a rope. A noose was made in the rope, and although the mayor with a posse tried to head off the marshal and his crowd, the latter reached the jail first. At the point of a revolver the marshal tried to compel Hurst to put his head in the noose, but the murderer refused. After a fierce struggle between the contending mobs, the marshal was ejected and imprisoned. The excitement was so intense that a locomotive was procured and Hurst was taken to Troy for safekeeping. He started to feign insanity, but the dodge failed to work and he was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, at the following September term of court. According to the law he should be confined in the penitentiary one year before the sentence of the court could be carried out. Upon reaching the penitentiary Hurst tried the same crazy tactics with such success that he was confined in an insane asylum, where he died a miserable death several years ago.

That same summer Cornelius Dorland erected a three-story brick building on the levee, and a steam ferry boat was brought from the East by R. P. Moore, J. W. Moore, Joshua Taylor and James Swartz. The first pilot of this craft was N. B. Pavey, familiarly called "Pole" Pavey, a boon companion of Mark Twain in his river days on the Upper Mississippi. Dr. Thomas C. Shreve was the first physician to locate in White Cloud.

Gregory Amann, who later moved to Hiawatha, supervised the building of the first school in White Cloud in 1858. There was little done in the building line then for a number of years, or until John H. Utt put up a planing mill in 1863. Isaac Cleveland was the first "village blacksmith" in White Cloud, and W. H. Forncrook, later county clerk, and now a ranch owner in Fontenelle, Wyoming, worked in the forge as a journeyman horseshoer.

Late in 1857, Ben Ruffner came to White Cloud from his home in Missouri and opened a general store under the Chief office. The first livery stable in White Cloud was kept by J. C. Pierce, who also ran a hotel, and R. S. Wakefield was the first carpenter to make his permanent residence in the town.

While the people of White Cloud were mostly a law unto themselves in the early days of settlement a Mr. V. D. Markham had the temerity to hang out his shingle as a lawyer in the fall of 1857. Mr. Markham remained for several years and later moved to Denver, Colo., where he became immensely wealthy.

There was a lively boom on in White Cloud during the year 1859-1860, occasioned by the town having been made the starting point for government freighting across the plains. Russell, Majors & Waddell held the contract and the residents of White Cloud persuaded the firm to make the start of the long journey from the town with the result that things were humming for over an entire year. Then the contracting firm for the government work became financially interested in another town, and they concentrated their business there.

When the printing office for the Chief arrived in White Cloud in 1857, on March 28, there were a number of bright young men boarding at Spaulding's and holding down claims in the adjacent country, waiting for the sales of the Iowa Trust lands. Among the best known were N. J. Coffey, Royal C. Torrey, Sterling B. Sloane, John M. Cannon, Arlon M. Aldrich, E. O. and Philo Adams, William Hoskins, E. H. Minard, and William H. Holbrook. A few days after the arrival of the Chief outfit, J. C. Pierce, Dr. Henry Graves, Langdon M. Risley, with his cousin, Mrs. Ridgeway, arrived overland in buggies by way of Iowa. They had heard of the outrages committed on prospective settlers from the East by the Missouri border ruffians, so they did not tempt fate by coming through that state.

Torrey and Coffey died in the '70's; Sloane later moved to Oswego, Labette County; Cannon went to Oklahoma when that territory was opened to settlement and was elected to office.

## WILLIAM H. STEWART

William H. Stewart, superintendent of the electric lighting plant at White Cloud, is one of the best, if not the best, electricians in Doniphan County. He has made an extensive study of lighting plants throughout the Middle West and has given such general satisfaction in his present position that the citizens would hardly know what to do without him. In fact all ordinances and measures of any kind pertaining to the street lighting are referred to him by the White Cloud city council before any action is taken.

Mr. Stewart was born in Linn County, Iowa, Aug. 28, 1882. He was educated in the public schools up to and including the high school; after which he took the International Correspondence School course and finished his education in Highland Park College in Des Moines, Iowa, a practical engineering school. Leaving college he took charge of and helped to build the telephone system in his home town of Overbrook, Kansas. After three years there he entered the service of the Bell Telephone Co. at St. Joseph, Mo., and spent seven years in their service, the last four of which was as manager of three exchanges with headquarters at Sabetha, Kan.

Leaving the services of the Bell Company, he entered into the construction of electric light plants, building the plants at Union Star, Mo., and several other places. On Sept. 21, 1904, Mr. Stewart married Miss Lillian Viersen, of Overbrook, Kan., and to this union two children were born: Leo L., eight years old, and Ralph, five. He went to White Cloud shortly after the electric plant was established there, having had a part in its construction. The people of the city think highly of Mr. Stewart, who is also a member of the Masonic order and the Knights and Ladies of Security.


# Shreve Drug Store

**The Store of Service and Quality**

Established in 1858 by Dr. Thomas C. Shreve, and has been running continuously under the Shreve name since.

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| Purest Drugs | Paint Brushes | Candy |
| Stock Remedies | Stationery | Newspapers |
| Stock Dips | Toilet Articles | Periodicals |
| Mixed Paints | Engine Oil | Other Sundries |
| White Lead | Grafonolas | School Supplies |
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| Varnishes | Cigars | |

Everything usually found in a first-class drug store. All goods sold are the best to be procured. Particular attention given to all patrons. If we do not have what you want at the time, we will get it for you, if it is on the market, as quickly as possible.

**Dwight G. Hurlburd, Manager**

**White Cloud, Kansas**

Write us for information about White Cloud and its resources.

For the Best Fresh Groceries and Meats,
For all Kinds of Soft Drinks,
For the Best Meals in Town, or
For a Good, Clean Room, call on

**Peter E. Lear, White Cloud, Kan.**

who turns his stock of Groceries every thirty days. Sanitary and Up to Date

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Capital Stock . . . . $20,000.00
Surplus and Profits. 15,000.00

Dr. J. H. McGAUHEY, President
J. W. CAMPBELL, Vice-President
C. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-President
G. H. OSGOOD, Cashier

# Charles H. Lupold

**The Manager of the Well-Known Firm of Lupold & Company of White Cloud, Began His Business Career in Doniphan County as a Clerk in the Store of Gilmore & Martin, and Has Risen to His Present Position By Meritorious Work and Business Ability.**

The men who are at the head of the successful business institutions of this country are those who began at the bottom and worked their way to the top. The business houses of Doniphan County in particular owe their success to the clerks who, through long association with the trade, have come to know it thoroughly and are qualified to manage the business of a large concern which undertakes to supply their patrons with honest goods at honest prices. A great many honest and well-meaning merchants fail through a lack of intimate knowledge as to the needs of his patrons, for it is the possession of this knowledge and its application that makes for success in the mercantile field.

The firm of Lupold & Company of White Cloud is fortunate in having for its manager such a man as Charles H. Lupold, whose entire life since boyhood has been devoted to mercantile pursuits. Mr. Lupold's experiences along the highway that has led to the place we call Great Success, have been somewhat similar to the experiences of many other business men we might mention. It has cost him plenty of hard work, often at a small salary, to learn the business as one should learn it; but along with it all there have been many pleasant associations, for who can come in contact with the hundreds of patrons of mercantile establishments without forming many acquaintances and winning many friends and sharing with them their joys and sorrows?

Charles H. Lupold was born in the town of Loganton in the state of Pennsylvania. He was educated there and grew up with the boys of the town. Like most of the boys he had his ambitions, and his particular ambition was to some day become a successful merchant. Whether he had any idea of the patient effort that it would cost him to realize his boyhood ambition, the one fact remains that he was constant in his devotion to the pursuit that has won him a high position among the best business men in the county of Doniphan which is noted for its successful business men, farmers as well as merchants.

The landing of Charles H. Lupold in Doniphan County on Feb. 10, 1889, was a red letter day in the life of this then ambitious young man. He had only $2.45 in money in his pockets, but he had the wherewith to make more. He went to work on the farm of John Hale, now the richest man in Doniphan County, afterward going to the farm of his uncle, Sam Lupold, one and one-half miles from Highland on what is known as the Breeding Place. The farm work was hard, but it gave him good health and a good appetite. Still, it was not exactly what Charles H. Lupold wanted. He had set his heart on being a tradesman and a tradesman he would be.

The first business opportunity came to Charles H. Lupold in a clerkship in the store of Gilmore & Hart at Highland. The pay was only $30 a month. He remained in the employ of that firm for one year. Then he went to White Cloud to work in the store of E. C. Nuzum & Son, being employed six months by that firm. From there he went to the firm of Burckhalter & Cotton, where for nine years this future business man performed excellent service, his work putting him in touch with the people of the White Cloud community among whom he found many lifelong friends.

Mr. Lupold's next move was to enter a wholesale house in St. Joseph, where he worked six months. He accepted a position on the road, selling dry goods and notions for two years. While thus engaged he was employed by the Opl Supply Company and sent to Wyoming, where he remained two and one-half years. From Wyoming he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sold lumber for six months.

Having had a lot of experience on the road and away from his home and friends, the subject of this sketch had a longing to go back to White Cloud, which had been the scene of several years of pleasant store experience. He lost no time in getting back, and for the next four months he engaged with Kelly Brothers in their general store.

Desiring to engage in business for himself he bought in with J. W. and E. V. Campbell on Feb. 1, 1904, and from that start finally grew the splendid business concern now known as Lupold & Company, which is one of the most extensive and most substantial business enterprises of White Cloud and Doniphan County.

Later Mr. Lupold further showed his preference for Doniphan County by taking one of the county's choicest girls as his wife. She was Miss Frieda Lehr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lehr and a pleasant young woman who had been born and reared and educated in and about White Cloud. The Rev. Mr. Saville, pastor of the Methodist church of White Cloud, performed the ceremony on March 28, 1915. Soon after the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lupold entered their beautiful home, which was purchased of A. Poulet, and they are enjoying the blessings of an ideal home in White Cloud, which is the place of all the world to them. Mr. Lupold is a member of White Cloud Lodge A. F. and A. M.

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While Doniphan County ranks first as a fruit county, we are proud of the fact that some of our citizens rate as professionals in the breeding and selling of fine animals. Chief among these is Billy Webb, who specializes on Poland China hogs. His hogs are known the country over as absolutely pure strain. He resides in Wolf River township.

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Mr. A. L. Perry, local abstractor, has the absolute confidence of Doniphan County people in all matters relating to transfers of property, and other like duties. They know that the papers drawn up by Mr. Perry will be legal and binding in every particular, and absolutely correct.

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Townsend, Wyatt & Wall of St. Joseph, solicit any out of town business which Doniphan County people find it necessary to do. It is very fit and proper that they receive your patronage, as the Townsend family has been identified with Doniphan County for sixty years.

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It has become an established custom for the youth of this section who desire business training to enter Platt's Business College of St. Joseph, where all the branches of business are capably expounded.

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On Saturday, Aug. 13, 1871, John Mahony was killed by sunstroke in St. Joseph.

# Peter Taylor

## Has Been a Farmer All of His Life and Is Well Known as Breeder of Fine Stock.

The raising of fine, thoroughbred stock is one of the things which Peter Taylor, too well-known in Doniphan County to need introduction here, enjoys on his magnificent farm of three hundred and seventy-nine acres, about three miles south of White Cloud. General farming is his occupation, but Mr. Taylor has an especial fondness for stock, and he is one of the most progressive and respected residents of this community. Also it may be said that he is another of those who came mighty near being a native, as his father and mother came here when he was an infant.

Peter Taylor was born March 29, 1877, in Brown County, Kansas, the son of Joseph and Minerva Taylor, well-to-do residents of that section. Shortly after he came into the world, the elder Mr. and Mrs. Taylor decided that the opportunities were far better in Doniphan than in Brown County, and so started this way. They settled here in about 1878 on the place which the subject of this sketch now owns and resides. Peter Taylor received all of his early education in the district schools of that period. There was no high school then and after acquiring what the state educational authorities of that period considered a sufficient amount of knowledge for one to secure in the country school, he went with his parents to their farm and was fortunate in having their extensive and valued experiences as a guide in starting him on the footpath of life.

Peter Taylor and Family

On Feb. 12, 1902, when he was twenty-five years old, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Ada Park, daughter of an old and respected Doniphan County family. The wedding was solemnized in the church at Falls City, Neb.; and after a honeymoon, cut short by the desires of the young couple to get back to their work, they returned to the farm. To their union four boys have been born: Orville, Frederick C., Herman L., and Leo R.

From the start, Mr. Taylor decided to become a progressive agriculturist and so he applied all of his own spare time in reading and studying the latest and most improved methods of soil cultivation. He attended all of the farmers' institutes which he could, and there exchanged ideas and gained many helpful bits of information from his associates. Also he was a booster for the state agricultural college and, from the booklets and advice which they sent out, absorbed all that he could. Not only did he give of his spare time to this study, but he put his theories into practice and today his success has justified all of his efforts. Not only has it been a financial success, but something deeper.

Mr. Tayor has a fine, substantial residence on his place, and, graced by the presence of Mrs. Taylor, a home loving, affable and charming woman, it is the scene of frequent gatherings of the neighbors and at any time Peter Taylor can be found around his own fireside with his family. The door is always open, and if it isn't, as one of his friends has said, the latchstring can always be found hanging just outside. It is not necessary to knock—all that is needed to obtain a hearty welcome is to walk in.

Besides his farming, in which he is intensely interested, and which naturally takes up the major portion of his time, Mr. Taylor is a powerful factor in community life. He has always assisted in every way possible any religious endeavor that called for his aid. Behind any propaganda that has for its ultimate aim the uplifting and betterment of White Cloud, or the entire county, for that matter, Mr. Taylor will be found boosting. Politically he has taken an active part in his party, although he has never been and probably never will be, a candidate for any office. Mr. Taylor is honest, fearless and true to his convictions. He is of the type of citizenship of which Doniphan County is proud and which she always welcomes and heaps success upon.

## RAILROAD ACCIDENT

Two men were killed in a serious railroad accident near Troy on Saturday night, June 8, 1872. There had been heavy rains in the county for a week or more and Major First, superintendent of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, accompanied by his secretary, a man named Allen, had been inspecting the roadbed. They left White Cloud on a train at dark and shortly after 9 o'clock reached a bridge across a gully between Iowa Point and Highland. Although Superintendent Firth had just seen a freight train cross this bridge, he was suspicious and with his secretary, climbed out on the cow-catcher of the engine and gave the signal to proceed slowly.

When half way across the structure, it gave way, having been undermined by the rains. Allen, the secretary, was killed instantly, being crushed against one side of the embankment. Superintendent Firth was pinned under the wreckage and one of his shoulders severely burned. James Strahan, the engineer, and N. B. Drummond, the fireman, leaped from the cab into the water and received only minor bruises. They hurriedly extricated themselves and went to the assistance of Superintendent Firth. Although fatally injured, he was conscious and gave directions as to what should be done. A call was sent to Atchison and Iowa Point, and physicians came. The superintendent finally was released from the wreckage and was taken to Atchison, where he died a few days later.

HAROLD L. BEILER
Scientific and Practical Electrician
Farm Lighting Plants Installed
Electrical Supplies of All Kinds
Estimates Furnished on Application
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS

## THOMAS TAYLOR

### Prominent Fruit-Grower of Doniphan County Also Is in General Mercantile Business

Thomas Taylor, of White Cloud, is another of the many prominent and successful citizens of Doniphan County who came mighty near being a native, but missed the mark by a hair's breadth. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor, his parents, decided to come here from Holt County, Mo., when Thomas was a tottling babe in his mother's arms. The elder Mr. Taylor located on a farm near White Cloud, and his son has been in that community ever since.

Thomas Taylor received his first book learning from the old-fashioned country school teacher in the district school. After leaving he went with his father on the farm and worked for nearly fifteen years, absorbing all of the knowledge he could and reading extensively, especially in relation to intensive fruit cultivation. This has always been his hobby; and how well his time has been applied is shown conclusively today by his fine orchards and acre after acre of strawberries and blackberries.

On Aug. 4, 1882, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Mary Bowen, a native of White Cloud and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bowen, old and respected residents of that city. Mrs. Bowen is a kind and indulgent parent, and an ideal wife and makes the home a pleasant place. Six children were born to their union, four of whom died young. The two now living are Berl and Julia, The latter is at home with her parents and is receiving her education in the public schools. Later she will enter the high school and complete her course.

Mr. Taylor is one of the expert fruit raisers of the county, and has recently planted four acres of raspberries and four acres of strawberries. He owns some of the most valuable land in the vicinity of White Cloud, having one hundred and twenty-five acres on the edge of the city limits, all of which is under cultivation. He is an active member of the White Cloud Fruit-Growers' Association and was one of the men who helped his best to organize it.

In addition to his farm pursuits, Mr. Taylor finds time for other lines. He is engaged in the general mercantile business at White Cloud with G. G. Keller, and his popularity in the community has increased patronage to a large extent. Mr. Taylor is a self-made man, an honest, upright citizen, and one of the type of progressive Kansans who are a credit to the county, the state and the nation.

Groceries and Fresh Meats
GOOD THINGS TO EAT
Strictly Pure and Wholesome. We turn our stock of Groceries every 60 days and put Fresh Groceries on the shelves.
S. G. KELLER WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS

# Schools of White Cloud

## Interesting History of the Educational System of White Cloud, From Early Times to the Present, With a Brief Reference to a Number of the Leading Instructors Who Taught the Young Idea How to Shoot—Mixed Schools Since 1886—First School Building Erected in 1857—Prof. C. G. Landrum, Present Superintendent.

The history of the White Cloud public school system dates back to the year 1857, when the first school building was erected on the identical spot where the Catholic Church now stands.

The town was little more than a small village at the time, but the settlers were coming in fast and the urgent needs of some kind of a school building were realized by the leading element of the community.

Miss Lulu Johnson's Room in the White Cloud Public Schools, Taken February 3, 1915.

So a frame structure containing one room was built and it served its purpose all right until the following year, when it was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. From that time until 1865 school was held in rented buildings, but during that year a one-story brick building was erected on the site of the first school.

In a short time the number of children of school age had increased to such an extent that the little one room brick was too small to accommodate the crowd and additional space was secured in the basement of the Methodist Church which was used for school purposes for a number of years, or until 1871, when the citizens took up the question of sufficient school facilities in earnest.

The population had grown with leaps and bounds and the indications were for a continued influx of people to the town. The taxpayers felt the needs of a better and larger building become more pressing with each succeeding semester and a proposition was advanced to vote $25,000 in bonds for a new school building. This amount was considered entirely excessive by a majority of the citizens and a compromise was effected so that on June 21, 1871, a special election was held when $15,000 in bonds, bearing ten per cent interest, were voted for a new school building.

The bonds were sold to Jones & Howell, of Leavenworth, for 87 cents on the dollar, on June 1, 1871, netting a total of $13,050. All this amount was devoted to the erection of the present attractive school building, which bears testimony to the liberality of the early settlers of White Cloud. The building was erected during the years 1872-1873 and the last of the bonds was redeemed in full on November 1, 1886.

A separate school for negroes was conducted in White Cloud from 1872 to 1886, when the negro school as a district organization was suspended, since which time there have been mixed schools in the community. The graded system was adopted in the school in 1883, and since then graduates have been admitted to the Kansas State University without further examination.

The one-story brick school building that was erected in 1865 was sold in 1890, and it has since been used as the Catholic Church of White Cloud. The members of the school district board at their annual meeting in April, 1914, voted to erect an addition to the present building to take the form of a wing on the west side. The contract for this work was awarded to A. G. Gibson, of Shubert, Neb., and the work was completed several months ago, and the addition is now being used for class work.

Since the establishment of the first school in White Cloud, there have been many changes in the teachers, several of whom have made a bright mark in the educational world. There have been, in all, fifteen principals, with several valuable assistants, in the White Cloud school, from 1873 to the present time, but the longest individual term filled by any that the Chief can find record of, was that of Miss Leona Sullivan, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who had twenty years' continuous service to her credit. Miss Sullivan was a lady of strong but pleasing personality, and the impress of her influence among the pupils can be readily discerned among the men and women of Doniphan County, and other parts of the country to the present day.

Miss Anna Mallows, editor of the White Cloud Globe, was a teacher for some time, and the ability and thoroughness she exhibited during her career as a teacher, is reflected in the sterling manner in which she conducts the publication she is so fortunate as to own.

Charles Thomas was the first principal of the White Cloud school, serving during 1873-1874, and he was succeeded at the next term by Thomas H. Dinsmore, 1874-75.

Prof. C. G. Landrum, the present superintendent of the White Cloud school, is a capable and competent educator, and is endowed with executive ability of a high order. A. D. Moffet, at present running a newspaper at Elwood, Ind., was school principal from 1886-1888, and W. H. Greider of Topeka, one of the leading educators of Kansas, was principal in 1897-1898. Mr. Greider was known as one of the most brilliant students in the State Normal School under President A. R. Taylor, at Emporia.

C. S. Hambleton, now principal of the Barnes High School at Troy, was principal at White Cloud until he was induced to accept a more lucrative position in Troy. Mr. Hambleton was a good man, and the residents regretted to see him leave. He served from 1898 to 1907. Other principals at White Cloud since the early days of the school were: A. H. Miller, 1875-1878; J. W. Cranmer, 1878-1880; Ralph Hunt, 1880-1881; A. H. Miller, 1881-1882; T. H. Cecil, 1882-1885; D. E. Todd, 1885-1889; Charles A. Read, 1888-1893; L. A. Baughman, 1893-1895; J. N. Banks, 1897-1898, and G. H. Baird, 1907-1908. Doctor Dinsmore of Troy was also one of the teachers during his young days.

Prof. C. G. Landrum's Room in the White Cloud High School, Taken February 3, 1915.

## Hospitality

One thing which appeals strongly to the visitor to Doniphan County is the big-hearted hospitality with which strangers are invariably greeted, and the delight our people take in entertaining visitors.

This characteristic has, perhaps, been a factor in the building of a large number of substantial and fine homes here, in greater proportion than are ordinarily found in the Middle West.

Its homes and social life is a subject of praise from everybody who has visited the county. Our citizenship ranks higher than the average. Our people are extensive readers and independent in their thoughts and actions.

The professional and business people are not only progressive and fully abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the late achievements in the centers of commercialism and trade, but they are highly cultured and refined, comprising a community of intellectuality and of great strength.

# Order of the Eastern Star

## White Cloud Chapter, Founded in 1900, One of Largest in County.

The White Cloud Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star is one of the largest in Doniphan County, having more than 72 members in good standing. It was instituted May 29, 1900, by Mrs. Eva Johnston and Miss Hattie E. Castle of Troy, who were authorized by the grand patron. Miss Castle is now an efficient clerk and has a fine position in the federal building at Kansas City, Mo. The chapter was operated under a special dispensation from the grand lodge until a charter was granted on May 16, 1901. At the first meeting held on the evening of June 4, 1901, the following officers were elected:

Worthy Matron, Mrs. Jennie Peek; Worthy Patron, John W. Campbell; Associate Matron, Mrs. Louisa Orton; Treasurer, Mrs. Terzah Harpster; Secretary, Harvey T. Bradley; Conductress, Miss Gussie Mauck; Associate Conductress, Mrs. Martha Ryan; Warder, Mrs. Susan E. Bradley; Marshal, Mrs. Nannie Martin; Sentinel, Emil L. Marker; Chaplain, Mrs. Martha Garlock; Ada, Miss Kitten Orton; Ruth, Mrs. Dora Shreve; Esther, Mrs. Emily Campbell; Martha, Mrs. Mary Marker, and Electa, Mrs. Rebecca Gribling. The chapter was known as White Cloud Chapter No. 233, and the membership since its establishment, has practically tripled.

The past matrons who have served since 1901, are: Mrs. Jennie Peek, Mrs. Louisa Orton, Mrs. Dora Shreve, Mrs. Mary Marker, Mrs. Effie Utt, Mrs. Kitten Kelley, Mrs. Emma Kelley, Mrs. Pearl Van Valkenburgh, Miss Mamie Pohl, Miss Bessie Taylor, Mrs. Grace McCahan, Miss Clara Pohl. The list of past patrons also is given. They were John W. Campbell, John W. Harpster, Garner Van Valkenburgh, Emil L. Marker, Dr. J. H. McGauhey, Claude G. Landrum, Louis H. Pohl and William H. McCahan.

The present officers of the chapter are: Worthy Matron, Mrs. Clara Pohl; Associate Matron, Mrs. Genevieve Mauck; Worthy Patron, W. H. McCahan; Treasurer, Mrs. Emily V. Campbell; Secretary, E. L. Marker; Conductress, Mrs. Emma Kelley; Associate Conductress, Mrs. Mary Marker; Ada, Mrs. Anna Osgood; Ruth, Miss Hazel Birchfield; Esther, Mrs. Dora Shreve; Martha, Miss Etta Idol; Electa, Miss Lois Wakefield; Warder, Mrs. Lillian Stewart; Sentinel, McIntyre Ryan; Marshal, Dr. J. H. McGauhey, and Organist, Miss Fay Wakefield.

The members manifest an unusual interest in their lodge, thereby making it the best and largest membership lodge of its kind in Doniphan County. The ladies are alive and on the alert at all times, and the interest shown in the Eastern Star work in White Cloud is remarkable. Let the good work continue and may other lodges of its kind in the county prosper because of the commendable work of the White Cloud lodge.

Miss Mildred Englehart's Room in the White Cloud School, Taken By Photographer Hayes of Atchison.

## A. D. MOFFETT

### Former Doniphan County Teacher, Now Newspaper Man in Indiana.

Many present residents and teachers of Doniphan County, and especially some of those in White Cloud, who can remember back to the days of 1886 to 1888, will remember Alonzo D. Moffett, who, during those two years, was superintendent of the White Cloud public schools. An able educator and a man who inspired the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, he will be recalled by not a few who were either his pupils at one time or another or who were associated with him in the work of educating the young of the land.

Being dissatisfied with the emoluments of teaching, he decided to look about for a more lucrative profession, and soon engaged in newspaper work.

Prof. A. D. Moffett

In 1897 he went to Elwood, Ind., and purchased the Daily Record, a fine progressive journal over whose destinies he has presided ever since. It will delight many of Mr. Moffett's old friends here to know that he is "making good" with a vengeance. He was born in Indiana and was educated in the public schools of his native state, graduating from the Spencer high school in 1878. In 1883 he was graduated from the Indiana University, with a degree of A. B. For two years he taught school in his home county and in 1886 went to White Cloud.

Writing of his service there, Mr. Moffett stated he enjoyed many pleasant and profitable hours. The teachers, he declares, were all interested in their work and that on many of the pupils an impression was made for a higher and more beautiful life. Some of them have since attained wide prominence. After leaving White Cloud, the young professor attended Indiana University for another year, taking a postgraduate course and obtain an A. M. degree. Later he spent one year at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland.

In addition to the distinction which has come to him as an editor, the subject of this sketch is a former president of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association. He was elected president of the national organization at Chicago, Ill., in 1912, and presided over the meeting held at Colorado Springs, Col., in 1913. He is a life member of the national body, and is at present a member of the advisory committee of the International Press Congress, which met in San Francisco, Calif., July 5 to 10, 1915.

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John W. Ford was the first operator in the first telegraph office established in Troy. The office was discontinued on May 20, 1866, because of the fact that it did not justify the expense of maintaining the office in Troy. The operator, Mr. Ford, went to White Cloud and took charge of the telegraph office at that place.

## REV. C. I. FREARK

### A Former Doniphan County Preacher.

The Rev. Mr. C. I. Freark is a former Doniphan County minister. He was born at Fosterburg, Ill., Dec. 29, 1854, and was married Sept. 4, 1882, in the Methodist Church at Waterville, Kan., to Miss Anna M. Brooks of Bentonsport, Iowa. Mrs. Freark was born Feb. 28, 1859. To their union were born seven children: Sarah Winona, May 28, 1884; Maudie, May 13, 1886, died in infancy; Francis E., July 20, 1888, died when seven years old; Christine B., July 6, 1890; Clinton Joyce, March 16, 1893; Ruth Adelaide, July 4, 1897, died in infancy, and C. S. Freark, Jr., Nov. 11, 1899.

The Rev. Mr. Freark will be remembered best through his pastorate at White Cloud in 1886. For more than two years he gave of the best of his labors to build up the church there. Frequently he had as many as three pulpits to supply on a Sunday. This was in the early period when the country was going through its most important period of development. The influence which the church, through the Rev. Mr. Freark, exerted on the community is bearing fruit now in the prosperity of the citizens and their religious atmosphere. At the present time, the Rev. Mr. Freark is at Lawrence, Kan., where he has a large congregation.

## ANDREW J. HENDREN

### A Soldier of the Civil War—A Pioneer of Iowa Point.

Andrew Jackson Hendren has the distinction of being one of the oldest men in Doniphan County. He is a civil war veteran and a man with an exceptionally keen memory. Today, after his valued services to his country, and his keen recollections, he is really an integral part of Doniphan County. The community would not be complete without him. At his home in Iowa Point he has the veneration of young and old alike, who love to hear him talk of the by-gone days and much of the history of this section is at his finger tips.

It was in the famous Madison County of Kentucky, where Mr. Hendren was born. His parents were farmers and Kentucky then was just being fully claimed from the wilderness. He came into the world on May 20 of the year 1825. It can easily be seen where his name came from. "Old Hickory" was on the crest of a popularity wave at that time. He was in the thick of every fight and the nation was burning with political issues. The civil war had never been dreamed of, as none of the questions which led up to it had been broached, but there were other questions almost as vitally important then. So the young Hendren was named Andrew Jackson Hendren.

He came to Kansas, May 10, 1854, and settled at Iowa Point, where he built a small brick structure and started business as a butcher. The Iowa Point Hotel was built about a year after he arrived, and Mr. Hendren remembers it well. It burned some time before the war. Iowa Point was quite a thriving settlement then, so Mr. Hendren with William Banks, started a ferry. In this they were very successful. When the war broke out, however, Mr. Hendren went to his country's aid.

He enlisted Sept. 1, 1863, in the 14th Kansas Cavalry, and served during the hardest part of the southern campaigns, when Sherman was marching to the sea, and Grant was hammering Lee's line. Mr. Hendren was mustered out June 20, 1865, at Fort Gibson, and returned to Iowa Point, where he has since resided. He was married in Kentucky and has the following children: Mrs. Mary Coates, of Chester, Neb.; Mrs. Emma Haskel of Eugene, Ore.; Mrs. Maggie Tracy, of Eugene, Ore., and Addison Richard Hendren, of Iowa Point. Mrs. Hendren died twenty years ago and since then Mr. Hendren has made his home with his son.

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Joseph F. Hampson, sheriff of Doniphan County, was married to Miss Bashford, at the Great Western Hotel, in Elwood on Sunday, June 24, 1860.

# Mark Ethelbert Zimmerman

### A Popular Young Man Who Received a Collegiate Education and, Marrying an Accomplished School Teacher, Settled Down to a Life of Independence and Enjoyment on a Doniphan County Farm—Has Collection of Indian Relics.

Mark Ethelbert Zimmerman, who, with his accomplished wife and their bright and interesting children, resides on the old Mallows farm in Doniphan County, is a good example of a man with a collegiate education who is content to live the life of a farmer and is making good at it. Likewise, Mrs. Zimmerman, well educated and successful as a school teacher, is content to be the wife of a farmer and the mother of their children. After all, while farming is not generally considered as among the learned professions, there is no other avocation or pursuit in which one can engage in which intelligence and education count for more than on the farm.

Mr. Zimmerman is a native of Illinois, born in Rushville, that state, June 1, 1866. His parents were Jacob and Columbia Ann Zimmerman, who came to this country Feb. 22, 1873. The parents were educated and it was their desire to give the son Mark, a good education. They sent him to the Troy schools, where he proved to be an apt scholar. Later on the boy went to the Campbell Normal University of Holton, Kansas, and finally completed his education at the University of Sherwood, Michigan. Thus Mark Ethelbert Zimmerman returned to his Kansas home one of the best educated young men in the county.

Being an educated man it was only natural that he should become interested in educated people, particularly those engaged in educational work. This explains how it happened that Mark Ethelbert Zimmerman and Miss Mary Alice Mallows, a charming and popular school teacher, became attached to each other. Their marriage was celebrated Oct. 30, 1887, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. James A. Anderson, now of Iowa Point, at the Mallows home.

Mrs. Zimmerman's parents were Samuel and Sarah H. Mallows, the father a native of England, and the mother of Boonville, Missouri. They had settled in Doniphan County in the

Alma Winnifred Zimmerman.

1860's, the daughter who is now Mrs. Zimmerman, having been born Aug. 19, 1868. She was educated in the public schools and previous to her marriage to Mr. Zimmerman, had taught school.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are the parents of seven children, upon whom they have bestowed every parental care within their means to give them the best of educational and social advantages. The children are: Ralph M., born May 8, 1889; Mary Mildred, May 8, 1892; Laurence Vern, March 30, 1894; George Elza, Oct. 28, 1896; Helen Richey, March 25, 1900; Alma Winnifred, Aug. 2, 1905; Mark E., June 11, 1909.

These children were born in Doniphan County, near where their mother was born, the farm of 100 acres having been purchased of the heirs after the death of the parents of Mrs. Zimmerman. The children are an honor to their parents, each one having an ambition to acquire a good education and to be of as much use in the world as possible. They love the old farm, and while nearly all some day will go away from it to enter new homes of their own, the old place will be treasured as one of the dearest spots on earth.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are esteemed by their neighbors and by their acquaintances whom they number by the hundreds as an honor to the community. Not only are they active in the educational advancement of the community, but they are taking an interest in about everything that concerns the general welfare of the people. They are interested in religious affairs and in everything that tends to culture and the general uplift.

Residence of Mark E. Zimmerman, Situated in Iowa Township.

As a farmer Mr. Zimmerman is a success, and in fact he has been succesful in every undertaking. The farm of 100 acres is in a high state of improvement, the result of the efforts of Mrs. Zimmerman's father, Samuel Mallows, who was one of the best farmers that ever came to Doniphan County. Under the ownership of the Zimmermans, however, the improvements have been kept up, and its fields have been cultivated with the hand of a skilled farmer, producing large crops and a good quality of live stock. They have a small bearing orchard which brings them large returns and are successful with poultry.

Mr. Zimmerman is not a theoretical farmer by any means; he has brought to the farm a stock of practical ideas which have been applied with the best results. He knows a good deal about the soil and he knows how to cultivate it to the best advantage. He is a believer in efficiency in everything, and in farming in particular. He is the right kind of a public-spirited citizen for any community and an honor to the farmers of Doniphan County.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Kansas State Historical Society, also an international archaeologist, and collector of pre-historic Indian stone relics. His collection includes the George J. Remsburg collection, the P. L. Grey collection, and the collection of the late Charlie Davis of White Cloud. Also thousands from the camp sites, mounds, stone graves and earth lodges of northeast Kansas. Mr. Zimmerman has been instrumental in the identification of the aborigines of Kansas and Missouri, who were the stone age people of Doniphan County. Day by day this persevering and energetic archaeologist is adding to his collections. He will soon have a historic home, where educated people, who prize relics of this kind highly, will congregate.

## LLOYD CURTIS JEFFERS

### A Prosperous Farmer Who Owns a Fine Farm and a Beautiful Country Home in Iowa Township, Where He Was Born—The Son of a Pioneer Settler of Doniphan County—Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers Active in the Religious Life of Their Community.

To own one hundred and sixty acres of good land that will grow anything worth growing, and on it a nice country residence in which to live, one would say that such a man and his family are well fixed. There are a good many such farms and farm homes and farmers and their families in Iowa township of Doniphan County, and among these is our friend Lloyd Curtis Jeffers and his interesting family.

Mr. Jeffers and his pleasant wife and their two young children, so delightfully situated as they are, constitute a little family whose members are about as nearly contented with their lot in life as one could find by searching the country over. With a farm of such wonderfully productive soil, well stocked and improved, a good home neatly furnished, with everything they really need at their command, and with a host of friends and neighbors of the good, old-fashioned kind of people whose personal worth as men and women count more than their dollars, one should say that the Jeffers family is living in the ideal state.

The subject of this review, Lloyd Curtis Jeffers, was born in Doniphan County, Iowa township, Feb. 11, 1880. His father was Richard P. Jeffers and his mother Georgia Ann Pierce Jeffers, who were among the substantial people who came into Iowa township and who, after contributing much of their fine personality and splendid influence for the general good of the community in which they lived, finally moved to Norton County, this state, where they now reside. To such families we of today are indebted for many of those things that make for our comfort and prosperity and happiness.

The son of these noble parents received the right kind of parental training and was educated in the schools of Iowa township, mingling with the people with whom he had been associated from childhood to manhood. He was the sort of a farmer's boy who appreciated the advantages that were afforded him for an education that would fit him for the practical duties of farm life—and he loved the life and the farm.

Mr. Jeffers was fortunate in being born in Iowa township and he also considered himself fortunate in choosing a wife who was born Dec. 6, 1879, near Highland, in the same township. She was Verna E. Gilmore, a daughter of William Robert Gilmore of near Highland, in whose home the ceremony was performed on Jan. 6, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. A. B. Irwin. Mrs. Jeffers is truly a daughter of Kansas and one of the young women whose beautiful influence is exerted for the establishment of Christian homes and a state of purity and righteousness in our society.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers have been born two children, both boys, Robert Lloyd, on May 2, 1905, and Harold Peyton on Nov. 24, 1910. They are bright and interesting children and an honor to the parents. The eldest of the two is attending school and is getting a fair start toward a good education which Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers intend to give both of the children, believing as they do that education is as essential to successful farming as it is to any other profession or calling.

Stone ax and petrified Indian baby.

The farm on which the Jeffers family resides is in Iowa township, five and one-half miles south of White Cloud and six miles northeast of Highland. It is a fine farm of 160 acres, in a high state of improvement, with good buildings and a neat and substantial residence. By his industry and patience, and the application of practical common sense business ideas to his work, Mr. Jeffers has made his farm pay good dividends and at the same time has kept it up to a high state of improvement.

Mr. Jeffers is one of those men who believe in progressing as they go along. He is unselfish to the extent that he desires to see his neighbor do as well as himself, but he usually makes the neighbor hustle to keep up with him. Efficiency in farm management, coupled with efficiency in farm work, with a little recreation and sane living, will make any farm in Doniphan County pay good dividends, he says.

As a public spirited citizen, Mr. Jeffers has frequently shown himself to be a valuable man to his community by his advocacy of good schools, good roads and many such other things as tend to help make conditions better for the farmers and their children growing up.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers and their children are members of the Presbyterian church and Sunday school. The parents are active Christian workers whose splendid example and influence make them among the valued people of their community, and for which they are held in popular esteem by their neighbors and all who are fortunate in knowing them.

The First National Bank of Troy in its many years of square dealing has established itself as one of the foremost banking institutions in Kansas. It has a heavy patronage that has been built up through naught but honest endeavor, intelligent service and liberal treatment of its customers. It makes a specialty of savings accounts, on which it pays the gratifying interest of 4 per cent.

The State Bank of A. Poulet of White Cloud is one of the most popular banks in this section of Kansas. Its customers are a satisfied lot of depositors and they repose full faith and confidence in the policy of the State Bank. Its rates for loans are low and exceedingly liberal as to terms.

# The White Cloud Pow-Wow

## Great Event in 1859 Arranged for the Tribal Nations by Some of the Fun-Loving Old Timers of Doniphan County—Indians in Full Regalia Narrated Their Exploits on Promise of Getting a Supply of Whiskey, Tobacco and Sugar.

One of the most amusing events in Indian tribal history of the early days in Doniphan County was the pow-wow held in the town of White Cloud in the fall of 1859.

The affair was arranged by a number of noted characters among the early settlers who had planned to induce the Indians to give an exhibition of what such things looked like. There was not going to be any half way dope in this, for the stipulation was made that the braves should give the whole works.

Four generations of Chief White Cloud represented in the above picture.

The inducement offered to the Redmen was a quart of red liquor apiece, supplemented with a pound of tobacco and sufficient sugar to take the bad taste from their mouths in case there should be any left. That offering was sufficient bait for the most friendly Indian and a big crowd of bucks and sub-chiefs gathered to enlighten the white brothers on the mysteries of the pow-wow.

The doin's were of a high order and the promise of the promoters of an extra swig of whiskey caused the Indians to outdo themselves in their efforts to obtain additional firewater by showing off before the crowd.

The white men who first proposed the scheme were supposed to be W. H. Froncrook, more generally known as "Forney," and who is now an extensive ranch owner at Fontenelle, Wyo.; Jim Moore, Dana Sayers, Sam Jennings and Jim Ralston. All are dead now except Bill "Forney" Forncrook.

There was a vacant building in White Cloud away down town that had been erected by Sam Lappin and that place was selected as the scene of the pow-wow. The Indians were on hand long before the appointed hour and were under the leadership of Chief To-hee, John Ma-hee, with Jim Whitewater as interpreter. Frank Armstrong acted as master of ceremonies and the way he introduced the Indians to do their stunt aroused the braves to the highest pitch of excitement.

After a series of dancing, drum beating and gourd rattling, accompanied by an Indian war chant, the speech-making began. All of the high moguls present told of their deeds of valor and of their accomplishments in the art of scalping, not forgetting to mention the number of scalps they had appended to their belts.

The understanding was that the chief or buck who could show the greatest number of head trimmings would be awarded a prize of an extra quart of whiskey and for a while it looked like To-hee would capture the prize. He was laden down with scalps, red, black and white. He appeared a sure winner until Ma-hee, who was last on the boards, solemnly arose and began by telling of his battles with the Pawnees and the Sioux.

Chief Ma-hee was not getting very far in the estimation of the crowd and after pointing to the number of scalps in his belt it appeared that he was going to lose out. In a last desperate attempt to capture the extra bottle of booze Ma-hee pointed to a span of scalps he had concealed under his belt. They had grey hair and looked something like the tail of a superannuated horse.

Assuming a tragic but heroic pose, Chief Ma-hee exultingly pointed to the two grey haired scalps and raising his voice, related how he had killed and scalped his own father and mother a few days before in order to win the extra bottle of squirrel whiskey. The crowd appreciated the situation and Ma-hee was exultant when he was awarded the two bottles of liquor as being the best bad Indian in the show.

# SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY

## First Association of Newcomers to Kansas Territory Was Formed in Doniphan County When the Settlers Met at Jim Whitehead's, Bellemont, and Banded Together to Force Recognition of Their "Rights"—Law Unto Themselves.

After the organization of Kansas Territory there was a mad rush of people to settle on the choicest land in the eastern portion of that great stretch of country.

New comers were known as squatters and they were a law unto themselves. Their "rights," as they were proud to call the privileges allowed by the federal government, were almost universal, and they set up claims to practically everything in sight.

There was no established local law by which to regulate conditions of settlement and the squatters took everything they wanted and sometimes "hollered" for more. Once a squatter got his feet firmly planted on a piece of nice looking land, its area did not seem to make any difference to him. He usually took it all, and laid claim to more beside.

Sometimes new arrivals would dispute the wholesale claims of the first squatters and then there was sure to be trouble. It was a case of get it all or none, with the men who landed on the ground first, and there were no means too violent to scare off the new comers. Their squatter ideas of right were crude, but these were invariably enforced by having recourse to might.

Hundreds of the early squatters were men of uncouth personality, but there were many sensible and intelligent among them who used reason in both their methods and their conduct of life. Sometimes the rougher element of the squatters would have resort to the most extreme measures in enforcing their imaginary "rights," but the more rational usually prevailed in their definitions of right and wrong.

When the squatters of Burr Oak Township got fairly well established, they came to the conclusion that it was about time to organize a little government of their own, so as to best protect each other's rights and prescribe rules for the existence of all others who might come to the territory. They were earnest in their sentiments and did not propose "outside" interference.

It was in order to unequivocally proclaim the proposed code for the government of the territory that a meeting of the Burr Oak Township settlers was held at Whitehead (afterward Bellemont), in 1854, when a "Squatter Sovereign Association" was formed. Every one of the participants were from Missouri, and a number of them were never permanent residents of Kansas. They were nothing more nor less than a gang of floaters that crossed the river for the purpose of attending the meeting and helping make the laws for their friends to govern by.

The meeting resolved itself into a primitive legislative body, and with the greatest deliberation proceeded to declare the future status of Kansas and to proscribe men who should presume to either hold or give utterance to certain views which were deemed to be objectionable to their own predilections. There were no half way matters tolerated in the discussions and, in fact, none were attempted, as the few of the more timid Missouri characters quitted the gathering before there was an opportunity to put them on the grill.

Iowa Indian Cemetery, Brown County, and open grave ready for remains of Mrs. Washburn. To the left in picture, Anton Barada, an Iowa Indian. To the right, Tommie Lightfoot, of same tribe.

The list of names of the men who attended comprised some of those who later must have cause to blush with shame when they looked backward at the rampant spirit of slavery which was so brazenly displayed there. Among those who were present were: A. M. Mitcheli of St. Joseph, J. R. Whitehead, John H. Whitehead H. Smallwood, J. B. O'Toole, Sam Montgomery, J. W. Smith, Jr., Benjamin Harding, J. I. Keaton, Thomas W. Waterson, Cary B. Whitehead, Anderson Cox, Joseph Siceliff, W. Broadus Thompson, Benjamin S. Whorton and J. R. Custine. The records of that meeting were kept in regular order, and later turned over to the State Historical Society. Dr. W. W. Carter

The photograph above was taken Jan. 3, 1914, at the funeral of Mrs. Washburn, a full-blooded Iowa Indian, on the state line between Kansas and Nebraska, just south of Falls City, Neb. Her death leaves but one living full-blooded member of the tribe that roamed these hills in days gone by. Years ago Kansas was infested with countless tribes of vicious and hostile Indians, who resented bitterly the coming of white settlers; but through terrible experiences, in which scores of whites were massacred and many braves lost their lives, the red men were subdued and taught that their pale-faced brothers meant them no harm. Mrs. Washburn belonged to a tribe that was early conquered, and friendly with settlers.

of Wathena kept the secretary's book in his possession for several years, having found them in an old building which had been deserted. No doubt they would make interesting reading to the present generation, whose ancestors helped swell the membership of that remarkable body.

After resolving in emphatic terms in what way claims should be taken and pledging themselves to protect to the last ditch one another in their rights, they proceeded to recognize slavery as already existing in the territory. It was further recommended to all slave holders that they could introduce their property into the territory without delay, and giving notice to all abolitionists that they would be afforded no protection as settlers in Kansas territory.

All the men who attended that "law-making affair" have long since been gathered to their forefathers. It is significant to the progress of the world along humanitarian lines, even in those early days, that in less than ten years after they recognized slavery as already existing in Kansas territory the infamous institution had ceased to exist, even in the United States. Some of those men must have suffered their full share of remorse in after years, to remember that their names were attached to a paper to afford protection to no abolitionist.

## LIGHTS IN WHITE CLOUD

### Municipal System One of Finest Small City Plants in the Country.

One of the finest municipal lighting plants of any small city in the country is at White Cloud. Much of the credit for its successful operation is due to W. H. Stewart, the conscientious and trustworthy electrician who has charge and who was employed by the city before the construction work was started, and has been retained ever since. The total cost of the plant as it stands today has been about $8,000. It was built by the Alamo Engine and Supply Company of Omaha, Neb.

The history of the plant is a tribute to the progressive citizens of White Cloud. The movement for the plant was started in the early part of 1911, although it was not until more than a year later that any definite action was taken. On August 6, 1912, the city council ordered a special election, submitting the question of a plant to the qualified voters. It carried by the following vote: For, 97; Against, 55. There were 156 votes cast, three of which were spoiled and one was a blank. Contrary to the expectations of the boosters for the improvement, some opposition developed a few days before the election, and this accounts for the negative votes.

At a meeting of the council held in the following September, on the 16th, it was voted to issue $5,000 in bonds to bear 4½ per cent interest, the bonds to be issued in $500 denominations of 20 years duration, with the privilege of paying one or all bonds at any interest-paying date. The issue was given the approval of the Fiscal Agency at Topeka, but it was refused by the State School Fund Commission, because of the rate of interest. It was alleged this was too low. The entire issue, however, was sold to the citizens of White Cloud at par value and has never depreciated.

On the 14th day of October, after the preliminaries had been arranged, C. I. Stocking, a prominent architect and construction engineer, was employed to draft the plans and specifications of the proposed plant. When these were completed, bids were advertised for, and the first were received Jan. 16, 1913. The contract was awarded to the Alamo Company, the price being $4,872.10 for the system complete, this not to include the cost of the building or storage battery. There were seven bidders and the contract was awarded at $1,000 less than the next lowest estimate. The cement block building used as the power house was erected by day labor and special contracts at a cost of about $800 and the complete plant was ready and a final settlement effected with the contractors on July 28, 1913.

The city has twenty-seven street lights and approximately two miles of pole line. There are seventy current consumers all connected. On Aug. 26, 1913, the city council voted to purchase the storage battery on the terms of the original contract with the Alamo Company. This was done in the early part of January, 1914, and since that time the patrons have enjoyed continuous service day and night. The cost of the building and the storage battery have been paid out of the city's general fund. Two of the light bonds have been paid and the city now finds it necessary to add another engine and generator to take care of the remarkable growth of the patronage.

The lighting project was inaugurated and carried to a successful completion only through the tireless efforts of Dr. J. H. McGauhey, the mayor and the city council, composed of M. Ryan, John R. Taylor, R. E. Mauck, Gilbert Bowen and Charles Sesna. These men and E. L. Marker, the city clerk, worked almost day and night to interest other citizens in the improvement. To Mr. Stewart, the electrician, much of the credit of the success of the plant has already been given. He has charge of all matters pertaining to it. All electrical matters are referred to him before the council takes any action. It is believed the plant will have to be enlarged soon to accommodate the greatly increased patronage.

White Cloud's Electric Light Plant

## DR. WILLIE T. OWEN

### Popular Young Dentist of White Cloud—His Office Filled Daily With Patrons.

Doniphan County has a number of successful young dentists, but none is more deserving of or has had more of the people's patronage than Dr. Willie T. Owen, D. D. S., of White Cloud. His offices are filled daily with men and women from the surrounding country, who are compelled to await their turn. All of this patronage is due not only to Dr. Owen's expert ability, but also to the large number of friends and acquaintances he has made over the country.

Willie T. Owen was born in Roanoke, Texas, Oct. 12, 1880. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Oklahoma and in the public schools of that state he received his early educational training. When sixteen he entered the Oklahoma State Normal School at Edmond, Okla., and upon his graduation received a life certificate as a public school teacher. For the next ten years he taught very successfully in the public schools of that state and saved his money for his course in dentistry which he had mapped out.

On Sept. 5, 1906, he was married to Miss Minnie Huffman, also a teacher, of Omega, Okla., who was recognized as a promising educator in the state. They had been friends for a few years, meeting when the future young dentist was fulfilling his position as an instructor. To their union, one child, a girl, has been born. She is now four years old. In October of 1911, Dr. Owen matriculated in the Western Dental College of Kansas City, Mo., one of the best institutions of its kind in the United States. He graduated in May, 1914, with the highest honors in his class and on May 25 of that year located in White Cloud, where he has been ever since. Dr. Owen is not only an efficient dentist, but he is painstaking, and to this quality can be attributed a large part of his deserved success. He is not only popular in his new home, but has the respect and esteem of the entire community, and deserves his large practice.

## 30 YEARS STATION AGENT

### James K. McCahan Went to White Cloud as Station Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad When It Came to Town in 1885 and Has Been on the Job Ever Since.

One of the present-day landmarks in White Cloud is James K. McCahan, who came there with the "Q" road, and is there at the present time.

When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built into White Cloud during the year 1885, Mr. McCahan was appointed as the first station agent. He evidently liked the place, for he has never evinced any desire to move away.

Mr. McCahan is married and has two children, a boy and a girl. He has had occasion to observe many changes in the residential and industrial conditions of White Cloud during his thirty years' residence there and is firmly convinced that the town is better now from a business standpoint than ever before in its history.

The genial station agent entertains great hopes for the future prosperity of White Cloud on account of the fact that fruit culture is certain to be developed along the bluffs and in other adaptable lands around the town. He has had ample opportunity to size up the fruit situation in other parts of Doniphan County and is not backward in stating that with the right methods of culture, both small and large fruits can be raised to great financial advantage in White Cloud.

### Terence Harkins Killed By Indians

In the spring of 1867, Terence Harkins of White Cloud, took his family and went to Wyoming to work for the Union Pacific Railroad, on the construction of viaducts and culverts. On Thursday, Sept. 17, 1868, he was working about 125 miles east of Laramie, Wyo., on the culverts, when he went to the quarry, about one and a half miles distant, to get some material. When about half way to his destination he was attacked by eight Indians and killed with an arrow. His fellow workmen heard the yells of the redmen and rushed to the scene, arriving too late to save his life, but in time to prevent the Indians from scalping him. The body was taken to St. Joseph by the widow, and thence to White Cloud, where it was buried. Mrs. Harkins preserved the arrow which caused her husband's sudden death, until her own demise.

# Bellevue School House

### Building Modern in Every Respect—Represents Best Ideas of Prosperous and Intelligent Community—"Is a Model School," Says Miss Whitney, County Superintendent—Cost $3,300.

The Bellvue school house, District 14, Doniphan County, is literally and in an educational sense, one of the landmarks of the community. Built at a cost of $3,300, in the spring and summer of 1913, it represents the idea of a prosperous and intelligent commuity, desirous of giving the coming generation educational advantages denied its pioneers.

The building is modern in every respect, in fact "a model school," as Miss Edna S. Whitney, county superintendent says. She also urges the members of other boards in Doniphan County who contemplate building new school houses to visit the school.

The school is thirty-eight by forty feet, and the seats are so arranged that the pupils face the east, the ideal lighting arrangement. When artificial light is needed on dark days or for evening entertainments, acetylene gas is used.

One of the features of the school is the library room, well supplied with the best of books. Incidentally the wash rooms and cloak rooms are among the conveniences of this up-to-date country school. The slate blackboard, a decided improvement over the wooden boards of the old time school, may also be noted.

The present attendance is more than fifty, but more pupils can be accommodated.

The teacher for the coming school year is Charles Ukena, who is one of the leading young men of the community. Wm. Bingman and Mart Weidensaul were among those who did the carpenter work on the building. In short the school, with its equipment, is a credit to any community. It indicates both advanced ideas and prosperity; and incidentally the land of the farmers who have contributed to its support is worth from $175 to $250 an acre, made so by patient toil as well as natural advantages of location and climate.

One of the prominent farmers and cattlemen of the county, who is among the leading directors, is E. L. M. Benfer. He is the father of an even dozen children and thus his natural interest along educational lines is given a personal impulse which is shown in his advocating all things for the uplift of his neighborhood. Others who are the leaders of the district are J. L. Acker, J. L. McCauley, and Louis Hiskey. Their efforts have done much to make the vicinity a good place in which to live.

Through these men, no other community in Doniphan County without stores or postoffice is so well advertised as is Bellvue neighborhood. It is close to the Iowa township line and three miles north of Leona. The Evangelical church is situated in Wolf River township and the United Brethren church and school house is across the line in Iowa township.

The religious side of the people is represented by the United Brethren and German Evangelical churches.

However, another well known community, minus stores and postoffice is "Beanville," made famous by its correspondent, William H. Bryan. His notes appear regularly in the Troy Chief and are as popular as cider in apple picking time. By the way, he is no relative of William Jennings Bryan. William H. Bryan is a staunch Republican.

Bellevue School, District No. 14, three miles north of Leona—in Iowa township—best country school house in county

# James H. Acker, Prosperous Farmer

### Came to Doniphan County in 1869—Worked Through Early Day Hardships to Prosperity—On School Board Twenty Years.

Whenever a teacher is applying for district school No. 14 in Iowa township, he or she is invariably referred to James H. Acker, who has been on the school board of that district for more than twenty years. He lives just a quarter of a mile of Bellevue school, which is one of the finest country schools in Doniphan County. Mr. Acker was largely instrumental in securing the construction of this building, as he has always taken an active interest in education. Perhaps his own lack of schooling when a boy, has made him determined that the children of the neighborhood, as well as those of his family, should have the best educational advantages possible.

This active work in school affairs he carries on in addition to considerable farming interests. He farms 160 acres where he lives, three miles north of Leona on the south line of Iowa township on the southeast one-fourth of Section 31, Range 19, and also owns 240 acres of farm land two and one-half miles west of Highland. When he first came to Doniphan County this land averaged about $5 an acre, but is now worth $200 an acre. The land values have increased with the growth of the state and also through constant care of farmers like Mr. Acker, who have brought their acres to give abundant yields.

Mr. Acker is another one of the "Buck Eye" state people who have helped make Doniphan County the banner county in the state of their adoption. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, on a cold winter day, Jan. 9, 1860, when the shadows of the Civil War were gathering. His early boyhood was spent amid war times, when nearly all the gossip of visitors in the family circle related to battles and rumors of battles and the ever threatened invasion of the rebels.

The newspapers of those times, the small papers which were far and few between, contained more than anything else, accounts of battles, lists of dead and wounded, or that list which caused more mental agony than the news of dead or wounded—the "among the missing" list. Likely Mr. Acker's earliest recollections are of seeing neighbors rush into their home to try to glean some message or hope of comfort from a stray bit of war information that may have reached the Acker household.

After the war was over and the question of slavery was forever settled, and there was no danger of slavery in Kansas, this state appealed strongly to the Ackers. Reports of broad, untouched fields came to them and like many other Ohio people, they began to regard the new state as a place which had a great future. On the other hand, likely some of their neighbors tried to dissuade them from this purpose. "Kansas will never amount to anything." They said, "Kansas should have never been surveyed. All that can grow on it are buffalos, prairie dogs and Indians." "You can't raise nothing in Kansas but a fuss," was another saying in those days.

Likely, too, grewsome tales of charred remains of early settlers and smoking wrecks of cabins reached the Acker family, but the more optimistic spirit prevailed. Kansas to them was a state of undeveloped opportunities. Some call the instinct to migrate West the foundation for the evolution of mankind through change of environment. Those who have this instinct strong enough to obey its call are usually the picked people of their communities. The Ackers were the leaders of the Ohio township even as they and their son became among the most influential people of the Kansas community.

Thus James Acker's parents, Alvin and Sarah Acker, substantial Ohio people, came to Doniphan County. It was a typical March day, March 9, 1869, when the Ackers arrived in Doniphan County. The prospect was not alluring and the March Kansas wind blew clouds of dust in their eyes as they looked over the land of their future home. The first impressions of Doniphan County to the Acker boy, who was then only nine years old, was likely of a row of houses in a small town, rough frame business buildings with rectangular fronts extending over the gables, and sagging porches supported by lean shaky pillars, where rough looking men and Indians loafed or traded.

His first view of Kansas farm operations was likely that of oxen pulling the clumsy plows of the time. Over rough roads against the March winds the family rode until they finally selected a farm of their own. The land was then worth about $5 an acre, with little or no improvements on it. Crops were yet in the experimental stage, for no one was positive as to what grain was best adapted to a most changeable climate and somewhat raw and unknown soil.

In such an environment young Acker grew up, learning a little each day of the hardest and most practical things of life, and in a few months of the year dangling his legs from the rough slab benches of the country school. Here he made the most of the limited opportunities and doubtless here, while longing for better advantages, he made up his mind that his posterity should have a much better chance than he. Probably he felt the indifference of older people toward education and realized that the ever shifting school board members did not pay as much attention to the needs of their district as they should. Quite likely he then made up his mind that should be come into contact with the school affairs he would devote much of his spare time to them.

Meanwhile he realized the joy and hardships of farm life in the early days of Kansas. As to so many others, hard times came to the Acker family when the grasshoppers settled down on the crops and then passed on, leaving all bare like the passing of a hostile army.

In the weeks that followed Mr. Acker can recall the worn, discouraged faces of the farmers as they attended church and prayed for better times—or went to the store for supplies and begged for a little more credit until times should grow better. Those who have passed through the experiences of those early days and retained anything of cheer and optimism, and were not embittered by the scourge, are now among the pillars of their neighborhoods, even as Mr. Acker.

This may be also said of those who were cramped in their vision by the limited light which the teachers, poorly educated themselves, could give them, but longed for a broader view of life and of the intellectual world. The sons of the pioneers and early settlers will recall those teachers and schools—the smelly one-roomed shacks, with rough pine blackboards and cracked plastering on the walls, and the few maps and less conveniences. Likely, too, will come back the memories of the teacher rubbing half frozen hands while the big boys brought in wood to start the fire in the sheet iron stove. In a more pleasant memory will be the social affairs, the spelling matches, when different classes and different districts "spelled each other down," and then of course the box social where the young man would bid an extravagant sum, seventy-five cents sometimes, to get a box on which a secret mark or trimming was evidence that his best girl owned the box and would eat supper with the winner.

These same social functions are carried on in the new Bellevue schools, for human nature has not changed since Mother Eve sent her Cain and Abel to school and warned Cain not to bully his little brother. However, times and school houses have, and also school boards.

Mr. Acker is a representative of the modern school board member. He has been a leading director in the affairs of District No. 14 for more than twenty years and always on the alert in the interests of education. The troubles of the little school marms with the pupils and their parents have been his

troubles. He knows what it is to have a parent complain that the teacher was making Johnny study too hard or that the school marm "wasn't learning the kids nothing," and to explain why he thought it best not to "git rid of a teacher" whom some though did not come up to the requirements.

This is not to mention the settling of school supplies and looking up those who apply for the school, but Mr. Acker for nearly a quarter of a century has taken the best of care of all of these details.

Residence, J. H. Acker, southwest corner Iowa township, near Bellevue school

Meanwhile he has attended to the regular work on his extensive holdings which by good judgment and economy he has acquired.

Perhaps his interest in education is augmented by Mrs. Acker, who is one of the most up-to-date women of her neighborhood. She, like her husband, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, and came to Doniphan County at an early day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elden T. and Kate Conser. They settled on a farm in Iowa township and in this home Mr. Acker and Miss Conser were married, March 17, 1881. They became parents of six children. Ester M. Acker was born March 17, 1891, and is now Mrs. Herman H. Ukena of Iowa township; Blanch E., July 11, 1893; Mary M., Oct. 22, 1895; Edwin R., June 30, 1889; Forest L., June 9, 1902, and the youngest, William D., was born July 5, 1906.

The children are all exceptionally bright and when in school have made good records. They will reflect much credit on their parents when their life's history is told. All are good citizens and are among the best young people of their communities.

Mr. and Mrs. Acker are leaders in the affairs of their neighborhood as well as being active in school and church work. Incidentally the Acker farm is just a quarter of a mile from two churches, the United Brethren and the Evangelical.

# Lewis A. Hiskey

## A Native Son of Kansas Who Has Achieved Success as a Progressive Farmer and a Grower and Feeder of Live Stock in Prosperous Doniphan County.

As a representative farmer and successful grower and feeder of livestock, Lewis A. Hiskey, whose highly improved and attractive home farm is located three and one-half miles north of Leona, has proved his right to title as valued citizen and a boon to mankind. For, who more than the man who at all times and in all seasons is to be found standing up for Kansas and for those things which make for the public welfare, or whose unceasing energy is ever bent on the task of producing those things which are necessary to sustain life, is to be considered in the light of a benefactor to the human family! Moreover, it is worth while to say that Mr. Hiskey is public-spirited, progressive in all things that count, a stickler for the square deal of the Kansas brand, a man honored in his own community, enjoying the confidence of his fellow men. Such men—everyday heroes, if you please—are the kind who have brought Kansas up from a desert plain to the great commonwealth which today occupies a position in the eyes of the world as the greatest producing state of food stuffs and animals in the Union; and it is such men the writers of history and achievement delight most to honor.

Accident and place of birth do not necessarily determine all things, but we would count that man fortunate who was born in Kansas at a time when the state was in its youth, or when it was just entering on its wonderful period of development after being cradled through infancy during the long and sanguinary conflict, otherwise the Civil War. Lewis A. Hiskey, the subject of this sketch, was just such a fortunate son of Kansas. He was born on his father's farm in the neighboring county of Brown on Feb. 13, 1868. His parents were Solomon and Sarah E. Hiskey. They were of the plain, old-fashioned kind of folks who settled in northeastern Kansas and started in to develop its soil and to people it with the right kind of men and women needed to establish a high order of civilization and citizenship.

Lewis A. Hiskey was only two years old when his parents moved from Brown County to Doniphan County—and it was a fortunate move, fortunate for Doniphan County, for from that day in 1870 down to the date of this writing, Doniphan County has been the home of the then two-year-old. From his early boyhood Lewis loved the soil and he loved farm animals and poultry. Like all other boys who ever amounted to anything, he had boyhood ambitions, built castles in the air, but he never really got away from the one central idea that his was to be the life of a farmer and stockman. Every step forward was taken with an eye single to his future in this honorable avocation. He attended the public schools, and excellent public schools there were in Doniphan County in those days, for they provided for the youth of the county the knowledge which was essential to equip boys and girls for intelligent, industrious, patriotic citizenship. Lewis read all of the good books he could get his hands on, and but few of the bad ones. He read the newspapers and the magazines. But most of all he read the farm publications, which told what other farmers were doing and how they were doing them. Much reading left much that was useful stored up in his brain. It broadened him.

Lewis was a handy boy on the farm. He could do almost everything about the place, and everything he undertook to do he did well. He studied farm problems on his own account. He observed what his neighbors were doing, and he tried to do better than they. None of the other boys in the neighborhood would get ahead of him, insofar as achieving things was concerned. All of which combined in the making of the boy a thoroughly practical up-to-date business farmer.

Lewis A. Hiskey, now in his forty-eighth year, may properly be regarded as an all-round farmer and stock grower and feeder, who has followed that business all of his life. He is the owner of 420 acres of as fine farming and stock growing lands as will be seen anywhere west of the Missouri, or east of it for that matter. His home farm of 160 acres, three and one-half miles north of Leona, is well improved and is kept in a high state of productiveness; while his other farm, which is in Iowa township, also is considered as one of the very best in that locality.

Experience has taught Mr. Hiskey that the soil of Doniphan County will produce about everything a farmer ought to grow in the temperate zone. His fields of wheat, corn, oats, hay, as well as his other field and garden crops, and his fruits, yield abundantly, thus attesting the soundness of his judgment; and with his advanced methods of farming, with business methods of management and marketing his products, he certainly is one of our successful agriculturalists. His knowledge of livestock, cattle and hogs, and his methods of handling them have brought him substantial returns, even though many persons will tell that land in this section is getting too high priced for profitable cattle growing. Mr. Hiskey believes in good stock, and by growing his own feed and feeding scientifically, he is enabled to put his cattle, and hogs as well, into prime condition and market them at a good profit. His success as a feeder of cattle is recognized, and his offerings on the market find eager buyers at good prices.

And all of this success comes not so much from hard work as from intelligent application of business methods to farming and stock raising and feeding, for in no sense is Mr. Hiskey a plodder. The successful man on the farm is he who, when he prepares his field and plants the seed, knows to a reasonable degree of certainty what the yield will be under proper cultivation, as by the same rule he knows to a reasonable certainty how many pounds this or that calf will weigh at a certain age and under his methods of care and feeding. It is the business farmer in Kansas, like Mr. Hiskey, who is putting the state on the map as a banner agricultural and livestock state.

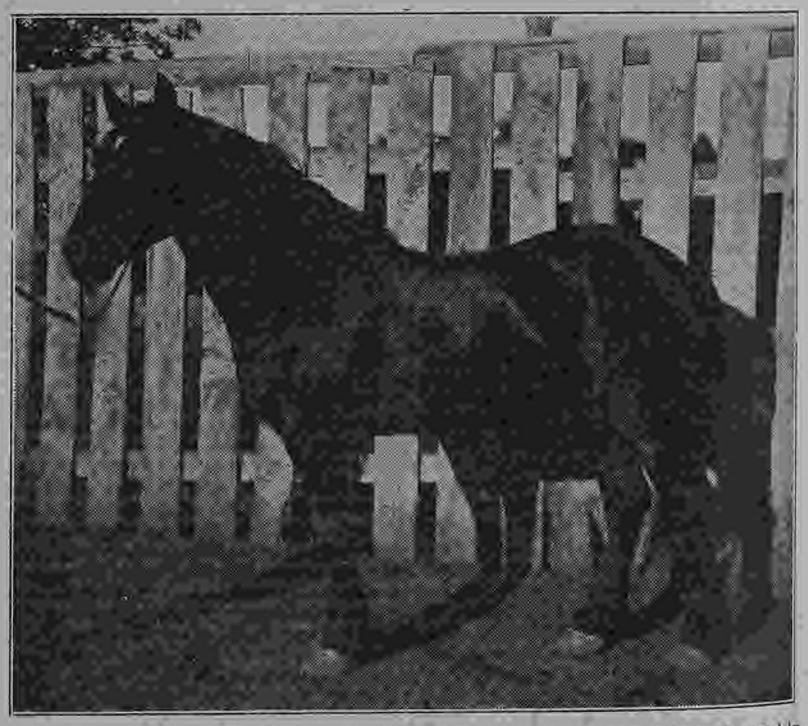
Mr. Hiskey's love for the farm is not exceeded by his love for his home, which is attractive and inviting. He was married Oct. 18, 1894, to Miss Nellie May Rockwood of Oklahoma City, Okla. She was born in Buchanan County, Missouri. They are the parents of two children, Elmer E., born Feb. 21, 1900, and Edith Pearl, born May 20, 1912. The family is one that occupies an honored position in the social life of this section of Kansas. Mr. Hiskey, it should be said, is not entirely engrossed with the cares of his farming. He is a great favor of music, and in fact is himself a musician of recognized ability and prominence, finding in music a delightful pastime for himself, as well as a joy to his family and friends. The son Elmer, now a boy of fifteen, is a bright youth who bids fair to become a successful farmer in due time.

Aside from this happy household, Lewis A. Hiskey has three sisters and one brother—children of Solomon and Sarah E. Hiskey—now living. They are: Mrs. Alice Goforth, of Wathena, Kan.; Mrs. Annie Streator, of Highland, Kan.; Mrs. Laura Close, of Highland, Kan.; and Freddie Hiskey, of Robinson, Kan. These representatives of the Hiskey family are honored members of their respective communities and are all reasonably well-to-do. Their combined wealth, at this time, is estimated conservatively at $350,000.

# GEORGE W. SCHEER

## Young Farmer Is Believer in Good Roads and Drags Without Pay From the County.

George W. Scheer, one of the youngest farmers in Doniphan County, is a thorough believer in good roads, and those in the vicinity where he lives, three miles southwest of White Cloud, are pretty generally in fine shape, for Mr. Scheer drags his own thoroughfares and asks no compensation from the county. There is only one thing further to be said in connection with this matter and that is to voice the wish that there will some day be more like him in the community.



The Thoroughbred Percheron Stallion of George W. Scheer in Iowa township.

George W. Scheer is a native of Missouri. He was born in Lincoln County, Aug. 31, 1881, and when a baby one year old, came to Doniphan County with his parents, who settled on the farm he now occupies and owns. He received his early education in the district schools and then attended at White Cloud. After leaving school he returned to the farm with his father and mother, being fortunate in having their kindly advice and suggestion during his early experiences. His father was one of the best farmers in that section of the country.

On July 15, 1904, he was married to Miss Effie McCall, of Brown County, at the home of her parents, and to this union two girls were born: Evelyn Georgie, nine years old, and Mabel Lucille, age five. After their honeymoon the couple went to the farm and began their life there, Mr. Scheer making an extensive study of all branches of agriculture and specializing in stock raising. He is widely known as a breeder of thoroughbred Percheron horses, and has two of the finest stallions in Kansas. Mr. Scheer's farm comprises 200 acres, and in addition to this he has found it necessary to rent 70 more acres to accommodate his extensive interests. He is a public-spirited young man, who in the years to come, will be one of the wealthiest farmers in Doniphan County and vicinity. He is a fine type of the progressive young agriculturist. Mrs. Scheer is a devoted wife, a kind and indulgent mother, and a master of the culinary art.

# Indian Earth Lodge

### Situated in Iowa Township on Flavel Nuzum's Land—A Curiosity Worth Going Miles to See—Unique in Its Appearance.

These old saucer shaped depressions on the bluffs along the Missouri river, in northeastern Kansas, were thought to be buffalo wallows until very recently.

The Iowa Indians call them "Pawnee forts." This one is situated on a bluff on the Flavel Nuzum farm east of Mill creek, where it enters into the Missouri river between White Cloud and Iowa Point. The Pawnees were the last tribe to arrive in Doniphan County.

The Arikara and tribes of the Padouca were here before the arrival of the others. Between Wolf river and the Kansas and Nebraska line are three distinct types of earthlodge ruins, also stone graves and mounds. As no stone graves have been found in Nebraska it is evident that the people who made the stone cist type of graves became extinct or were driven away from this locality in a hurried manner. The earthenware buried in the mounds in this region is the same in texture, decoration and temper as the historic Arikara ware from the Dakotas. And the same as that from the Brower Harahey and Qivira of east central Kansas. The stone and flint Artifacts of this region are the same type as those described by Mr. Brower as Harahey specimens.

The Bureau of American Cethnology believe the Harahey people who visited Coronado while in Quivira were Pawnees. The Bureau also believes the Haraheys were Caddoan stock. The early French and others called them Pani and Padouca. Tribes of this part of the Caddoan family made the stone cist graves and lived in the earth lodges of Doniphan County. They were a people of very low foreheads and were of the same family as the "Nebraska Laessman." Crania of these people examined by Dr. Hrdlicka, chief anthropologist of the National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., were decided by the doctor to approach the Neuderthral skull of western Europe very strikingly.

The doctor, upon examining two skulls from near Trenton, New Jersey, classified them as skulls of emigrants from western Europe. The earliest inhabitants we know anything about were these ground-house, mound-building and stone grave making tribes who were the long sought and "Mythical White Welsh" Indians.

The Chieftain Tatarrax of Harahey was probably a Celtic Indian, who with two hundred friends visited Quivira while Coronado was there in 1541. As this old Pawnee fort or lodge ruin was very large, being at present about 100 feet in diameter and four feet deep, and as there was a stone cist grave not far from this lodge, containing the calcined bones of two persons, would it be unreasonable to believe the large lodge was the dwelling of Tatarrax, and the cist stone grave the last resting place of him and the Turk?

The Kanza, Otoes and Iowas belong to the great Siowan family of Indians. The Kanza or Escansaques came to Donphan County after 1601.

The Iowas and Otoes came about 1833. The Sacs and Foxes came to Kansas after 1837, and belong to the Algonquian family.

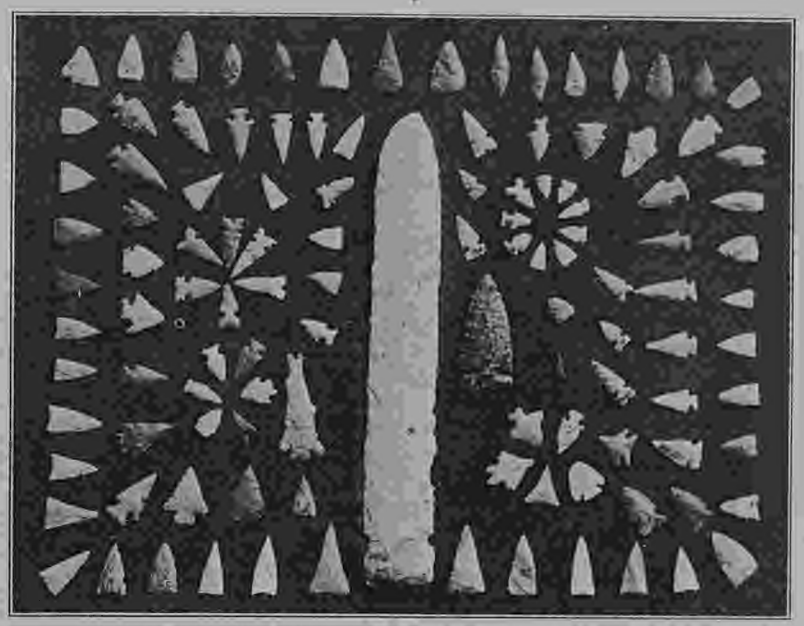
Mark E. Zimmerman.

## The River, Yesterday and Today

By Mrs. Fred (Lida) Marsey.

In fancy I gaze at the river,
With its sandbars, its shallows, and turns,
Its big fish, its turtles, and willow,
And its banks in spring covered with ferns;
In the autumn all yellow and crimson
With sumach, while the wild ivy vines,
(With the goldenrod and sunflower bending over)
Round the gray rocks so gracefully twine;
I see its length, breadth, winding, deepness,
The color and the hue of its wine.
Its cottonwoods growing so stately,
And many a tall lonely pine.
In its shallows it concealeth its dangers,
Though noiseless and still do they rest—
Its waters floweth so calmly,
To conceal the deceit of its breast.
The turtles creep slow and sedately,
Adown the river's vast crook,
And while they are journeying onward,
Pause oft, for a long backard look.
Ah, even the snail's a most welcome guest,
Though he moves so slow o'er the sands,
For departing, he leaves his little white house
To be picked up by "The little brown hands."
The wild blooming grapevine makes a canopy sweet,
As past them the breezes go by,
Sending the clouds of rich perfume, far over the waves,
Ere they float away back to the sky.

As in fancy, we follow its windings,
We pass by many a town,
But this one as a gem set in emerald,



A Part of Mark E. Zimmerman's Collection of Indian Relics.

Is the fairest of any yet found;
With high hills to the north, south and westward,
(Where the blooming fruit trees reach the sky)
In the vale, the old store, brown church and school house,
And the point where the red man doth lie—
While to the eastward the beautiful river,
Flows slowly and silently by,
Its tumbled down stable and shanty,
And many a romantic pig sty.
Here the beautiful maidens trip gayly
With faces as bright as the day,
With never a thought of a shadow
That a stormcloud might cast over some day;
The lads just as gay, too, and winsome,
And as the mountain deer most as fleet—
Together respond to the summons
When the bell brings them in from the street.
There they're taught that they, too, like the river,
Should select a pathway sublime;
That the reflection they cast on its landscape,
May fade not, through the ages of time.

From the joyboats of those who sail onward,
Come back laughter and song on the breeze,
The blue bird makes an echoing warble,
As he flits to and fro 'mong the trees;
They go with the river to somewhere,
We know not in a day where they be,
But for the last roll call, together,
They'll line up on Eternity's sea.

* * * * * *

'Tis true, if gathering its daisies and ferns is delight,
When fresh with the morning dew—
But if you've warmed by the fire of its driftwood for years,
It would seem more like this way to you;
For in fancy I strolled down to the river
Near as I could, for the drift and soft clay—
The river's always cold, raging and mild,
When the snows from the North fade away—
'Tis just at this time that I strolled back again—
It has just been so raging and wild,
Scattering rubbish and decay o'er its once mossy banks,
And the carcass, and an occasional "somebody's child,"
To moulder away, by the duft weed, held fast—
His pale face in the sun's beaming ray,
His mother waiting his coming at home
And in fancy I see—kneel to pray;
The doves' mournful coo—the frogs' guzzly croak,
Chill your soul with so ghastly a fear—
The acres of land and tall trees going in,
Are the only sounds that you hear—
Save the river's own rumbling roar,
Which seems trying a story to tell,
No sound now of blue bird or joyboat we hear,
'Tis more like a funeral knell.

The tears fill my eyes when I think, when a child,
Mother led me oft to the river before
To my grandmother's bent, and only childhood so blessed
Knows what grandmother's house holds in store.
And the jolly old ferryman, who with his little canoe,
While he would in safety carry us o'er—
Would tell all about what our town used to be—
And of the scenes of the old Civil war.

The tears, did I say? I'd forgotten the change
That custom has made through the years—
Tears—nay; I am brave—too brave to cry,
'Tis only the weak who shed tears.
But my grandmother's gone, the kind ferryman's gone,
And there's no one to lead me today.
The sailboats are gone, the strong oars too, are gone,
They lie 'neath the dust in decay.
Some day, though, I'll start to my grandmother's house
That is built in "The Beautiful Land."
I've "The River" to cross, but I'll need naught beside,
If He, who can walk on the waves —holds my hand.

### IOWA POINT

Iowa Point is located on Sections 25 and 36, Town 1, Range 19, in Iowa Township. Was laid off in the spring of 1855 by H. W. Forman, J. H. Forman and John S. Pemberton. Original townsite consisted of 160 acres.

On Monday morning, Feb. 5, 1872, James Toner, one of the pioneers of Troy, died from the effects of morphine. He had been suffering from neuralgia and had taken a few doses of morphine to quiet the nerves and give him rest. It is supposed that while the family were absent from the room, he had arisen and in a partial stupor from the morphine, took a double dose, and from its effects he died Monday morning, notwithstanding the efforts of his friends to preserve his life.

J. G. Kelsey and Mr. Parker of Brown County, bought the Doniphan County Dispatch May 6, 1861, and moved same to Hiawatha.

Indian Earth Lodge, Situated on Flavel C. Nuzums Farm in Iowa Township.

# Great Collection of Indian Relics

## Work of George J. Remsburg Extended Over Quarter of a Century and Comprised Thousands of Unique Specimens of Great Historical Value—Many Were Unearthed in Doniphan County and Mostly the Entire Collection Is Now Owned By Mark E. Zimmerman, of Near White Cloud.

(By Mark E. Zimmerman.)

Eminent archaeologists and antiquarians of national renown are unanimous in agreeing that Doniphan County and the northeastern portion of Kansas has produced more valuable ancient and modern relics than any other section of the state or the country.

These relics are of the utmost historical value and the collection of them represents over a quarter of a century of the most diligent and painstaking labor on the part of that noted antiquarian, George J. Remsburg. The great work accomplished by him will prove a boon to posterity to the same extent that it has given present-day historians and curators invaluable material with which to compile much historical data for the information of the people of the present time.

The work performed by Mr. Remsburg embraced every possible avenue of exploration, not only in Doniphan County, but throughout all the northwestern area of Kansas. Hundreds of ancient objects replete with immense historical interest were unearthed among the sites of old Indian villages and deep down in the prehistoric mounds along the western bank of the Missouri River. Possession of these relics of departed ages enables ethnologists to pry into the habits and customs of peoples long since extinct and of what is left of the great race of American Indians now fast approaching disintegration.

Antiquarians at work on the Guthrie farm: Lawrence Zimmerman, Ed Parks, Mark E. Zimmerman, Emmet McClelland and Mr. Guthrie.
—Photo by Prof. J. R. Gibbons.

It is greatly to be regretted that the delicate state of Mr. Remsburg's health required him to abandon the work of a generation when he was compelled to go to California to recuperate a few years ago. To continue this great work in the interest of human enlightenment was one of the supreme objects of Mr. Remsburg's life, and it is gratifying to know that his health has so far been restored as to permit him to a certain extent to carry on this noble ambition in the future.

Before leaving for the Pacific Coast Mr. Remsburg was obliged to dispose of his famous collection of Indian relics and archaeological specimens, and the writer feels gratified to have had an opportunity to purchase an interesting part of the collection. A good part of the Kickapoo Indian relics was purchased by the McLean Historical Society of Illinois, which is making a special study of and preserving ethnological and historical material of the Kickapoos before their removal to Kansas in 1833.

The material pertaining to the Kickapoos was exceedingly valuable. It was personally collected by Mr. Remsburg, while thoroughly exploring their old village site at the present townsite of Kickapoo, a short distance from Fort Leavenworth. During the period in which he was conducting his explorations Mr. Remsburg visited the Indians on their reservation in Brown County on several occasions and held frequent discussions with the head men of the tribe regarding their knowledge of the historical significance of the many objects unearthed on the site of the old village.

Notwithstanding the fact that the splitting up of Mr. Remsburg's original collection was regarded at the time as a distinct loss to the state and people of Kansas, the fact that much of the collection was retained in Doniphan County may help dispel any misgivings about the transaction. As that portion of the collection which left the state is to be used and preserved for educational purposes, the loss to the state will not be so pronounced as if the purchaser had bought it just for the pleasure of owning it and keeping it under lock and key. The writer is happy to state that, as the owner of that portion of Mr. Remsburg's collection which remained in Doniphan County he will be delighted to at any and all times have the privilege of showing the relics to all so desiring at his home near White Cloud, Kan.

It is to the everlasting credit of Mr. Remsburg that he tried to interest the state in the purchase of his collection for the Historical Society, but an appropriation could not be procured for the project, and as the State Historical Society had no funds available for the purchase of the relics the matter was dropped. But the fact that Mr. Remsburg's health was greatly impaired and the gathering of these thousands of specimens represented untold labor and considerable expense he could not, in justice to himself let them go without a remuneration. He was obliged to dispose of them at private sale, much as he would have liked to have made a donation of the collection of the State Historical Society.

All lovers of archaeology, and antiquarians generally, give the utmost credit to the zeal and perseverance with which Mr. Remsburg followed up his first work in laying the foundation of the collection more than a generation ago. It was undoubtedly the largest and most complete private accumulation of original relics in the state or in the country, and in getting the collection together Mr. Remsburg devoted the spare moments of all the best years of his life from boyhood. During the period that he was engaged in making and adding to his collection, he explored every nook and corner in the northeastern part of Kansas and northwestern Missouri, and is acquainted with every remote spot in the solitude of this region. Twenty-three years ago Sol Miller said that Remsburg was so enthusiastic in the work that he would succeed.

During the many years through which Mr. Remsburg's explorations extended, he discovered hundreds of old Indian villages and camp sites and delved into the mysterious recesses of many ancient mounds along the banks of the Missouri River. Among the more important of his many interesting finds are those connected with his identification and exploration of the famous old Konza Indian village site at Doniphan and the excavation of the Ingalls Indian mound to the south of Atchison. While the discovery was not at first hand, it was productive of more actual results than that which marked the visits of explorers of a century and two centuries before.

The Doniphan village was visited by Bourgmont, the French governor of Louisiana, in 1724, by Lewis and Clark in their Western explorations early in the nineteenth century, and by a number of other noted explorers subsequent to 1804. When Mr. Remsburg identified the locations of the Doniphan village in 1904, it was just one hundred years to a day that it had been visited by Lewis and Clark.

The Ingalls mound was discovered by the late Senator John J. Ingalls many years ago, and was explored by Mr. Remsburg in the summer of 1908, when he uncovered many archaeological specimens of great interest. All the results of Mr. Remsburg's earlier researches, up to a few years ago, have been printed in various scientific publications and books and have attracted considerable attention from scientists and historians through the country.

Mr. J. W. Brower's "Memoirs of Explorations in the Basin of the Mississippi," published in eight handsome volumes, devotes several pages to Mr. Remsburg's work and says, "George J. has long been a capable and painstaking archaeologic explorer in the Missouri valley." Chapell's "History of the Missouri River," says he is an acknowledged authority on early Western history and the archaeology of the Missouri valley.

Mr. Remsburg was for some time president of the Quivira Historical Society and in 1897 was elected a member of the Western Historical Society on the personal recommendation of the late United States Senator Vest of Missouri. In 1909 he was made an honorary member of the McLean Historical Society of Illinois in recognition of his valuable researches regarding the Kickapoo Indians. He is first vice-president of the International Society of Archoeologists and a contributing editor to its official organ. He is also a member of the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., the Kansas State Historical Society, and the American Society of Curio Collectors, etc.

Early in life Mr. Remsburg was engaged in newspaper work when he first took up exploration activity, and soon his writings began to attract the attention of scientists all over the country, and it was without his knowledge that Senator Vest recommended him for the membership in the Western Historical Society. He keeps up an extensive correspondence and is in continual touch with scientific men and collectors in every state in the Union and in many foreign countries where his advice is eagerly sought on archaeological, ethnological and historical matters.

During his sojourn in California Mr. Remsburg devoted considerable time to locating the remains of Indian villages. Since returning to Kansas in an improved state of health, his many friends are glad to know that he keeps up the good work and continues to make more interesting discoveries, whenever the state of his health will permit.

In company with Dr. R. S. Dinsmore of Troy, Mr. Remsburg has made many important discoveries in Doniphan County since his return from California. Not so very long ago he took fifty-one skulls and other parts of skeletons from a mound near the mouth of Mosquito Creek, and also discovered a razor which had been used in the barber tepee of one of the tonsorial ancestors of United States Senator Charles Curtis. The blade of this implement was made of copper and was evidently not intended for amputating beards, but was of a type used by the Welch and other Celtic nations in the eleventh century, and is similar to that used by many women for various purposes at the present time.

Mr. Remsburg is now in fairly good health and it is the sincere hope of his friends that he will continue to be robust for many years to come. He is contented and happy in his home at Potter, Kansas, where he devotes much of his time to writing matters of historical interest, and there is no better equipped archaeologist in the state or nation to do the work.

## Hardware Merchant Absconds

W. H. Smith opened a hardware store in Troy on the northwest corner of the public square, opposite where the postoffice stood, June 9, 1872. He employed J. T. Wheeler as his clerk. He continued business until about June 20, when he absconded. Thursday, June 20, 1872, he drew from Boder Bros.' bank $1,000 of his own money received from the sale of a house previous to his leaving. At the time he drew the money he remarked to Mr. Boder, who was the father of Mrs. Anna Strong of Troy, that he was going to St. Joseph to pay his creditors. On Wednesday, June 26th, Boder Bros. received a letter from him saying that he was going to the mountains and would not return to Troy and instructed the bank to settle bills due a number of persons. Mr. Smith's conduct struck everybody with surprise. He was about the last person whom people in that day would have thought of doing such an act. He came to Troy with $2,500 in cash and left with $1,000. The assumption is that he became tired of going down hill and concluded to change his base. His stock of hardware was attached by a couple of creditors in St. Joseph.

## Two Men Drowned

While attempting to cross the Missouri river, four miles below St. Joseph, Thursday, April 18, 1872, Isaac F. Price and Milton H. Seward were drowned. The wind was very high and the frail boat in which they had embarked became unmanagable. Hiram Wallington tried to persuade the unfortunate men not to go, but being under the influence of liquor, they refused to listen to his kind advice and recklessly threw themselves into the jaws of death. Mr. Wallington, accompanied by three other citizens, found the bodies seven miles from where the accident occurred. On the body of Price was found $165.00 and a note given by Thomas Barrell, dated Sedalia, Missouri, March 23, 1872. On Seward were found papers showing that his name was James H. Gilbert and that he had been connected with Hildebrand.

## Women Were Hilarious

Streets were made lively at Coffeyville, Kansas, on Saturday, June 15, 1872, about 5 o'clock, when three women of ill repute were having a high time in a saloon and created such a disturbance that the city marshal, Flynn, interfered, and one of them, a reckless brunette by the name of Flora, taking umbrage at the intrusion, opened fire on the marshal with a small pocket revolver, firing five shots, one of which took effect in the abdomen of Marshal Flynn, inflicting a dangerous wound. At this juncture of the hostilities, a man ran into the saloon from the street with a horse pistol and shot this woman, Flora, through the head, killing her instantly.

Rohwedder-Freymann
JEWELRY CO.
New Jewelry Store
The Pride of Troy
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing. Give Us a Trial.

# Prominent White Cloud Man

## Philip Kelley Was Honored by Three Kansas Governors and Was Three Times Elected to the State Legislature by the Voters of Doniphan County—Settled in White Cloud in 1865 and Built Up a Prosperous Business From Which He Retired With a Competency Many Years Ago—Wounded in the Civil War.

The citizens of White Cloud especially, and of Doniphan County generally, have reason to feel honored over the successful business and public career of Philip Kelley, one of the most substantial and distinguished residents of Doniphan County, or the state of Kansas.

Mr. Kelley is what every true American likes to call a self-made man. He started in life with a good trade and a determination to succeed. This, coupled with more than the average amount of intelligence, has been Mr. Kelley's guiding star since he started to make his own way in the world.

Three times Mr. Kelley has been honored by many governors of the state of Kansas and three times has he been selected by the voters of Doniphan County to represent them in the state legislature. It is needless to say that he executed the trust reposed in him in an efficient and upright manner.

Mr. Kelley is one of the real old timers now living in White Cloud. Settling in the town in 1865 he has seen it thrive and prosper, and incidentally he kept right up in the forefront of the prosperity. He has always been a good business man and his sterling integrity has never failed to win him hosts of friends.

Philip Kelley is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, having been born there on New Year's Day, 1840. He had just passed his twenty-first birthday, when President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, and on April 19, 1861, he enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, in Company A, Seventh Ohio volunteer infantry, and was soon afterward sent to the front.

After about fifteen months of the hardest kind of service, Mr. Kelley was dangerously wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and for a time his life was despaired of. This was on August 9, 1862, and for fully three months his life was practically despaired of.

Mr. Kelley's wound was so bad that after the most careful nursing, the army surgeons pronounced him incapacitated from further military duty and he was mustered out of service at old Fort McHenry on November 29, 1862. The old fort near Baltimore is only a memory now, but Mr. Kelley well remembers its historical associations and the incident which inspired the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key, on September 14, 1814.

In July, 1865, Mr. Kelley came to White Cloud and on October 19, of the same year, he was married to Miss Josephine Bates of Tabor, Freemont County, Iowa. The happy couple at once took up housekeeping in White Cloud, where they have resided ever since.

Early in life, Mr. Kelley had been apprenticed to the shoemaking trade and, notwithstanding his period as a soldier, he had not forgotten his youthful training. He was a remarkably expert mechanic and never forgot the art of either making or cutting out the material for a pair of shoes.

After conducting a shoemaking establishment for some years in the town of his adoption, Mr. Kelley soon branched out and engaged in the grocery and general mercantile business in White Cloud. He had saved enough money from his shoe business to try his hand at a more general line and his success in the succeeding years demonstrated that his judgment was unerring.

The subject of this sketch continued to operate the general store until his boys had grown up and were able to take charge of the business. He has three sons: George B, Rufus G. and James P. The only daughter, Abbie J., died when she was five years old. Mrs. Kelley is a hale, hearty woman who has a wide circle of friends and is well liked by all.

Mr. Kelley has had an honorable public career. He was elected to the

Philip Kelley.

state legislature in 1879 and again in 1881, and after being out for two years was re-elected again in 1885. When Mr. Kelley turned over the management of his store to his sons, he began to take life easy. He had earned a competency by hard work and careful attention to business, and his sons took up the management of the store where he had left off. His store is one of the most extensive in Doniphan County, and is ably and prosperously conducted by John and James. Rufus G. is in business in Kansas City, Mo.

In April, 1899, Mr. Kelley was appointed by Governor Stanley as a member of the board of managers of the Hutchison Reformatory, and he was reappointed by Governor Bailey, and by Governor Ed Hoch. He took a keen interest in the welfare and treatment of the inmates of this institution, and his efforts to make better citizens out of those confined there have been generally commended by all right-thinking people throughout the state of Kansas. The subject of this sketch prides himself in the fact that his boys are recognized as good business men and are all prosperous.

## Inventor of Gatling Gun Lived at White Cloud

(By Geo. J. Remsburg.)

Some authorities on the history of American firearms, notably the Hon. George C. Maynard, of the United States National Museum at Washington, have taken exceptions to the statement recently made by the writer in the Magazine of Antique Firearms that Dr. Richard J. Gatling, the inventor of the famous Gatling gun, once lived at White Cloud in Doniphan County, Kansas. Mr. Maynard says he doubts that there is any truth in the statement, for some years ago he received from Doctor Gatling a long account of his life history, and that he does not mention his residence in Kansas. That Doctor Gatling resided for a time at White Cloud, however, is an established fact in Kansas history. Sol Miller, the pioneer Doniphan County journalist, who lived at White Cloud in the early days, mentions the fact in his historical edition of the Kansas Chief, November 23, 1893, and says that Gatling was not only a member of the original town company of White Cloud, but when the company was organized and enlarged in 1875, he and his brother, Wm. J. Gatling, of Iowa, became stockholders. Gray's "History of Doniphan County" mentions Doctor Gatling and his brother as being among the stockholders of the White Cloud Town Company in 1857, but on what authority is not stated. According to Gray, Doctor Gatling once asked Sol Miller to retract some statement he had made in his paper, the Chief.

Pryor Plank, the Doniphan County pioneer and historian, in a letter under date of October 31, 1912, in response to inquiries, writes: "While I don't remember ever having met Doctor Gatling, inventor of the famous gun which bears his name, nor how long he remained in White Cloud after he assisted in organizing the White Cloud Town Company in 1857, yet I do know that his name always appeared in the list of active members of that company at the time of its organization."

M. E. Zimmerman, an old-timer of White Cloud, writing under date of December 5, 1912, says: "I made inquiry about Doctor Gatling and found two good men who were personally acquainted with him here. These men have been residents of White Cloud ever since the town was laid out, and for some time before. Mr. Kenneth Wakefield and Mr. John H. Lynds are the names of these men, and they will sign statements to the fact if required. Mr. Wakefield says that Doctor Gatling was here with his son, who was a lawyer, and was a member of the original town company."

Josephus Utt, another pioneer of White Cloud, in a letter dated October 30, 1912, says: "You are correct as to R. J. Gatling having been a member of the White Cloud Town Company. He was thereabout for a couple of years. I met him frequently. He was a notably fine-appearing man. Some town lots were advertised for sale until recent years as R. J. Gatling, owner. The original town company was composed of the following members: John H. Utt, Enoch Spaulding, Cornelius Dorland, Henry W. Peter, James Foster, Ozias Bailey and R. J. Gatling. White Cloud had a boom in the early days and was the depot for the shipping of government supplies.

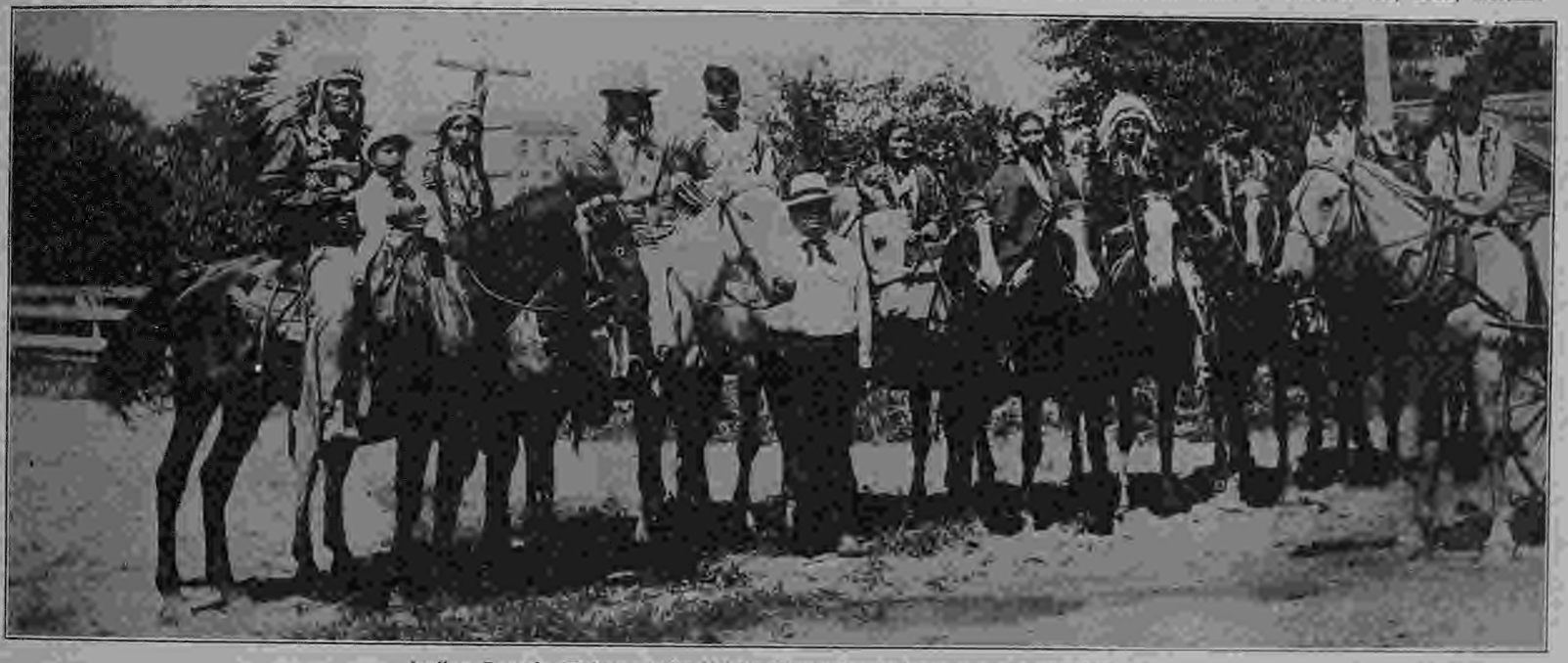
Mayors Russell and Waddell were the freight contractors. They had large corrals, thousands of work cattle, teamsters, cowboys, and all the etceteras belonging to a government freighting business. Those were the days when R. J. Gatling was about White Cloud."

Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, of Troy, under date of October 31, 1912, writes: "I do not know how long Doctor Gatling resided in Doniphan County, but there was a recent suit in our courts to quiet title, and I notice that Dr. R. J. Gatling was named as one of the defendants. I saw him a number of years ago when he was here for a visit."

The editor of the White Cloud Globe, in the issue of December 12, 1912, says: "There are a number of citizens here who knew Doctor Gatling quite well and can testify to the fact that he belonged to the old town company. His son, William, was also here and took an interest in the early history of White Cloud."

The late Hon. D. W. Wilder, the Kansas annalist, knew Doctor Gatling well when he lived at White Cloud, and in a speech made at the quarter centennial celebration at Topeka in 1886, he stated that Gatling matured his famous gun invention in Doniphan County. This, however, seems to be in question. Another question in regard to Doctor Gatling's connection with the town of White Cloud is as to whether it was his brother or son who was associated with his in this pioneer municipal enterprise. It will be noted that Sol Miller and W. H. Forncrook give it as his brother, while Mr. Wakefield states that it was his son who was with him at White Cloud.

Samuel N. Johnson of Troy, who was treasurer of Doniphan County in the '70's, and was deputy treasurer for four years, before being elected to that office, says he distinctly remembers writing tax receipts, year after year, for R. J. Gatling, the famous inventor, during the years he was in the treasurer's office. Mr. Johnson also makes the statement that another equally famous inventor, Remington, the inven-



Indian Parade, Taken at the White Cloud Street Fair, August 27, 1915.

tor of the repeating rifle, owned lots in Elwood and Belmont, and consequently paid taxes in Doniphan County.

W. H. Froncrook, formerly of White Cloud, writes from Denver, under date of April 30, 1913:

"I was secretary of the White Cloud City Company during the last year of its existence, and up to its final dissolution, some time in the '70's, I think. R. M. Williams was its last president. Dr. R. J. Gatling was a member of the White Cloud City Company, which was reorganized in the spring of 1857 from the original White Cloud Town Company, which was organized at Oregon, Mo., in 1856, by James Foster, Dr. H. W. Peters, John H. Witt, Cornelius Dorland and Enoch Spaulding. The land upon which the town was located was a part of the 'Iowa Trust Lands,' which were sold by the government at Iowa Point in June, 1857, for the benefit of the Indians. The townsite was held under a squatter's right, in the interest of the original promoters until the land sales at Iowa Point in June, 1857. Doctor Gatling was also one of the original promoters and stockholders in the town of Padonia in Brown County, and was its first president. Ozias Bailey, Orville Root and a man named Reed were among the members of the company. Doctor Gatling was also interested in land. Among his holdings was a quarter in the northwest corner of Doniphan County, which he sold to Giles A. Briggs, who improved it and owned it until his death several years ago.

"The first time I saw Doctor Gatling in 1857, he was pointed out to me as the man who was working on the model of a machine gun that was expected to discharge bullets at a marvelous rate. To me he appeared a very pleasant, thoughtful, genial gentleman, who left the impression on those with whom he came in contact that his talents were not of the mediocre order.

"W. J. Gatling, his brother, was a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. He was a vivacious lawyer, and 'was wont to set the table in a roar' with his 'gibes and gambols.'"

Doctor Gatling owned land near Oregon, Missouri, in the early days. The Oregon Sentinel, however, in its issue of February 20, 1913, says: "He was here at Oregon for awhile, but his stay in this part of the country was mostly made at White Cloud, just across the river in Kansas. Doctor Gatling remained in White Cloud for many months, and was in every sense of the word a resident of White Cloud, remaining there to not only look after his own interests, but those of his brother."

Richard J. Gatling was born in Hertford County, N. C., September 12, 1818. As a boy he assisted his father in perfecting a machine for sowing cotton seed. He later invented a machine for sowing rice. Then he adapted this machine for sowing wheat, and patented it. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1850, but never practiced. A biographical authority states that he invented the revolving gun known as the "Gatling gun," in 1862. Doctor Gatling was not living at White Cloud at that time, but he might have had the invention in his mind at the time of his residence there. In 1886 he invented a new gun metal, composed of steel and aluminum. Congress voted him $40,000 for proof experiments in a new method of casting cannon. He also invented a hemp-breaking machine, a steam plow and other devices. He died in Connecticut in 1903.

GEORGE J. REMSBURG.

# Robert H. Banner

## Extensive Fruit Farmer Is the Popular and Genial Secretary of the White Cloud Association.

Robert H. Banner, secretary of the White Cloud Fruit-Growers' Association, is the first man in that vicinity to go into fruit farming on an extensive scale. At the present time he has more than sixty acres in strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and pears, and has a portion of the best land near White Cloud. His farm is about one mile south of that town and borders almost on the city limits. Mr. Banner is making a big success of his venture. His various interests testify to that.

Robert H. Banner was born in Morehead, Kentucky, November 6, 1873. He received only a common school education. Later he took up the study of telegraphy and became an expert, working as an operator and station agent for practically ten years. He was the station agent at Troy Junction for nearly three years and went from Troy to Ong, Nebraska, for two years.

On June 22, 1902, Mr. Banner was married to Miss Sarah Elizabeth DeLong at her mother's home in Troy, by the Rev. Mr. Stanley of the Christian Church. She was a native of Doniphan County, born on a farm near Troy, Feb. 3, 1881, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Eaton DeLong. To this union were born two sons and three daughters. Ronald Gordon was born March 31, 1904, at the farm home of his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah DeLong, now occupied by H. E. Page. Cedric Delbert was born April 9, 1906, at Ong, Nebraska, where the father was then station agent. The three daughters were born on the farm near White Cloud, Evelyn Elizabeth, on Dec. 5, 1908; Mildred Roberta, on Nov. 7, 1909; Georgia Loraine on Nov. 22, 1913.

Mrs. Banner before her marriage, was one of the most popular and efficient school teachers in Doniphan County. She taught her first school in 1901 at Burr Oak and her second term at Eclipse, District No. 59. Although the schools of Doniphan County suffered a distinct loss when she gave up her duties as an instructor to become Mrs. Banner, her husband made a distinct gain and White Cloud took one of Troy's finest young women.

In the spring of 1906 Mr. Banner resigned his position with the Burlington railroad and entered the lucrative business he now owns. He began in a small way, but by increasing his acreage little by little the tract now comprises the sixty acres under cultivation.

Mr. Banner was one of the first to realize the erping need of an association of the fruit-growers of his community, and gave unsparingly of his time to its organization in White Cloud. As a consequence when the organization was effected, he was unanimously elected secretary, and has held the position since, to the satisfaction of every member. There has never been dissension among the fruit-raisers in the White Cloud organization, and much of this spirit of harmony and cooperation is due to the work of Mr. Banner. He is a splendid type of the fine young, progressive farmer of Doniphan County.

Residence of Robert H. Banner, Situated in Iowa Township.

On Saturday, July 27, 1872, the B. & M., which was known as the Atchison & Nebraska railroad at that time, carried an excursion party from Doniphan County to Falls City, Nebraska, the occasion being recreation for both old and young. The Chief, at that time in commenting upon the picnic, said that there were over 1,500 parties on the excursion train. Cyrus Leland, Jr., called the meeting to order and Hon. A. Lowe, of Doniphan, was made president. The president introduced Senator Pomeroy, John M. Price, Rev. A. S. McConnell of Highland, D. M. Johnston, father of Walter Johnston, who is so well and favorably known in Troy, and speeches were made by all of them. The Doniphan Sunday school then regaled the audience with some choice music. M. M. Towne was the superintendent of the A. & N. railroad at that time and was in company.

On July 24, 1866, Mr. Dillon of St. Joseph, Missouri, who formerly was engaged in business in Elwood, was murdered by the Indians at Brown Springs. It appeared that Mr. Dillon, with his train, was several miles in advance of a train belonging to Kuykendall, and hearing the sound of musketry in the direction of that train, he nobly, but injudiciously, started to the rescue, accompanied by but five of his men. His party was soon surrounded by some thirty or more Sioux Indians and a desperate fight ensued at once. Mr. Dillon was killed at the start, and no other casualities were reported. After four hours hard fighting the redskins retreated and the unfortunate man's body was taken to the train and then, with solemn services, consigned to the earth and the place of burial plainly marked.

On Saturday evening, May 20, 1872, Americus D. Patterson, who lived in a house in the northwestern part of Leavenworth, belonging to Aleois Wager, killed Mr. Wager with a dirk knife. It seems that there had been trouble between the two relatives as to the renting of the house. Patterson, it was alleged, had been drinking and laid down at home to sleep off the effects of it. Wager approached and aroused him, demanding his money, when the said Patterson sprang up and drawing a pocket knife with a dirk blade about four inches long, plunged it downward in the left side and lower part of the neck, barely missing the jugular vein and making a dangerous wound, which proved fatal.

During a rain storm Sunday night, Oct. 14, 1866, John More, residing six miles southeast from Troy, while protecting his cellar from a flow of water, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

John Landis, J. O. Larzelare and James Saxton had fifty acres of Norway oats four miles south of Troy, which were harvested Aug. 4, 1872, which average eighty bushels per acre.

A Scene Taken at the White Cloud Street Fair, August 27, 1915. Twelve Hundred in Attendance.

# White Cloud Fruit Growers' Association

## Organization Composed of the Most Active and Progressive Men Who Have the Future Interests of This Thriving City at Heart—C. G. Landrum, President; Robert H. Banner, Secretary; Ralph Mauck, Treasurer—Campaign for the Setting Out of Fruit to Be Inaugurated so That the Ultimate Prosperity of White Cloud May Be Assured.

The Fruit Growers' Association of White Cloud is one of the most potential agencies ever formed for the advancement of the fruit industry in that section of Doniphan County.

This body is composed of men endowed with progressive business ideas and having the best interests of the community at heart. They are alive to the enormous possibilities for gains through properly advancing the availability of their neighborhood as a great fruit-producing center.

The members of the Fruit-Growers' Association do not propose to sit idly by and see great advantages for wealth slip through the people's fingers. It is their intention and their duty to make the land-owners awaken to the unequaled opportunity of developing their resources by planting fruit.

It is a long-established fact that the land at White Cloud and vicinity is admirably adapted to the raising of fruit. There is no better spot in Doniphan County for the permanent establishment of such a profitable industry, and considering the rapid strides that have been made in other sections of the Doniphan County fruit belt, it is a business have not become millionaires as yet, it must be admitted that the industry is still in its infancy around White Cloud. Their prospects for immense returns soon cannot be gainsaid and their intensity of purpose will soon be realized.

The men who are promoting the fruit-growing industry at White Cloud are able business men. They are all young in years, and it is a safe bet that before they reach the ages of Judge M. S. Mauck, R. S. Dakefield, Andrew J. Cox and Philip Kelley, White Cloud will probably be shipping from between ten to fifteen carloads of fruit a day during the season.

There is no valid reason why it shouldn't. The soil all over that section abounds in fertility, especially adapted for successful fruit farming. The climate is the equal of any in the county, and with proper diligence in the handling of the crop, the record of ten to twenty cars a day shipped from Wathena, Blair and Troy, would be equaled, if not exceeded. The ground is just as good, if not better, at White Cloud, as in the other great fruit-raising centers of Doniphan County. Why

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## THE PASSING OF A PIONEER

(Contributed by George J. Remsburg.)

With the death of Josephus Utt, at Highland, in Doniphan County, there passed away one of the most interesting of the real pioneers of northwestern Kansas. The writer enjoyed an intimate communication of many years with Mr. Utt and from him secured much valuable and interesting data concerning the very early history of this region. His memory was a wonderful storehouse of local history and reminiscence. Next to the late Pryor Plank he was, perhaps, the best posted and most reliable local historian in Doniphan County. He was a scholarly gentleman, and both in conversation and writing he had the facspectacle was published in the writer's "Short Stories of Local History" in The Globe of November 26, 1909. In 1853, before Kansas was opened for settlement, Mr. Utt was a teacher among the Iowa Indians, in what is now Doniphan County. During the war he was first lieutenant in Company K, 14th Kansas volunteer cavalry. During most of his life he was engaged in the mercantile business in Doniphan County, and was also a commercial traveler for some time. He was a native of Ohio and was born in 1830.

The following interesting bit of reminiscence is from Mr. Utt's pen: "In the year 1838, my brother located

A White Cloud Street Scene, Taken By Photographer Oswald of Falls City, Nebraska, August 27, 1915.

cause for wonder that the White Cloud folks have not cut into the game before this.

The White Cloud Fruit Growers' Association is, strictly speaking, a baby organization, but judging by the perceptible progress that has been made during the brief life of that body, it is destined to accomplish wonderful things in the near future.

Having been organized only a few years ago, the White Cloud Fruit Growers' Association has taken up the question of boosting the fruit industry in their section with remarkable vigor. The members are practically all young men, but they have a clear conception of what the future is bound to bring forth.

Naturally, the members of the Fruit Growers' Association are interested in the development of the fruit industry in White Cloud, otherwise it is not to be supposed they would take such pains to promote it. They are mainly attracted by the impending profits that are certain to accrue, but aside from that feature of the situation they are desirous to advance the productivity of their own particular section of Doniphan County before the eyes of the world.

For more than a generation it has been known all over that White Cloud and its contiguous territory could produce as good fruit as any part of Doniphan County. But the opportunity for so doing has been sadly neglected, except in a few instances where enterprising, wide-awake citizens set out some of their land in fruit. While these pioneers in the fruit-growing not take advantage of the situation and become a live cog in the wheel of progress.

The only requisite necessary to begin the development of the fruit industry on its predestined scale around White Cloud, is setting out enough acreage. The land is adapted to both berries and large fruit. All varieties will thrive and return good harvests. The people of the locality have an opportunity within their grasp that they do not seem to realize. The Fruit Growers' Association gives the growers an advantage not possessed by individual fruit farmers who undertake to market their own product. All the fruit growers around White Cloud will have to do is haul their product to town and the association will market it for them. They will not be compelled to seek a market of their own in some remote city of the country and take chances on the result. The association finds the market and the grower will be all the gainer.

The officers of the White Cloud Fruit Growers' Association are C. G. Landrum, president; Robert H. Banner, vice-president; George H. Osgood, secretary, and Ralph Mauck, treasurer. This list of capable men speaks for itself. They are not only interested in the future of the fruit industry, but they are interested in the welfare of White Cloud and its environs. They have realized that within the development of the fruit farms around the town, White Cloud will have more population, more business for the tradesmen, more money in the banks, and more general prosperity and happiness all around.

ulty of narrating early-day events in a manner that was always convincing and entertaining.

Josephus Utt visited northeastern Kansas as early as 1842, and was in what is now Atchison County, in 1846, when the only white man in the county was Paschal Pensoneau, the Frenchman, who had a trading establishment among the Kickapoo Indians on Stranger Creek, near the present site of Potter. Mr. Utt visited Pensoneau here in that year. This was during the Mexican war. Mr. Utt had two brothers in the Oregon battalion, which was rendezvousing at Fort Leavenworth, and while visiting them he took occasion to ride out to Pensoneau's place with a party of soldiers. In a biographical sketch of Pensoneau published by the writer in The Globe of April 10, 1907, is given Mr. Utt's account of that visit and his recollections of Atchison County's first white settler, whom he met on several occasions afterwards. The writer has furnished The Globe with much other interesting reminiscence of Mr. Utt from time to time. In the issue of May 4, 1909, appeared his recollections of the Major Benjamin Bean family, from whom Bean later derived its name. Mr. Utt was frequently at the Bean mansion at Bean Lake as early as 1841 and '42, and attended the funeral of Major Bean's charming and gifted daughter, who was the acknowledged belle of Missouri society at that time.

Mr. Utt witnessed the last visit of the Pawnee Indians to Doniphan County in August, 1854, and his graphic account of this impressive a general merchandise store midway between the Blacksnake Hills and Weston, on the Missouri river (a little above where Rushville now stands) and did a general business with the inhabitants of that country, and also had a large trade with the Sac and Fox Indians. In the year 1841, my father's family moved to the Platte Purchase and settled on a claim opposite the place where Doniphan now stands (Mr. Utt's father at one time in the early days built and operated a mill on the "pass" between Sugar and Bean Lakes.—G. J. R.) In the year 1842 the Indian agent at Fort Nemaha notified my brother that a payment was about to be made to the Sac and Fox Indians and invited them to be present and make their collections. They proceeded to the agency, I going along. My age was then twelve years. We crossed the Missouri river in an Indian canoe, and taking the old Indian trail to the divide near Independence Creek and passing near where John Berry lived, crossed the Wolf river near the Sac and Fox village, and arrived at Nemaha agency in the evening.

"Major Richardson was the United States Indian agent, and John W. Forman was the farmer for the Iowa and Sac and Fox Indians. The Major and Mr. Forman were Kentuckians, and from the blue gress region, and here we beg to remark, that their latch strings were hanging out and the proverbial Kentucky hospitality was constantly on tap. Our visit was extended for several days, and was a very pleasant one, the major taking great interest in the matter of the collec-

tions for which purpose my brothers were at the agency. We digress to remark that a few years afterwards the major's only child, a daughter, was married to Willard P. Hall, who accompanied Gen. A. W. Doniphan on his memorable campaign through Santa Fe and Old Mexico, and was at the round-up of the Mexican army at Sacramento, where General Doniphan captured the entire outfit and 'ten acres of sheep.' Willard P. Hall was afterwards governor of Missouri, and one of the ablest judges of the supreme court of Missouri.

"Our trip to the Nemaha agency has always been a pleasant memory and reminiscence that will never be forgotten. John W. Forman is well known to the people of Doniphan County, and the destiny of the writer is closely linked with the interests of advancements of the county. In the year 1851 James F. Forman, who had been assistant farmer at the agency, was granted permission to establish a trading post at the point where afterwards the town of Doniphan was located. The appointment of Mr. Forman as a trader was only to secure the location for a townsite when the land should be purchased, as the Indian agent evidently knew would soon occur. In the year 1854, the writer, with some others, crossed the river at Iowa Point, Wm. Banks operating the ferry. We camped near the river the first night, and the second night we camped on Cedar Creek at the crossing of the St. Joseph Overland route. We recall that on that night there was a Frenchman with some eight or ten wagons and voyagers encamped there, going to Brown's Hole in the mountains. The wagons were loaded with Indian goods and provisions, ammunition, etc. I suppose the "etc." was about ten barrels of copper-distilled whisky, which is said to be an antidote for snake bites and tarantula and centipede poisons. Our destination was Fort Kearney, where we remained for a considerable time, buying broken-down cattle, horses and mules. On our return to Big Blue river, Francis J. Marshall informed us that a treaty had been made for the lands embracing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. We then proceeded to the Missouri river and camped on the bottoms below Iowa Point, which afterwards became the property of H. Guthrie."

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# Claude G. Landrum

## White Cloud Educator Worked Own Way Through Schools and Has Made Success.

Professor Claude G. Landrum, B. A., educator, church worker, and upright citizen, is in the forefront of the ranks of men whom the citizens of Doniphan County reverence. Balked at almost every point in his efforts to obtain an education, by the stern necessity of having to work in order to make a living, he never became discouraged or gave up the fight; and the result is shown today, in the wonderful system he has injected into the White Cloud schools, of which he is the superintendent, and the measure of success he has attained. Professor Landrum not only has diplomas from three different state institutions, but is noted among educators for his marvelous thesis of thirteen thousand words on "The History of Education in Kansas" written while he was yet a young man in the medical department of the University of Kansas. It is only necessary to say that this tract is an authority on all matters educational and copies of it are in the state educational department and university and college libraries.

Prof. Claude G. Landrum.

Claude G. Landrum is a native Kansan and has never left the state. He was born at Frankfort, Jan. 27, 1877, and received his early education in the public schools as have so many men who have since become a power in their different communities. For three years he was a student in the Frankfort high school and during that latter summer came a blow that was to have a vital effect on the rest of his life. It was the death of his father. Upon the young man was thrown the responsibility for the support of his mother and a younger brother. So he gave up his cherished education and went back to the farm. For more than five years he shouldered this burden, but in the fall of 1898 his opportunity came again, and he entered the Modern Normal College at Marysville for the one year term. After receiving his certificate he returned to his home and taught in the school there three years.

During this time he managed to lay aside a small sum of money and in the fall of 1902 he entered the law school of the State University at Lawrence, where he spent one year. During this time he did odd jobs to help to defray his expenses—such as carrying paper routes and working on Saturdays and holidays. In the fall of 1903 he entered the departments of arts and science, and remained three years. To obtain money for this venture he served as janitor of the Jackson block in Lawrence. His course was a general one in the history and science departments, and, completing these studies, he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts and Sciences. It was during this period that Professor Landrum wrote his famous thesis, which since has become a state authority on matters educational. In addition to his degree, he received a state certificate and a special teacher's diploma for professional research work. He also completed one year's work in the medical department of the university.

This completed his studies in the university, and the following year he was sent by the State High School Inspector to Gardiner, Kan., where he served as principal of the high school from 1907 to 1908. While there he effected several material changes in the system, building up a curriculum that would cover the most ground in the most efficient manner. The townspeople wished him to remain indefinitely, but it was not to be, for in the fall of 1908, the same state educational officer who had sent him to Gardiner, saw an opening at White Cloud, and having Professor Landrum in mind, ordered his transfer there. And in

Charlotte and Edna Landrum.

September of that year he came to Doniphan County and took up his new duites.

Conditions in the White Cloud schools were not all that could be desired. There was much friction, and the courses had not been mapped out properly. It was a Herculean task to straighten matters out, but Professor Landrum did not waiver. He immediately sought to put himself on good terms with the members of the school board and the citizens—in which he succeeded far beyond his expectations—and then plunged into his plans for a complete reorganization. The first thing he wanted to do was to bring the schools under the Barnes law and obtain a first-class rating. The requirements for this are exceedingly severe, but with the limited material he had on which to work, he decided to make a try for it. There was an insufficient number of teachers and the courses of study were not formed so as to make for the best results. Professor Landrum changed all this, and after a few months of vigorous labor, success crowned his efforts and he received word that the state educational department had ranked his school under the Barnes statute. As an example of his success in White Cloud, where he has been for seven years, the school today has three more teachers than it had when he went there, the attendance has materially increased, he has started a library with three hundred and fifty volumes and two additional rooms have been added to the school house.

Professor Landrum is a man who was born to be a teacher. He has all of the qualities which are necessary for a successful and efficient instructor. He is a lover of young men and women, and during his years of service in White Cloud he has taught them to not only learn their lessons from day to day like an automation, but to think for themselves and rely upon themselves. He has regarded his calling as second to none in importance to the community, not even excepting the ministry. The training of the future men and women of this country in his opinion, is of vast importance, and should be regarded as a sacret trust. How well he has brought all these ideals into practical demonstration is shown by the remarkable success he has achieved.

In addition to his school duties, Professor Landrum finds time to be a useful citizen in other lines. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. No. 78, and in the fall of 1911 he was elected senior warden. In the fall of 1913 he was elected W. M., which honor was accorded him a second time in the fall of 1914, when he was re-elected. He helped to organize the White Cloud Fruit-Growers' Association, and was selected as its first president. For three years he was unanimously re-elected. He also was a material factor in the organization of the White Cloud Farmers' Institute, of which he was the first secretary, holding that office for two years. Also he has been actively identified with the First Christian Church, and is always to be found in the vanguard of any civic move that is for the betterment of the community. Professor Landrum is one of the men of whom Doniphan County is justly proud. He was married April 1, 1905, to Miss Grace Weaver, of Frankfort, and to this union two daughters have been born. They are Charlotte and Edna.

# MASONRY GREAT AID TO MANKIND

## Is More Than a Mere Fraternal Order, as Its Teachings Neither Proselyte or Persecute—The First Masonic Lodge Organized in Kansas Was Under a "Black Jack" Tree Near Old Smithton.

In classifying Masonry as a fraternal order, we are giving to it its most restricted meaning and purpose, even if we use that term in its broadest sense.

It is more than a mere fraternal order. It is educational in its conception and purposes, teaching a strict morality, and inculcating a philosophy that makes for the constructive individual enfoldment and evolution of its students, along high moral lines, thus enabling man to intelligently pursue his search for happiness and his proper sphere in the eternal scheme of things. The result is the right conception of personal responsibility to God and man, and an acknowledgement of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

It neither proselytes nor persecutes. Those who come into it must come of their own initiative, and of their own free will, and when they come they are met with no dogmas or creeds. The symbolism is displayed and explained, and the interpretation left to the individual intelligence, it being a cardinal principle with us that there is in the world some truth for each created intelligence, which that intelligence should be required to search for always, but not required to find, from our standpoint, since we may not sit in judgment.

# ZACK SINGLETON IN KANSAS CITY

## Formerly One of Troy's Best Depot Agents.

Zack Singleton, who was depot agent for the Burlington at Troy Junction for ten years, and agent for the Grand Island at Severance for nine years, is now located at Kansas City, Missouri, residing at 2400 Olive street. He was one of the best agents who ever stamped a ticket or juggled with time tables for puzzled passengers.

The former classmates of his daughters will be glad to know that they married well. Allie married L. G. Peaslee, and Mattie married E. C. Donahue, both of Kansas City.

# The White Cloud Congregational Church

## It Was Organized in 1867, After the Close of the War, and Has Been a Great Factor in the Religious Life of White Cloud and the Community—Something of Its History and Its Activities.

The Congregationalists, from the time of the arrival of the famous "Andover Band" in the territory in the 1850's down to the present year, have wielded a powerful influence for the spiritual and educational advancement of Kansas and her people. In no other part of the state is this influence more observable than in the eastern half of the state, and particularly in the counties bordering along the Missouri river. Doniphan County, possibly as much as any other, has felt this influence in its splendid citizenship, its high ideals of education and culture and refinement (for the Congregationalists always appealed to the intellectual as well as the spiritual), and in the moral quality of its civic life.

The town of White Cloud and the country round about has been blessed for nearly one-half a century by the influence of its Congregational church. The organization was started on May 25, 1867, when the Christian people of the community met in White Cloud for the purpose of banding together for religious worship and to carry on God's work among their home people. There was a goodly representation of the Christian people at that meeting and C. F. Jennings was called to the chair as president, M. B. Bowers being chosen secretary. The minutes of the meeting show that it was the sense of all present that a church organization be formed and that a committee to examine the applicants for membership was elected, consisting of the Rev. Mr. H. P. Robinson, Dr. Pugsley and M. B. Bowers.

It is further shown by the minutes that the following were received into the church on May 25, 1867, as charter members: Dr. Pugsley, C. F. Jennings, Mrs. Pugsley, Mrs. Jennie Jennings, Mrs. Rebecca Jane Macey, Mrs. Emma Taylor, Mrs. Nannie Armstrong, J. W. Moore, M. B. Bowers, Mrs. Malvina Moore, Mrs. Hulah Bowers, Mrs. Lucy Whitman, Henry H. Walker, Mrs. Henry H. Walker.

With the persons named above as charter members the meeting voted that the name of the church should be "The First Congregational Church of White Cloud."

It follows that from that memorable time in the summer of 1867, until April, 1871, the little band of Christians who had thus banded together in Christian fellowship, held regular meetings every Sunday morning in different buildings, wherever they could find suitable accommodations. In the meantime, however, the members were looking to the future of the church by providing a house of worship of its own. A suitable lot was purchased and graded, upon which was erected a neat and substantial brick church, 30x65 feet in dimensions, at a cost of near $3,000, the brick having been burned in a kiln in White Cloud.

The dedication of the new church on April 9, 1871, was an event that is still looked back to by many of the older citizens of the community. There was a great congregation present to hear the very able dedicatory sermon delivered at 11 a. m. of that day by the Rev. Mr. Merrill, a Congregational missionary preacher, and the dedicatory prayer ever ascended to the Throne than that which was so eloquently and so fervently spoken by the Rev. Mr. Shaw.

The building committee on which had devolved the great work of building the structure, reported the church free from debt, whereupon the entire congregation tendered the committee a vote of thanks. The people of White Cloud, who had generously contributed to the building fund, were on motion of M. B. Bowers, heartily thanked by the members. A vote of thanks also was given J. D. Moore for the gift to the church of an eight-day clock.

The following is a summary of the expenditures of the committee, the total representing the cost of the church building and grounds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of lot | $ 300.00 |
| Grading and fencing | 208.90 |
| Building and seating | 2,726.42 |
| Total | $3,235.32 |

After this showing appears a summary of the receipts of money for the new church, which follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. B. Bowers' donation | $1,895.62 |
| Congregational Union | 500.00 |
| Citizens of town and county | 840.70 |
| Total | $3,236.32 |

The gift of more than one-half of the cost of the church by M. B. Bowers attested his great interest in the church of which he was one of the charter members, and also his generosity and public spirited citizenship. It was appreciated by the members of the church and the entire community.

On Aug. 1, 1883, a large bell was purchased at a cost of $88.07, as shown by the records, and since that time this bell has called the people to worship.

Prof. T. H. Cecil was pastor at the time of the purchase of the bell.

During the life of the church pastors have come and gone, leaving behind them a record of faithful service and of good seed sown into the hearts of the good people. For seven years the church has had no regular pastor, but the religious work still goes on uninterrupted, the pupit being supplied by ministers of the denomination.

The Sunday school of the First Congregational church is popular, many of the best citizens of White Cloud being members. George B. Kelley is superintendent of the Sunday school and about sixty are enrolled as members.

Thus the little church that was organized nearly fifty years ago in White Cloud, and which through that many years had been a home for the Christian people, still stands and its grand work will continue through the years to come.

# The Catholic Parish at White Cloud

(Contributed by Father P. Alphonse.)

While the Catholic Parish at White Cloud, considering its diminutive size, is figuratively still an infant in arms, it is historically a very old infant. Its story goes back to the beginning of Kansas history.

The Catholic Church in White Cloud.

It was placed on the map of Catholicity in Kansas by the pioneer Benedictine missionaries, who since 1858 had their headquarters at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kan. Among those missionaries, a prominent figure was Father Thomas Bartl, O. S. B. Mounted on his pony, on whose back he must have lived a good portion of his long and useful life, Father Thomas made extensive trips in the cause of religion, through Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. White Cloud was one of his stopping places. The earliest records we have been able to find at St. Benedict's College, show, that Father Thomas was at White Cloud in 1862, on the 8th of November, of which year he baptized Hugh, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick M. Kearney, and also poured the saving waters upon the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Fontanus Kelly.

In those days there was, of course, no Catholic Church edifice in White Cloud, so that services were held in private houses. For a long time the Dunlevy house, then the most commodious Catholic house in the town, was the rendezvous of the little community. It served for all Catholic services up to the time that the present building was purchased and converted into a church. This deal was made possible by the generosity of a kind benefactor, in 1891. The building had been a school house. Father Matthew Bradley, O. S. B., was then in charge of White Cloud and made the deal. That same year he was replaced by Father Placadus McKeever, O. S. B., who immediately set about renovating and furnishing the building. It was ready for service in June of that year, and the solemn dedication was performed June 14th by Father Peter Kassens, O. S. B., then in the zenith of his priestly career and the most noted preacher in this section of the country. The church was placed under the patronage of St. Joseph.

Father Placadus (or rather, Father Mack, as he was universally known), remained in charge, until he was taken down with what proved to be his last sickness, in 1896. He died Sept. 22nd of that year. From that time to the present the history of the White Cloud parish has been merely a record of the changing of pastors and the fluctuating of its rather floating membership. The pastors from 1896 to the present time are as follows: Father Stanislaus Altmann, O. S. B., two terms, 1896-1900, and 1904-1905; Father Benno Feser, O. S. B., 1900-1903; Father Joseph Sittenauer, 1903-1904; Father Martin Veth, O. S. B., 1905-1907; Father Alphonse Filian, O. S. B., the present pastor, who took charge of the parish in November, 1907.

## Peter E. Lear

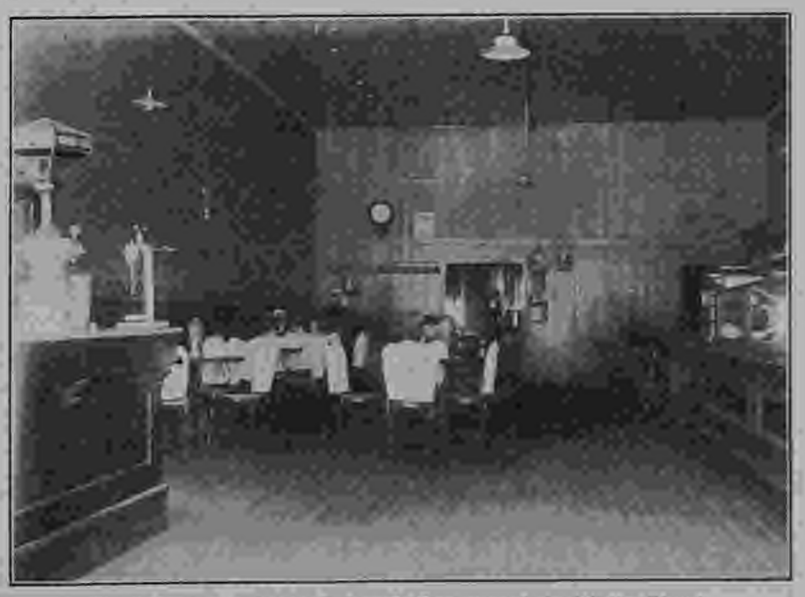
In the early days of Doniphan County there were many hardships. The men who took part in the early history of the county and surmounted all of the terrific obstacles, helped to lay the foundation for the splendid citizenship which they have since acquired. Doniphan County, now in the forefront of the state's vanguard of progress, is a monument to them. There is no man in this vicinity, however, who had a less promising boyhood than Peter E. Lear, the enterprising and popular Lear, the enterprising and popular restaurateur and grocer of White Cloud.

Mr. Lear has the unique distinction of being born in a dugout. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Lear, were on a small tract of land in Jewell County, Kan., and it was in this section that young Peter E. first saw the light of day on Oct. 9, 1878. In the winter of 1880, when young Lear was only a boy, his father and mother started back to their old home at Pickin, Ill. They obtained a covered wagon and a team, and, driving what stock they had before them, the family started bravely out over the prairies.

When near White Cloud, young Peter's grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Spicer, who had made her home with the family for several years, became seriously ill. This necessitated a stop and the services of a physician. For several days she hovered between life and death, but finally became better, and the family started out again. It was in November when they were finally able to go on, but the river had become so high it was impossible to cross and consequently the elder Mr. Lear had no alternative other than to remain in Doniphan County.

When old enough, Peter E. Lear went to the public schools of the county, and obtained such education as they afforded, and it was not much. His parents needed his help and so at an age when most boys in these times are beginning to plan for their years in high school, young Lear was forced to get out into the world and hoe his own row. He was not daunted, however, and faced the struggle for existence bravely, working at odd jobs in the vicinity for whatever he could get, and giving the most of his earnings to his mother and father.

His present prosperous business was started on a capital of $50 borrowed from a friend. It was difficult at first to get patronage, but by his good management, cheerfulness and practice of always giving quality along with quantity, he has built up one of the largest and best cash stores in Doniphan County. Mr. Lear has earned the respect of the community by his determination to overcome all obstacles. He has today the only cash store in White Cloud and it is liberally patronized by the citizens who recognize in its proprietor a good citizen and an able and efficient merchant.



The Interior of Peter E. Lear's Restaurant, in White Cloud.

# John H. Lynds

## Well-Known White Cloud Pioneer Has an Interesting Historical and Successful Career—Came to Doniphan County in 1857 and Is One of the Oldest Living Residents of the Town—Was a Steamboat Hand in the Early Days of the War and Saw Service on a Federal Gunboat.

There are many residents of Doniphan County living at the present time, whose history dates back to the stirring pioneer days, but it is doubtful if any can equal in thrilling excitement and hair-breadth escapes from death the unusually interesting career of John H. Lynds. Now White Cloud is a comparatively modern town, with sidewalks, street lights, plate glass fronts and automobiles, but in the days when Mr. Lynds first lived there, the most common sight was the ox team and linch-pin wagon and the native Indian, whose glory was short-lived after the arrival of white settlers, despite the desperate attempts of the red men to drive back civilization from their hunting grounds. There was no town then; the rolling prairies boasted no house of shingles and lath; the few white settlers had hastily constructed cabins of logs hewn on the spot, but of wigwams and tepees there were scores. These Indian lodges were not scattered hither and thither, but always several in a bunch, constituting a village, and always near fresh water, either a running stream or spring, thus establishing themselves safe in case of attack from hostile tribes. They did not fear attacks from white settlers unprovoked; it was only when they at first committed depredations that they were made to feel the wrath of their pale-faced brethren.

Locating in White Cloud with his parents in 1857, John H. was endowed with all the observing powers of an eleven-year-old boy. He has a vivid recollection of events in the ensuing years, and his mind scintillates with thrilling occurrences of those primitive days. The Kansas territory was a wild portion of Uncle Sam's domain, and many of the stories of lawless acts committed by the various bands of robbers and law-breakers, and the wonderful tales of the hunts they had in those days, are vouched for by Mr. Lynds. It was in May, 1857, that the family reached White Cloud and, although the country was wild and unsettled, there soon began to be the smattering of a town, built up along the river; that is, it was a town for those days. The forest had been cleared back a distance, and the householders began to think of industries and more determined civilization.

After living five years, almost to a day, in White Cloud, young John decided he would have a change of scenery and environment, so, in 1862, he started out to see the world on his own account. The first stop was at Atchison, where he worked for a time in the Commercial House, and later transferred his labors to the Massasoit House, operated at the time by Thomas Murphy. As he performed his various duties, he would sometimes overhear parts of a conversation detailing the picturesque life of a sailor, and there would come to his mind the saucy vessels that plied up and down the river between St. Joseph and Omaha, past his old home.

The work was all new to him, so he did not start out as a full-fledged seaman, but he soon overcame the mysteries of engineering, and so adept did he become that on a trip down South he was offered and accepted a position with Uncle Sam. He was assigned gunboat service, where he remained until the close of the Civil War. He performed excellent work, but, strange to say, Mr. Lynds was never in such danger during military service as he was destined to be on several occasions later during civil life.

Coming back to St. Louis after hostilities had been declared off, the young man decided the best way to master marine engineering and machinery would be to work for awhile in a machine plant, so he secured a position with the Fulton Foundry Works, then the largest plant of its kind in the Mound City. It was while in the employ of this corporation that he learned the machine and blacksmith trade, which he realized was a necessary adjunct to the trade of engineering.

After becoming a master mechanic in those two trades, Mr. Lynds again took to steam boating, and held a responsible position on the St. Louis and New Orleans packet, Stonewall, when that steamer burned to the water's edge on the night of October 28, 1868. It was a terrible experience, and one that will always stand out vividly to Mr. Lynds. The awful glare of the flames, the dark, lapping waters below awaiting their prey, the strained faces of those who were brave, and the cries of those who could not re-

John H. Lynds.

strain their terror, made a night long to be remembered. Nearly all on board were lost. The crew and passengers numbered 260 souls, and Mr. Lynds was among the few who escaped with their lives. As the flames crept closer and closer where he stood on the burning desk, he leaped into the chilly waters and, grasping an old wheelbarrow which the firemen had used in passing coal, he propelled himself to the shore. Needless to say, the experience left its mark, and the youthful sailor was in a precarious condition for days, but his strong constitution asserted itself, and he gradually regained his health and strength.

On the first day of August, 1870, Mr. Lynds was married to Mrs. Emily Price in St. Louis, and the honeymoon was spent on the journey to White Cloud, where his mother lived. Not many brides can tell of a honeymoon spent on a river barge, but it was considered something of a luxury then, although Mrs. Lynds must have trembled every time the boat did, when she recalled her husband's late experience. She prevailed on him to keep away from the river and its treachery in the future, so he agreed, as is becoming a young bridegroom, and engaged in the livery business with his stepfather, J. C. Pierce, which lasted for just about a year. The livery business was good, as not many farmers owned light buggies, and it was the custom for lovesick youths to hire a spick and span top buggy on Sundays or perhaps Wednesday evenings, and take their lady loves for a little airing. The buggy then was as much of a luxury as an automobile now, and the ownership of such a vehicle immediately established a farmer a member of the "four hundred," if indeed, there was such a distinction in the days of our fathers.

In the spring of 1871 the river began to sing lovingly to Mr. Lynds as it wound itself lazily along the shores of his home town, and the waterbug got into his system so strong that he sold his interest in the livery business and bought an interest in a ferry boat in conjunction with C. W. Noyes of St. Joseph and J. W. Moore. Mr. Noyes later became prominently identified in wholesale circles in St. Joseph, being the junior member of the firm of Noyes-Norman Shoe Company. He died recently, and left a bequest to the city in his will, providing for the establishment of a hospital for the poor. Later this navigator bought out both of the other shareholders in the boat, and operated the service on his own account.

Notwithstanding the mishaps that befell him, river life evidently had a strong fascination for the subject of this sketch, as he operated the ferry continuously from that time for the amazing period of forty-one years. He owned at different times the ferry-boats, White Cloud, Roy Lynds (which he had built in Louisville, Kentucky), the Minona which was replaced by the Harry Lynds, a boat built at White Cloud, using the machinery with which the Minona was equipped. The ferry was operated until about three years ago, when the Harry Lynds inadvertently struck a snag, which resulted in her sinking to the bottom of the treacherous Missouri. Since that time there has been no permanent or regular ferry in White Cloud. A ferry boat was an expensive investment in the early days. While Mr. Lynds had a regular schedule for trips, still it is of record that on many occasions simply to be obliging he made an extra trip, or waited a stated length of time for a patron of his service. The people of White Cloud did not realize what an advantage the ferry was until they were deprived of its service by the sinking of the Harry Lynds. Between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Rulo, Nebraska, there is no bridge spanning the river, and the boat was absolutely the only means of conveyance for persons wishing to go from Kansas to Missouri, or from Nebraska to Missouri, without the expense of a long railroad trip to the nearest bridge.

While Mr. Lynds was busy with the ferry line, he did not confine himself to that particular business. In 1878 he bought the steamer Dells, and operated that boat in connection with the railroad between White Cloud and Brownville, Nebraska. The Dells fared well on a number of successful trips, but on October 28, 1878, just ten years after the disaster to the Stonewall, the steamer was caught in a heavy snowstorm and went to the bottom, after striking a snag forty miles above White Cloud, near Beriday, Nebraska. Mr. Lynds was the pilot, and he had a terrible time swimming ashore. Even after he had conquered the battling waves and reached the shore, he would then have dropped back into the river had not willing hands rendered quick assistance. Two men who were on the boat were drowned. On reading the story of that world disaster, the fate of the Titanic, Mr. Lynds could well imagine the emotions of those men and women to whom death seemed imminent, as he had on two occasions been very near death in a watery grave.

After the loss of the Dells, this doughty old pilot concluded to quit steamboating. His financial loss was

White Cloud's Last Steamboat.

enormous, as the steamer was loaded with wheat, and the cargo was a total loss, without a penny of insurance. The water had been a fickle friend, so while he still operated the ferry, his decision not to invest any more capital in steamboats was final and irrevocable, and his reasons were surely sufficient.

When this worthy business man first began shipping grain, over forty years ago, the loading was done with an old-style scoop shovel. Compare with that laborious and tedious method the modern way of loading by cups run on a belt from the boot of the elevator. The former way was manual labor, the new way is machine work and automatic, loading ten cars in the time formerly required for one. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Howard Vanderslice, now of Kansas City, in the wood and timber business, and later in the grain business, and the latter firm has been continuously in business ever since. The grain business prospered and grew to such proportions that it was necessary for Mr. Vanderslice to move to Kansas City and open a grain commission business. This business has expanded to such an extent that it is now ranked in the financial journals as one of the leading firms operating on the Kansas City Board of Trade. To buy and sell grain through the medium of a board of trade, and on the open market, requires shrewd judgment, and evidently this equipment is possessed in abundance by both members of the firm, as prosperity and wealth have come to them as a result of their deals.

Mr. Lynds and Mr. Vanderslice also engaged in the ice manufacturing business, and in 1896 built a plant in Kansas City, with a capacity of thirty-five tons a day. They have added constantly to the ice business. They bought several other plants and now operate seven ice factories, with a capacity of twelve hundred tons a day, beside a number of cold storage establishments. These cold storage houses are indeed a boon to the people of a country known far and wide as the producer of fine fruits and berries, and these two men were foresighted enough to anticipate the need and profit thereby.

In 1913 the two partners reorganized their ice business and several new stockholders were taken in. The business was capitalized at $1,000,000. On January 1, 1915, the capital stock of the commission firm was increased to $100,000, which fact will give a fair indication of the great expanse of the business. These figures merely indicate that while Mr. Lynds is honored as a desirable citizen and upright man, he has advanced also in a pecuniary way.

For several years Mr. Lynds was engaged as contractor on grading and river work by the Burlington Railroad. He built the Grand Island spur from Stouts to Highland, and the work is so substantial that it will take years of wind and weather before repairs will be needed. He did not leave White Cloud, but appointed a boss to oversee the work, and the Burlington knew that if John Lynds accepted the contract he would see to it that competent labor was employed and honest work performed, so good was his reputation. He has been offered contracts which he had to turn down on account of the job being too far from home. He always remunerated his employes well for their work, and in turn he received service that was a tribute to his integrity and honesty with his fellow man.

For a number of years, John H. endeavored to dispose of his grain business, in which he took such a keen interest. Lately a deal was consummated whereby he sold out his interests along this line, including all of his elevators and the flour mill at White Cloud.

In 1894 the subject of this sketch lost his first wife, by whom he had four sons: John H., Jr., the eldest, who is connected with the ice company in Kansas City, and the other three, William L., Oliver S. and Roy E., are in California. All in business for themselves. It was a great bereavement to lose his helpmate when a great part of his troubles were over, but he was thankful that the children were no longer babies, and had the care of a mother past the tender ages of childhood. The boys all reflect their father's business acumen, and will doubtless succeed in whatever line they assume.

In 1906, after remaining true to the memory of the dead for a dozen years, Mr. Lynds took to himself a second companion in the person of Mrs. Lucinda Thorp of White Cloud, and the next year he moved to Kansas City temporarily. Mrs. Lucinda Thorp was well known and a highly respected widow of White Cloud, and everyone was glad to see the union of two such worthy people. She had one daughter, Marian V., who was later adopted by Mr. Lynds. Mr. Lynds retains citizenship in White Cloud, where he votes at all elections, and takes pride in the fact that he never cast a vote anywhere else. Doniphan County is good enough for John H. Lynds.

# Emil L. Marker

### Formerly Editor of the White Cloud Globe—Came to Doniphan County from Indiana—In Furniture and Undertaking Business Since 1910.

One qualification which is indispensable in an undertaker is to be a true Christian. He should also be a living example in the community of all that tends to the betterment of this world. In Emil L. Marker, who has been a White Cloud undertaker for five years, such a man is exemplified. He has the power to be pleasant and tactful under any circumstances, and he exercises it always. It is his duty to perform necessary things for many bereaved families, to be sympathetic and to constantly meet with situations of a nature much more delicate than those found in ordinary business. This young man, who is adapted to his business, meets all these requirements and conducts a majority of the funerals in White Cloud in a manner which convinces one that he is well fitted for the calling.

Ryan & Marker's Furniture Store and Masonic Hall in White Cloud.

Mr. Marker was born in Evansville, Indiana, November 18, 1872, and was educated in the public schools in Indiana. May 16, 1894, he was married to Miss Mary Eleanor Ryan, who was born in Fairfield, Illinois, March 11, 1873, at the home of her parents in White Cloud, the Rev. Mr. E. Combie Smith officiating. Reverend Smith is now pastor of the Maple Avenue Methodist Church of St. Louis, but at the time of their marriage was pastor of the White Cloud Methodist Church. Mrs. Marker was a favorite with everyone, and one of the most popular girls in White Cloud. She is one of the women who presides over her home with that air of dignity and gentleness, so much admired by women who do not possess such qualities. Mr. and Mrs. Marker have one son, Charles Ryan, who was born May 1, 1895, in Evansville, Indiana. The good qualities of the parents are inherited by their son, and he is among the "elite" in White Cloud. He graduated in the White Cloud high school May, 1913.

The subject of this sketch at one time had an inclination for the newspaper game, and in the summer of 1898 bought the White Cloud Globe from the Newland boys, his first issue being June 9. Prior to this time he had no knowledge of the printer's trade, and he has experienced all the trials and tribulations of the country editor, and especially one who has had to learn the trade from the beginning. He knows what it is to pick up a pied form and to coax the gasoline engine to make just a few more turns when the latter threatened to balk just as the last hundred copies of the paper are being printed. He has enjoyed the delights of washing type with lye, and has experienced the thrills of happenings when the paper sticks on the rollers when the roller composition was as hard as the heart of an indignant subscriber, and a customer was waiting for the horse sale bills. He has spun an army press and has pulled a Washington hand press, and is familiar with every phase of newspaper work.

As a country editor he has been through the various vicissitudes, for the days of the country editor "are long and full of trouble." Thus Mr. Marker can tell you how delightful it is to set up legal notices in the tiny "six point," and to juggle the irregular sized "nine point." Probably he has pacified many an angry mother who threatened to "just stop her paper," because the devil spelled her daughter's name "Mabelle" instead of "Maybelle."

However, Mr. Marker smoothed over all these little griefs, which annoy an editor like mosquitoes sting a man floundering in a swamp, and made many friends in his neighborhood. His paper was newsy, and was well edited. He was even-tempered and never threw the shooting stick at a man who wouldn't pay for a bill of sale because a period was turned upside down. He was successful, but finally decided to go into the furniture and undertaking business with his father-in-law, Mack Ryan. They engaged in this business March 15, 1910. However, Mr. Marker did not give up his paper immediately, but continued to run it until August 11, 1910, when he sold out to Miss Anna Mallows, the present editor.

Mr. Marker is endowed with a great business ability and could make a success of any vocation he chose to take up. In everything he displays the same even temper and courtesy that made him popular as an editor. These gifts, together with his efficiency, make him one of the leading citizens of White Cloud. He is an active member of the Masonic lodge, and, notwithstanding the fact that he is a busy man, he is nearly always on hand at the meetings of the lodge.

## McINTIRE RYAN

### Prominent White Cloud Undertaker and Merchant Is a Self-Made Man.

There is no better example in all of Doniphan County of a self-made man than McIntire Ryan, the popular and well-to-do undertaker and furniture dealer of White Cloud. He had few opportunities when a boy and yet has emerged from the maelstrom of life's struggle with a plenty of this world's goods and the respect and admiration of his fellow townsmen, not only in his home but throughout the entire country.

Mr. Ryan was born in Richland County, Ill., Oct. 22, 1851, and when almost an infant his father died, leaving his mother a widow. He was compelled at an early age, when most young boys were receiving their common school education and planning for college, to set out for himself and make his living. When fifteen years old he resolved to become a blacksmith, and after serving an apprenticeship of three years in his native county, he started out into the world.

On May 20, 1872, he was married in Fairfield, Ill., to Miss Martha A. Fitzgerald, and the two came to White Cloud in April, 1878. Mr. Ryan entered the employ of Payne and Harris, blacksmiths, and later he formed a partnership with B. Payne, which continued until the latter's death, after which he continued alone. In February of 1910 Mr. Ryan's health became bad and he suffered a general breakdown of his muscular system, forcing him to retire. A month later, however, he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, E. L. Marker, and the two are engaged in the furniture and undertaking business.

Although he is to be found at the store every day, Mr. Ryan is taking life easy. He makes his home with Mrs. Mary E. Marker, his daughter, and is thoroughly contented. On May 17, 1904, Mr. Ryan suffered a sad blow through the death of his wife, who was well and favorably known in the county. Mr. Ryan is active in all matters pertaining to White Cloud. He has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-six years and a Mason for thirty-three years, being a thirty-second degree member of Caswell Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons at Kansas City, Kan. Also he is a charter member of the White Cloud Chapter, No. 233, Order of Eastern Star.

## MRS. MARY E. H. DAVIS

### White Cloud's Popular Milliner and Dress Maker Is a Pioneer Woman of the West—Crossed the Oregon Trail to Washington in the Early Days With Her Husband, Who Was a Noted Hunter—Kept a Hotel in the Blue Mountains Five Years.

Mrs. Mary E. H. Davis, popular as a milliner and dressmaker in White Cloud, is one of the pioneer women of the West, who has seen more experiences than most women ever dreamed of. Mrs. Davis is the widow of the late Charles Orren Davis, noted as a hunter of wild animals and also as a taxidermist.

Mrs. Davis, who was Miss Mary Haggard, is a native of New York, and was born December 15, 1843, near the town of Carthage in that state, growing to womanhood and receiving her education there. Her marriage to Charles Orren Davis was on January 7, 1861. Mr. Davis was born at Collins, Vermont, August 2, 1829, and was educated at Montpelier.

The times were ripe for adventure when these two were married and set out upon life's broad highway. The great wild, untamed West was calling to the Green Mountain boys and to the hardy daughters of the Knickerbocker state. Mr. and Mrs. Davis set out for the West and in 1863 made the long journey over the old Oregon trail, crossing the broad stretch of wild prairie country, then through the mountains, and on to Walla Walla, in the now state of Washington.

From there Mr. and Mrs. Davis went to the Blue Mountains in Oregon and conducted the Summit Hotel for five years. It was in the days before the Indians disappeared from the mountains and plains and when travel was perilous, but with brave hearts and steady heads and hands they passed through it all with safety and thoroughly enjoyed their pioneering.

During his residence in the Blue Mountains Mr. Davis' boyhood training in his native Green Mountains reasserted itself. He became a noted hunter and trapper, making a record for marksmanship and skillful hunting that any man could be proud of. His record of big game killed was 55 bear, 37 elk and 15 mountain lions.

After their five years' experience in the hotel business Mr. and Mrs. Davis pulled up stakes and came back east as far as Doniphan County. They located in White Cloud in 1869, where after a residence of forty-four years, Mr. Davis died, the date being June 19, 1913.

For many years Mr. Davis gave much attention to mounting birds and animals and was considered an expert taxidermist. He left a large and very valuable collection.

Mrs. Mary E. H. Davis.

Mrs. Davis has been engaged in the millinery and dress making business for many years, having entered the business soon after she and her husband came to live in White Cloud. She is a thorough business woman and has merited a liberal patronage from the people of the town and surrounding country. She owns her neat home in White Cloud and expects to spend her remaining years in the town. Mrs. Davis enjoys the high esteem of the people. She is honored both as one of the pioneers and as a truly good and noble Kansas woman.

## Highland Station, Now Sparks

Highland Station, now Sparks, is located on Section 21, Town 2, Range 20, in Iowa Township, a station on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad; was laid off by a town company in the winter of 1869-70; the original site consisted of 40 acres.

# The Methodist Episcopal Church of White Cloud

### Has Experienced Many Vicissitudes—Is One of the Leading Churches of the Town—The Pastor, Rev. W. A. Saville, Is on the Alert at All Times.

(By Rev. W. A. Saville, D.D., Ph. D.)

As to writing a history of this church, I find many things in the way of giving any accurate account of its origin and history to the present. On former occasions I have found the same trouble destroying or carelessly losing documents and papers of various kinds. I have been able to gather from persons living here a few facts who can go back to the beginning of this church in White Cloud.

I will endeavor to give the facts as gathered, but dates and persons may be somewhat mixed, and not perfectly reliable.

This church was organized here in 1857, by Rev. A. L. Douney, who reported thirty members, in a frame building, where the Catholic Church now stands. In 1859 the place of meeting was changed and until the erection of a church building, services

W. A. Saville, D. D., Ph. D.

were held on the second floor of the building now occupied by Mr. Cash, near the depot. The second preacher was Rev. C. Graham, who served two years. The Rev. Mr. Green was the third preacher to serve the church. The Rev. Mr. R. L. D. Price served as fourth minister until 1862. Rev. B. F. Bowman served later.

In 1863 the members decided to erect the present edifice. This was not completed until 1868. Rev. D. P. Mitchell, then presiding elder, dedicated the church, and Rev. C. J. Lovejoy was pastor. The foundation was laid by O. C. Whitney, and the carpenter work was done by R. S. Wakefield and a Mr. Harris.

In 1877 the members bought of Wm. Farrell, his residence on the corner next to the church. This was used as a parsonage until 1904, when the old buildings were removed and the present parsonage was built. Hub Wakefied was the contractor and builder. This place and Highland, four years from the beginning of our work here, constituted a charge.

As to the pastors who have served this church, I am unable to give the names of all nor the year of their pastorate until 1874, when I joined the Kansas conference, and from then until 1883, I have kept the annual minutes, and so can give names and with some degree of accuracy. Rev. O. B. Gardner before 1864. In 1869 Rev. D. B. Campbell was appointed pastor, having been transferred from the Pittsburg conference. He preached here two years. In 1871 Reverend Hodge was pastor and in 1872 Rev. Wm. Smith served the church for two years. In 1874 B. F. Parlett was appointed pastor. White Cloud was made a separate charge in 1875, and L. C. Biggs was appointed. In 1876 this place and Highland were again united and the Atchison district was formed, which took in White Cloud and Biggs was returned to this charge, Highland and White Cloud. In 1877 L. V. Morton was appointed. In 1878 there was another division and this place was set off to itself and Morton was returned. In 1879 Leander Lafferty took charge. During 1880, 1881 and 1882 C. Minear was pastor.

At this conference the Northwest Kansas Conference was organized, and as my appointment was in that conference, I was no longer a member of the Kansas conference and so have no minutes to refer to. I am unable to give you names of the pastors; but few dates. Reverends Campbell, Combie Smith, Richard Gano, 1901; Knake, McCurdy, two years and later returned for one year. C. S. Freark, 1885-1887, John Tresize in 1888-1889, J. T. Shackelford had charge of the work part of a year; Corkell three years clerk. In 1890-91 the church was without a pastor. Levi Hedden, March, 1909, and reappointed 1910, but resigned in November, from then until March, 1912, the church was without a pastor, when the writer, a superannuated member of the Genessee conference (N. Y.) was secured as a supply.

As to any history of these pastors I can only give a limited account.

Rev. O. B. Gardner was killed by guerrillas, Oct. 19, 1864, while chaplain of the 13th Kansas infantry.

D. B. Campbell died at his home, Robinson, Kansas, July 27, 1888. Wm. Smith died on board a ship returning to this country. B. F. Parlett is a superannuated member now living at Waterloo, Okla. L. C. Biggs died May 10, 1904. Chas. Minear died Sept. 14, 1909. Combie Smith is now a member of the St. Louis conference stationed in Kansas City. C. S. Freark is a superannuated member living at Topeka. Geo. D. Knadi died at Robinson

White Cloud Christian Church.

April 14, 1892. Levi Hedden transferred to the Nebraska conference.

Out of the large number of pastors, White Cloud has had six who have died, two have been transferred to other conferences, three still members of the Kansas conference, but are not in active work.

As to the present pastor, I commenced my ministry with the Kansas conference in 1874, after graduating at Drew Theological Seminary in 1875. I was sent to Robinson, Brown County. The 19th of January, 1876, I married Christiana M. Campbell, daughter of Rev. D. B. Campbell, who was a former pastor here.

In 1882, I was sent to Solomon City, which put me in the Northwest Kansas conference. Was presiding elder of the Elsworth district. In October, 1897, was transferred to the Holston (Tennessee) conference; October, 1902, transferred to the Genessee (N. Y.) conference.

Owing to failing health I asked to be superannuated which was granted October, 1907. We removed to Virginia, trusting the climate would be of benefit to us both. Finally we decided to come back to the state where we had spent so many years in the active work of the ministry and to be near Mrs. Saville's relations. January, 1912, we came to St. Joseph.

In 1912 Doctor Stavely desired me to become pastor here, as conditions were such that it could not be filled from the conference. I consented to do so for one year, and so far it has lengthened into three.

On May 8, 1866, the society obtained a charter according to the laws of the state, elected trustees and set themselves to work to raise funds to build a church edifice. After working all day and beginning to feel discouraged, the pastor succeeded in getting J. H. Utt to head the subscription paper with $300. At his liberality the town took on a new impetus and in a few hours $1,500 was raised, and the day's work closed with promises of $2,700. The ladies organized a sewing society to assist in raising funds, and worked diligently until the structure was completed. It is a brick building, 38x62 feet, and the cost was $9,000. The basement is stone and the audience room is brick. From various causes, the contractor failed to enclose the building, and with only one gable up, the church stood during the winter and on April 24, 1867, withstood the shock of an earthquake which was felt throughout the Missouri valley. That year the church was enclosed and services held in it. The Rev. Mr. P. M. Buck of the North Indian conference, was the first minister to preach in the church. The Rev. Mr. C. J. Lovejoy was pastor in 1868, and by his untiring efforts the church was completed and furnished in the fall of that year, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by the Rev. Mr. A. B. Leonard, presiding elder of the Leavenworth district.

I wish I could give a more accurate history of the church, but I have not the facts at hand.

## WHITE CLOUD CHRISTIAN CHURCH

### Historical House of Religious Worship Has Encountered Many Vicissitudes Since the First Church Building Was Erected in 1868—Original Members Scattered and Church Was Abandoned for Lack of a Congregation— Is Now a Strong Christian Body With a Membership of 106 and an Enrolled Sunday School Class of About 170—Rev. Mr. Reeves the Pastor, a Consistent Worker.

The Christian Church of White Cloud may truly be said to have had its ups and downs since it was first organized in 1868. In all of the forty-six years since the first little congregation got together there were about twenty-three years of that time that no services at all were held in the church building.

The fact that the Christian Church of White Cloud failed to thrive and prosper in the many years of its existence is not due to a lack of zeal on the part of the people professing that faith. When the church was organized the community was small and struggling. Many of the early members moved to other parts of the country and there were not sufficient left to maintain a minister.

The Christian Church of White Cloud has an interesting history that may be read with interest by the younger element who have not, and cannot have, any adequate conception of the difficulties that had to be encountered by their grandsires in trying to maintain a house of worship in the early days.

It is a significant coincidence that the congregation of the Christian Church of White Cloud attends services in the same building that was erected in 1868, notwithstanding the fact that between times the building was utilized as a skating rink, a hay barn and a place of worship for the colored brethren occasionally. The building as erected in 1868 was a substantial brick structure, and it served the needs of business, amusement and worship alike.

When the members of the Christian faith in White Cloud and vicinity first discussed the necessity of having a place for church services, there were not many in that section of Doniphan County. The first services were held in the Beeler school house out in the country and the old school house in town, which has later been transformed into a Catholic church.

Finally the members decided they were numerically strong enough to have a building of their own, and plans were made for erecting one. The first trouble which developed was the selection of a site, many of the Christian folks who resided out in the country contending that the most suitable location for the new church would be out near the Beeler school house.

Eventually it was decided to build the church on the edge of town, thus getting the church as near to the country members as possible, while at the same time not overlooking the convenience of the members in White Cloud. R. S. Wakefield did all the carpenter work on the building and John Hook made the brick. The total cost was about $2,000. The chief promoters of the building were William Beeler, Elias Penny, John Hook and David March.

Previous to the erection of the church there was a lively debate held in the old school house between two Christian Church ministers and a Universalist. The old members still living remember the event and can recall many of the striking incidents of the occasion. The Christian Church ministers were Reverend Mr. Parker and Reverend Mr. Lawson, and their Universalist opponent was an old religious fire-eater named Reverend Mr. Huston. The debate caused genuine frontier excitement, but it was concluded without any unpleasant features being added.

Mrs. Susan March, of White Cloud, is the only living member of the organization which established the first church. She is still a member in good standing of the present church body. All the others who were instrumental in having the church built are now dead, or have completely disappeared from this section of the country.

For the first few years after the Christian Church was built, the members employed a pastor or two, but the support was not sufficient to keep a minister there permanently. The old church organization broke up before very long and for twenty-three years there was no service in the building, except when the colored people were given permission to use it. Even with the black brethren, religious sentiment got down to a low ebb, and the church building was sub-let for use as a skating rink, and for several years J. S. Springer used it for a feed house and hay barn.

But the Christian Church was bound to come to life again, and it was very promisingly revived in July, 1891, when the Rev. W. W. Blalock was engaged to hold an evangelistic service in the old building. The fruits of this meeting were a reorganization of the church with about seventy members, and from that time to the present, regular services have been held.

The charter members of the reorganized congregation still living in White Cloud are Mrs. Susan March, Mrs. Anna March, William March, Mrs. Ella Penny, and Miss Anna Mallows, and Mrs. Henry Hook.

Country charter members include Mrs. Jessie Fillmore and Mrs. Sarah Nuzum. Other charter members still living are Mrs. Lyda Massey, Iowa Point, Mrs. N. P. Springer and Mrs. Maud Brown of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Utt, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Peek, now in California.

# Mr. and Mrs. Osgood and Son, George McKinlay

Among the younger business men of Doniphan County, there are none any better known than is Geo. H. Osgood, the popular cashier of the State Bank of A. Poulet at White Cloud.

Mr. Osgood is one of Doniphan County's native sons and is a true Kansan; speaks the Kansas language and says that he has never been able to find the words "can't" and "defeat" in the Kansas language.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Osgood, both early settlers of White Cloud. He was reared in White Cloud, where he attended the White Cloud public school until his second year in high school, when his father died, making it necessary for him to quit school and help supply the family table and home.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Osgood, and Master George McKinlay.

For a few years he clerked in stores in White Cloud and also worked one summer on the farm. In 1903 he accepted an offer of the position of bookkeeper in the bank of A. Poulet, at that time a private bank owned by Alexis Poulet, the pioneer banker of Doniphan County. After three months he was informed that he could stay "on the job," and that he would then draw $15 per month as a salary.

On July 1, 1903, the bank was incorporated under the name of the State Bank of A. Poulet, and Mr. Osgood was elected assistant cashier with a salary of $30 per month. From that day on, Mr. Osgood has been "on the job," and he has enjoyed watching the bank grow from a $35,000 to a $150,000 business, and today is one of the heaviest stockholders, on the board of directors and the cashier of the bank, beside owning one of the nicest eighty acres of land in northeastern Kansas, and his home in White Cloud.

Like all other sound-minded men, Mr. Osgood knew that man was not meant to travel alone in this world, and in November, 1913, he was married to Miss Edna L. McKinlay of Wichita, Kansas, who had been the principal of the White Cloud high school for the preceding two years.

On December 10, 1914, George McKinlay arrived, and has been scattering sunshine around the Osgood home ever since.

## NELLIE AGNES KENT

### Popular Assistant Postmistress at White Cloud Is Native of Doniphan County.

To be entrusted with the responsibilities of a bustling postoffice is no small job and one that requires an immense amount of patience and attention to detail. There are many matters which come up daily for quick action, and while they might seem trivial to the uninitiated, they are of vital importance to the United States government. A person to make a successful postoffice clerk must be clear headed, quick and painstaking. Such is Miss Nellie Agnes Kent, assistant postmistress at White Cloud.

Miss Nellie Agnes Kent.

This young woman who has made such a success, is a native of Doniphan County, and has all of the qualities that are inherent in dear old Doniphan's sons and daughters. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. John Spencer Finley Kent, one of the best and most respected families within the confines of the county lines. Mr. Kent was born in Missouri on Dec. 25, Christmas Day, 1869, and Mrs. Kent, who was Miss Nora Ellen Simpson, was born in Ohio, Dec. 8, 1874.

The subject of this sketch first saw the light of day on Aug. 30, 1890, at White Cloud, where she has since resided. All of Nellie's early education was received in the graded schools of her home town. She was ambitious as a young girl, and before graduating from the primary grades, made up her mind to complete a high school course.

All through her four years' course she applied herself earnestly and devoted a large part of her time to reading the best books that could be obtained. She was an exceptional student and no amount of work seemed to cause her the least trouble.

As a result of this close application she was graduated from the White Cloud High School on May 10, 1907, with the highest honors. At that time nearly every young woman who came forth into the world from the four years' course, prepared for teaching. It was the most agreeable work, in many ways, that could be found, and it always was renumerative. Then, while teaching, the young women were close to home, where they could come for a visit over Saturday and Sunday. The young lady in question, however, was different from the others. She was original and decided upon a business career. So after various occupations and much further study in addition to her high school course, she entered the employ of the United States government on Oct. 21, 1912, serving under James P. Kelley, the present postmaster.

The routine of the postoffice was new to her, but she was determined to master it, and she has surely succeeded. Today there is no more efficient clerk in the state, and Mr. Kelley has been exceptionally fortunate. He can at any time leave her in charge while other matters are demanding his personal attention, and feel positive that the important business of Uncle Samuel will be carried on as efficiently as if he were present. Miss Kent is not only courteous and painstaking, but she gives to her work the thought and care which must be expended if that work is to be a standard of ability. She knows the names of every man, woman and child, not only in White Cloud, but on the rural routes as well, and there is never any delay in the sorting and delivery of mail after it reaches White Cloud.

Nellie Agnes has one brother, Charles Thomas Kent, who was born Oct. 17, 1895, in Richardson County, Neb., near White Cloud. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, are still "young people" in the present sense of the word, and their daughter is a frequent visitor at their home. She is a young woman who bids fair to attain greater heights than those to which she has climbed. In her life's work she can be certain that she has the respect and esteem and the well wishes of all in the community who know her—they are legion.

## MISS CICELY LEAR

### A Popular White Cloud Young Woman, a High School Graduate, Who Possesses Good Business Ability and Is Qualified for Any Calling She May Choose—Sister of Peter Lear, Well-Known Restaurateur.

White Cloud is the home of Miss Cicely Lear, a popular Doniphan County girl who possesses business ability to a remarkable degree, in addition to many accomplishments and womanly graces that endear her to the people of the town.

Miss Lear is one of the daughters of the late P. M. Lear, and Mrs. Sarah Lear, now of White Cloud. She was born in that town June 12, 1896, and was educated in the schools of the town, and was an apt student in all her studies and a popular favorite with her teachers and classmates. Graduating from the grade schools she entered the White Cloud high school, where she proved to be proficient in her studies and won good grades. Her vivacity and her winning ways made her popular with all and she was in demand at the social functions of the high school. She was graduated from that school in 1914, under Prof. Claude G. Landrum.

Of such bright young women as Cicely Lear, White Cloud and Doniphan County people have good reason to be proud. Coming from an industrious and ambitious family of high standing in the community, and possessing intelligence, social charms and business capacity, she can be said to be a worthy representative of our Twentieth Century civilization.

Miss Lear is endowed with plenty of pluck to back up her ambitions. She is one of those rare young women who are versatile enough and who possess enough business ability to make a success at school teaching, or in any calling she may choose. She at all times presents a good appearance and impresses one as being a girl of strong personality and unusual brightness. She enjoys the respect and esteem of the community. She is a valued assistant in the business of her brother, Peter Lear, the well known restaurateur and butcher, contributing largely of her excellent services to his success.

Miss Cicely Lear has seven sisters and four brothers. The sisters are: Mrs. C. H. Luphold of White Cloud, Mrs. Firth Dodd of White Cloud, Mrs.

Miss Cicely Lear.

W. E. Wolfey of Hiawatha, and Mrs. Patrick Kirwan of Purcell; Maude (Mrs. Ed. Bell), Kate (Mrs. W. M. Strunk of Robinson). Her brothers are Peter E. Lear, the well known restaurant man and butcher of White Cloud, Charles F. Lear, who assists in the restaurant, Newton Lear, and William Lear, who is in Clarkston, Washington.

## WATER MELONS RAISED NEAR TROY

### Simpson Boys Shipped Car Load in September, 1914—In Former Days Many Acres Devoted to Melons, But Berries Have Proved to Be Much More Profitable.

While the raising of berries in many localities has proven more profitable than the marketing of melons, and has in many cases supplanted the melon in the neighborhood of Troy, yet several men are still raising water melons for the market. Among the largest growers of melons in Doniphan County are Bert and Fred Simpson, who live on a farm nine miles north of Troy, in Iowa township. They were the only ones last year to market any quantity of melons and in September sent a carload out of town. This was the first carload of melons to be shipped out of Doniphan County. Their melons are of fine flavor and are equal to any that ever caused a coon's eye to bulge and his mouth to water.

However, several other men have made considerable profit in melon raising. These men each produce the fruit on a different kind of soil than any of the others. Abe Sutton, who has a farm five miles north of Troy, raises his melons on the bottom land of Muscotte creek. David O. Graves, who lives five miles southeast of Troy, raises his melons on rolling ground, and his father the late Isaac Graves, devoted several acres to melons and sold them in St. Joseph, Hiawatha and other towns contiguous to Troy.

Bert Wheademe, who lives six miles northwest of Troy, raises his melons among the hills and is usually the first one to market melons.

Thus Troy need not go far from home to get the fruit so palatable in the summer time. Doniphan County water melons also are of as fine flavor as any from the South.

Edward S. Davis opened an office in the Reporter building in Troy about Aug. 25, 1888, for the purpose of buying and selling land.

# The Once Famous Eagle Springs

**A Quarter of a Century Ago the Rugged, Picturesque Region of Iowa Township Round About Lookout Mountain Was a Popular Summer Resort to Which Thousands of People Went for Recreation and to Drink the Health-Giving Waters of Eagle Springs—Great Gatherings of People There on Sundays.**

**Something of the History of the Place That Is Now Only a Memory, But Which, Under the Management of an Enterprising Company, Might Be Made a Noted Health Resort—The Waters Chemically Examined Show Fine Medicinal Properties—The Property Was Owned by Prior Plank.**

Flowing out of the rocky ledges near the base of the picturesque Lookout mountain in Iowa township, about one mile back from the rugged bluff that skirts the Missouri river, are the Eagle Springs, famous a quarter of a century ago as a popular health resort, with fine hotels and other conveniences that are now gone to decay.

Eagle Springs have a history that goes far back into the years before the foot of white men trod the soil that is now Doniphan County. Tradition had it that the Medicine men of the savage tribes of more than two hundred years ago discovered the healing properties of these waters and performed many miraculous cures among the Indians. There was one

Old Baldy.

While Nat C. Bailey was sheriff in 1885, "Old Baldy" was captured at Eagle Springs and placed in the court yard.

spring which the Indians held as sacred, believing it to have been the fountain of perpetual youth. Others of the springs contained in the waters that gurgled out of them such medicinal properties as would cure the various ailments with which the Indians were afflicted.

However truthful these legendary stories may be, it is certain that these springs are health-giving and some day an enterprising company will be formed and around them will be erected a health result that will become famous the world over and a bonanza for their owners.

Along in the 1880's, or rather in 1880 and 1882, these springs were owned by Prior Plank. He had discovered that they were medicinal and he employed expert chemists to examine the waters scientifically. The result of the analysis justified his belief in the springs.

Mr. Plank proceeded at once to put the place in order for a health resort. He caused to be erected two large hotels and provided many other conveniences for the comfort of the thousands who would come there for treatment by drinking the waters and by taking medicinal baths.

They were named Eagle Springs, the name being suggested on account of the numerous eagles that were seen circling the Lookout mountain. The name, too, corresponds with the surroundings. Lookout mountain is the highest point in Doniphan County and from its summit one gets a view of the country for fifty to one hundred miles. From that point one can see over into Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, as well as over a good portion of our own state of Kansas. Oregon, Forest City, Nodaway and Forbes are to be seen plainly. It is a beautiful view, beside which the famous scenery along the Hudson river in New York state becomes commonplace. A more ideal place for a health resort could not be found anywhere within a thousand miles.

Pryor Plank had the right idea. He advertised the Eagle Springs extensively in the newspapers. One day he and Peter Weidemeier captured a great eagle and took it to Nat C. Bailey, sheriff of Doniphan County. It was placed in a large cage in the court house yard where it was kept alive for years. The eagle helped advertise the Eagle Springs among the people of Doniphan County. Then there is a big mound about twenty feet from the main spring that was supposed to have been made by the mound builders of pre-historic times. It wasn't long until Pryor Plank had the people interested in Eagle Springs.

Then the crowds came, thousands of people. On Sundays they came from all the country round, as far as thirty miles distant, in vehicles of every make and kind. The Burlington & Missouri River railroad, which ran not far from the Eagle Springs, established a station and ran excursions from all points within fifty miles, and the Sunday excursion trains were loaded down with passengers. The excursionists drank of the waters, gathered Indian arrow heads for souvenirs and generally had a good time climbing Lookout mountain and getting the fine view of the Missouri river winding its way along the rugged bluffs and the beautiful farming country situated in the corners of these four states.

Eagle Springs was the kind of a resort the people most desired, possessing all the romance of historic interest, a wealth of natural beauty, pure, cool air and the medicinal waters. Yet Eagle Springs as a financial proposition was another thing. Pryor Plank hadn't the money needed to carry out his great enterprise, according to his ideas, and the patronage of the place, even though they came by thousands, did not help much toward the development of the springs. Thus the great health resort project came to grief. The two hotels were closed and the visitors dropped off until but few came there.

Pryor Plank had come to Doniphan County in 1854, and had purchased the land, which had been pre-empted by his brother, William. It is described on the records as the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 16, Township 2, Range 20, the date of its entry by William Plank being April 12, 1857.

The owner of the Eagle Springs and the promoter of this enterprise was a brilliant scholar and was well liked by the people who knew him. He was at all times affable and obliging. He was the community's walking encyclopedia, for he could tell you anything you desired to know. He kept a diary up to the time of his death, which occurred in Highland in 1913, in which he faithfully and accurately recorded about everything of interest in the line of human events.

The Eagle Springs enterprise was never revived, although frequent movements in that direction were started, though it afterward became popular for a short while on account of a big religious gathering there. It was in the autumn of 1895 that an evangelist known as the Rev. Mr. Wilcox of Chicago, came to Eagle Springs and started a big tent meeting. The Rev. Mr. Wilcox was a soul sleeper Baptist, but his meetings were more in the nature of union services for the people of all denominations.

The tent meetings attracted much attention, being attended by large numbers of people, who were attracted to the place as a fine location for a camp meeting. While the meetings were under way a movement was started to erect a building to be used as a union church. The movement progressed to the point where a committee was appointed by the Rev. Mr. Wilcox. On the committee was Pryor Plank, owner of the ground, who was generous enough to offer a free site for the church. Other members were Edward Thornton, James Campbell, and John Alfrey.

The union church building plan was launched on a Sunday when there was a great basket picnic and religious gathering at Eagle Springs. It was announced that not much money would be needed, as the building would be erected from logs cut on the ground and squared, the men interested in the building to contribute their labor in this work. The amount of money raised at the collection was only about $11.00.

It was also the purpose of the promoters of the old fashioned log building to use it for a day school if necessary. In the course of the planning, however, there were objections offered to the establishing of a union church and finally the whole project fell through.

The failure of the union church and school project, like the failure of the Eagle Springs health resort enterprise, should not be construed as meaning that there was a lack of merit to them, for a more ideal spot for a summer resort, a health resort or a place for a great religious camp meeting could not be found anywhere within a radius of a thousand miles.

The Eagle Springs property is now owned by Judge J. P. Angle, and while movements to revive these pioneer enterprises have been talked of time and again without anything being done, it is the common belief of our people that some day a great institution will be located there. Why not a great health resort where everybody may go, with a fine sanitarium for invalids; for with the known medical properties in the waters of Eagle Springs, they far surpass many of the noted places and are the equal of those at Excelsior Springs, or of the famous Hot Springs of both Virginia and Arkansas. Also why not make it the seat of a great religious summer camp, a shrine to which the people may make annual pilgrimages and from which may flow a great spiritual activity that will have its influence toward the consummation of that mighty movement to bring the world to the feet of Christ.

## Tobias Larson

**Editor of the Highland Vidette**

Tobias Larson editor of the Highland Vidette, was born in Norway and came to this country when a small boy, where he has resided ever since. He was reared on a farm in Doniphan County and spent the most of his time there until he started out in life for himself. He attended the country school during his boyhood days, and enjoyed the outdoor life to the fullest extent. He brought with him many of the characteristics of the Norwegian people, which have been a guide to him throughout his entire career.

When he became a young man he decided to further his education. He attended Highland College, where he was graduated, being known as a good student during his college days and was closely devoted to the work at hand. He taught school two years, one year being spent at Cedar Creek in District Number 29 and the other year at Arnold District Number 31, both located in Iowa township.

He was married to Miss Elsie Kitzmiller, the daughter of Mr .and Mrs. Frank Kitzmiller, who were well known and respected residents of Doniphan County. To them have been born two bright children, Lavinia and Warren Stanley.

## OZIAS BAILEY

**A Public Spirited Citizen — Donated Several Lots in White Cloud for the Benefit of Public School Library.**

Among the liberal hearted people who have lived in Doniphan county was Ozias Bailey, who was born in Salem, New Hampshire in 1810. Was educated in his native state and at the age of twenty-one decided to come

Ozias Bailey.

West, locating at Bloomfield, Illinois, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1857 he came to Doniphan County, located at White Cloud and was elected president of the White Cloud Iowa Trust Land Company. For a few years he was engaged in the mercantile business in White Cloud. After living in White Cloud he made it his home for several years returning each year to cast his vote. His last vote in White Cloud was in 1884.

## W. H. Forbes

W. H. Forbes of Highland enjoys the distinction of being one of the two Mexican soldiers who reside in Doniphan County. He was born July 4, 1828, in Ravanna, Portage County, Ohio. He came to Doniphan County in 1856. He enlisted in Company C, Powell's battalion, at Oregon, Mo., 1846, and was mustered out in 1847.

The opening game of the 1915 baseall season, played at Highland ball park, April 16.

# First Masonic Lodge in Kansas

**Seven Pioneers of Doniphan County Met Under Dispensation From Grand Lodge of Missouri and Organized Smithfield Lodge No. 1, Under Oak Tree Near Where Mrs. Henry Gummig and August Haupt Reside in Burr Oak Township—Brothers on Horseback Rode the Surrounding Territory to Prevent Outsiders From Witnessing the Ritualistic Work.**

The history and romance of Free Masonry in the present State of Kansas is full of thrilling interest, and dates back to November 30, 1854, when the first lodge was instituted in the open air under an oak tree on the site of the old town of Smithton.

The surroundings and conditions were far from ideal to insure the observance of privacy and it was found necessary for three armed brothers to ride horseback through the surrounding country in order to obviate the possibility of eavesdropping or the intrusion of undesirable witnesses on the ritualistic work.

A. K. Wilson of Topeka, Secretary Gra nd Lodge.

John W. McChesney of Kansas City, is the only living person who witnessd any of the proceedings of that memorable day in the history of Kansas Free Masonry. He was fifteen years old at the time and was herding cattle in the timber and prairie surrounding the old townsite of Smithfield when ordered to move his stock away from the South Ridge by Daniel Vanderslice, who approached on horseback with a sword in his hand.

Mr. McChesney has a very vivid recollection of the event and can easily recall to this day that there were two other men on horseback riding about with drawn swords. The fact that he was ordered from the scene so aroused the curiosity of the lad that when he ascertained what was going on he decided then and there to join the fraternity when he got old enough to be admitted, which he did. McMcChesney is well known to most of the residents of Doniphan County and throughout Kansas as a reliable and upright man and his account of the institution of the first lodge is regarded as authentic as any written history of the occasion. He had moved to Smithfield with his father, Andrew McChesney, and the other members of the family when a lad, and had plenty of opportunity to impress his youthful mind with all the events which took place in the little community since the early spring of 1854. For over forty years Mr. McChesney has been the Western representative of the Red Wing Stoneware Company of Red Wing, Minn., with his headquarters in Kansas City.

The petition to the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri for a dispensation was signed by nine members of the fraternity residing in the territory of Kansas who were constituted by the Grand Lodge into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons to be opened in the town of Smithfield and to be known as Smithfield Lodge. The signatures to the petition included those of Harvey Forman, John Whitehead, William P. Richardson, Joseph Crippin, J. W. Smith, E. H. Reinhart, Daniel Vanderslice, James H. Merrill and G. R. Wilson. All of those men were early settlers in the territory and had been members of the order in their former homes. When they decided to institute a lodge in the territory, the petition for a dispensation was presented to the nearest grand body having jurisdiction in all such matters.

The authority to institute the lodge was issued at St. Louis by Alexander O'Sullivan, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, on October 6, 1854. The dispensation named Worshipful Brother John W. Smith, as master of the lodge; Brother E. H. Reinhart, Senior Warden, and Brother D. D. Vanderslice, Junior Warden, for opening Smithfield Lodge and governing the same in the several degrees of entered apprentice, fellowcraft and master mason. The grand secretary transmitted special instructions to Worshipful Master John W. Smith regarding the manner in which the affairs of the lodge should be conducted and reports submitted to the Grand Lodge at the annual communication of that body. The dispensation and instructions were ordered issued by Napoleon B. Giddings, district deputy grand master of the Fifth Masonic District, which was the state of Missouri. The following year a charter was received from the Grand Lodge, and was numbered 140 in the Missouri list of lodges.

The pioneers of Masonry in Kansas were successfully guided by Right Worshipful John W. Smith during his residence in Smithfield, the name of which place was soon afterward changed to Smithton, but even this fact did not help out matters for the future of the town, which in a little time was only a memory in Burr Oak bottoms. The name of the lodge was subsequently changed to Smithton and, although it is now located in Highland, it is officially known by that name to the present day.

While the brothers who instituted the lodge lived up to all the ancient precedents of Masonry in meeting on the top of the highest hill in that vicinity and starting the great lights of Masonry under an oak tree, they did so as much from necessity as from choice. There was no building available for conducting the ritual, such as the members of the fraternity have in modern times, and thus the members present made a virtue of necessity and lived up to the traditions of the order by holding the first communication under the oak on the top of the highest hill.

While there were only seven members of the order at the first meeting to petition for a dispensation, namely Brothers Forman, Whitehead, Richardson, Crippin, Smith, Reinhart and Vanderslice, the names of James H. Merrill and G. R. Wilson were also included among the list attached to the dispensation. This meeting was held in the dugout owned by Brother J. W. Smith, on the site of his town of Smithfield, the name of which he later changed. He had been building a log store house there at the time and made his residence under an overhanging rock which formed a kind of cave and with a little excavation was converted into a veritable dugout. The log house that Smith was engaged in building was later used as a general store run by Jim Bonnefield and his son, Jim, Jr.

In the many years that have elapsed since the institution of the Masonic Lodge at old Smithton, there has been much discussion regarding the place where the earlier meetings were held. One fact that has been unquestionably established is that there were several communications held in the open air. One of the living witnesses to having seen the Masons gather for their meetings in a house built by John W. Smith, is Mrs. Susan McChesney Holt, of Greenleaf, Kansas. Mrs. Holt is a sister of John W. McChesney and she was a slip of a girl at the time the lodge was instituted on the hilltop. She also remembers very well seeing the horsemen ride around with drawn swords to scare away any intruders at subsequent meetings.

Mrs. McChesney Holt has a distinct recollection that after the first few meetings many of the members of the lodge would assemble at Mr. Smith's store, and there did not seem to be any doubt but that they assembled for the purpose of holding a communication. This store building was located on the site of the old Gummig residence, which is still occupied by Mrs. Gummig. The hill where the first meeting of the Masonic Lodge was held is nearby this house, and the oak tree is still there.

There was never any known reason why John W. Smith changed the name of his projected town from Smithfield to Smithton, but it is known to have been done shortly after the dispensation of the lodge was issued. Mr. Smith had hopes of establishing a good town on the site and some people thought that he was impelled to change the name so as to avoid a possible hoodoo, but there was no beneficent effect, as the place became defunct in a short time. Smith, who was a strong abolitionist, had numerous arguments with pro-slavery fellows and in a mix-up with a gang of them one night had an eye knocked out. He had two little girls and, not wishing to rear them in such a troubled and distraught country, he packed up and went East, and that ended the town.

The most authentic written record of the establishment of the Masonic Lodge at Smithton is probably that found in the handwriting of Daniel Vanderslice, who was the junior warden of the lodge at the first communication. This account was evidently prepared with care by Mr. Vanderslice, and it was found among his personal correspondence and papers which were turned over to the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, A. K. Wilson, to be used in preparing a history of pioneer Masonry in Kansas.

The records state that the lodge continued to hold meetings on the hill until John W. Smith had built a log house, or warehouse, as it is called in the minutes of the lodge, and after receiving their charter in June, 1855, the members met at the residence of John H. Whitehead, secretary of the lodge, about ten miles from Smithton, in a corn crib. A village known as Whitehead was located there at the time, but the name was afterward changed to Bellmont. The change was reported to be necessitated because of the large increase in members and the consequent overcrowding of the Smith place at Smithton. The fact that Brother Smith had contemplated putting up a large building for lodge purposes was known to the members at the time, and the change to Whitehead was intended to be only temporary. But the town of Smithton was getting on the ragged edge, and this fact, coupled with Mr. Smith's radical anti-slavery views, caused the projected building to be abandoned, and eventually the town itself.

John W. Smith, First Deputy Grand Master, 1856.

On June 13, 1856, the headquarters of the lodge were changed to the town of Iola, about eight miles northwest of Troy, where Sam Herring resides at present, where the meetings were held in a storeroom owned by Maj. Daniel Vanderslice. There is a school house now on the site of that town. The meetings were held at Iola until November 8, 1856, when the location of the lodge was again changed to the Nemaha Indian agency, where the Brothers met at the residence of T. J. Vanderslice. It is a fact of record that on the nights when the communications were held the family of Mr. Vanderslice were obliged to go to the

house of Daniel Vanderslice, near by, until after the close of the lodge.

The lodge continued to meet at the Nemaha agency until June 5, 1857, when the location was again changed to Iowa Point, on the Missouri River, six miles below White Cloud, and now a town of fifty inhabitants. It was an exceedingly prosperous little town those days, and did considerable business as a trading point, many boats making a landing there daily. On account of the rambling career of the lodge and the difficulty in finding a suitable permanent location, the name had up to this time not been inserted in the charter. But when the members decided to build a lodge room at Iowa Point, there was no further need of keeping the name blank, so it was inserted as Smithton No. 1.

Soon after permanently locating in Iowa Point, the members began to realize that the growth of the lodge was somewhat handicapped, owing to its limited jurisdiction and the certain decay of the town. They, however, remained at the Point until January 20, 1872, when the lodge was transferred to the town of Highland by dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kansas. The lodge is still located at Highland, and has a flourishing membership of substantial citizens.

Notwithstanding its strenuous and varied career, Smithton Lodge has an exalted place in the history of Masonry. A copy of the open air proceedings of the first meeting has been furnished to Kilwinning Lodge of Scotland, the oldest lodge in the world with a written record. Smithton is the oldest lodge in the state of Kansas, and to it many of the lodges in nearby territory owe their existence, as it was the parent body of the fraternity in the state. The lodge was one of the three that organized the first Grand Lodge of Kansas and contributed two of the grand officers to that distinguished body, namely, J. W. Smith, deputy grand master, and Daniel Vanderslice, grand junior warden.

Smithton Lodge now owns a handsome lodge room in Highland and the meetings are exceptionally well attended. The membership includes many of the leading men of the town and surrounding country, who manifest keen interest in the precepts of Masonry. The semi-centennial of the lodge was celebrated with a grand banquet and ritualistic work on October 5, 1906, when the third degree was conferred by Hiawatha Lodge No. 35. The present officers of the lodge are Arch E. Bruner, worshipful master; Winfield S. Killen, senior warden; Jake Smith, junior warden; John A. Jones, treasurer, and Allen J. Thomas, secretary.

In times long gone by, there were various reasons given for the many changes of location of Smithton Lodge, and it is not improbable that political conditions of those times may have been the direct cause of some of the moves made in an effort to find a permanent home for the lodge.

While the disturbed conditions of the times did not tend to bring men close together in bonds of friendship still it is a gratifying fact that all the old members of Smithton Lodge practiced the true spirit of fraternity in all their transactions in the lodge room.

The question of slavery was paramount during the earlier years of the lodge, and while many of the members were brought into antagonism politically, their opinions were not instrumental in retarding the Masonic propaganda. All during the troubled times the meetings of Smithton Lodge were wonderfully well attended, considering the many sacrifices of time that had to be made and the hardships of distance that had to be endured by the ever faithful brethren.

## JOHN F. STRICKER

### Educated at State Agricultural College and Campbell University—Vice-President of Farmers' State Bank—Scientific Farmer

Farmers nowadays do not scoff at the idea of educating a man to farm as they did several years ago. A vigorous exponent of the up-to-date system is John F. Stricker, who attended Manhattan Agricultural College for two years. So energetic and eager was he that he remained all summer at the college, working on the college farm

John F. Stricker.

thereby partly earning his tuition and gleaning many a valuable pointer which he has since put to use. He is also a graduate of the commercial department of Campbell College at Holton.

After finishing his education, Mr. Stricker clerked for seven years in Holton and two years in Severance, then moved onto his farm. He has been successful, not only in farming, but also in raising thorough-bred stock for sale. His Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs are the best in Doniphan County. He is well known in financial circles as a director and the vice-president of the Farmers' State Bank in Highland. Aside from his business interests, he spends his time looking after his farm. He is a good citizen, public spirited, and a good booster for Doniphan County.

His family consists of an ideal wife and five sons and daughters. Mr. Stricker is a native of Illinois, but came to Kansas in 1880, so he is practically a dyed-in-the-wool Jayhawker. He owns a substantial residence in Highland, where he may be found with his estimable family when not looking after business affairs. The Strickers are members of the Christian Church, where they manifest a great interest in both church and Sunday school work.

Mr. Stricker was one of the first students to register at Campbell University in Holton, Kan., when Prof. J. H. Miller opened the school in 1884. He was the first student to graduate and holds diploma number one. The names of his sons and daughters are Loren W., Warren, Grace, John F., Jr., and Julia.

## History of the Sac Family of Indians

The following history of the Sac family of Indians was extracted from American Ethnology Bulletin 30.

(By Mark E. Zimmerman.)

Sac (Osa-kiwug, "people of the outlet," or possibly, "people of the yellow earth, in contradistinction from Muskwakiwuk, red earth people," a name of the Foxes). One of a number of Algonquin tribes whose earliest known habitat was embraced within the eastern peninsula of Michigan. Father Allouez, the first person to describe the Sac, wrote in 1667, that they were more savage than all the other tribes he had met; that they were a populous tribe, although they had no fixed dwelling place, being wanderers and vagabonds in the forests. He was told that if they or the Foxes found a person in an isolated place, they would kill him, especially if he were a Frenchman, for they could not endure the sight of the whiskers of the European.

Two years later, Allouez reported them more barbarous than usual, having no ingenuity, not knowing even how "to make a bark dish or a ladle," using shells instead.

In 1721 the Sacs were still resident at Greenbay, Wis. A Sac band, which later became known as Missouri River Sacs, had been for some time in the habit of wintering near the port of St. Louis on the Missouri. One winter, about 1804, the head men of this band were drawn into negotiations with government officials at the post, by which these tribes were to relinquish all claim to territory in Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri. Other agreements were entered into with the three divisions of these people before the treaty of 1804 was finally carried out.

Out of all this, in connection with the general unrest of the tribes of this region, arose the so-called Black Hawk war in 1832.

In 1837 the Sacs and Foxes made the last of their various cessions of Iowa lands, and were given in exchange a tract across the Missouri in Kansas.

Here they remained practically as one people for about twenty years. But internal dissensions, due largely to Keokuk, were causing them to grow apart. A few Foxes had never gone to Kansas, but had remained in Iowa; some had returned before the main exodus of 1859.

In 1867 the Sac ceded their lands in Kansas and in exchange were given a tract in Indian Territory.

Treaties of May 18, 1854, and March 5, 1861; acts of June 10, 1872, and Aug. 15, 1876, 2,843.97 acres in Kansas and 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska were allotted to 84 Indians. And under act of June 21, 1906, 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 24.03 acres unallotted.

The above land and Indians are in Brown County, Kan., and Richardson County, Nebraska.

It is evident from the above history of the Sac and Foxes that they did not make the earth lodges and stone graves in Doniphan County, Kansas.

Residence of John F. Stricker, in Highland, Kansas.

## ADDITION TO THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH BUILDING AT HIGHLAND

(By Rev. Floyd A. Bash.)

For three years the Christian Sunday School in Highland has been overcrowding its quarters. There were 355 in attendance on the rally day this fall and more room was imperative.

In the August meeting of the church board the pastor moved that a committee on plans be appointed. This was done. The church sent Reverend Bash to the National Church Efficiency Congress, at Hammond, Ind., and there he met Mr. Honeywell, church architect. A sketch of the present building was given Mr. Honeywell, and he drew plans for an addition that were accepted by both the board and church, and on September 25 the church gave the board authority to proceed with the building, if funds could be secured. The soliciting committee was E. D. Saunders, T. P. Jessee, and Geo. Coldouer. They were assisted in the canvas by J. F. Bottiger, W. H. Noble, Norman Lucas, W. F. Bauer and F. A. Bash. Pledges for $3,600 were secured in three days. A building committee consisting of W. H. Noble, J. W. Bowers and Floyd A. Bash was appointed, with instructions to build at once.

E. D. Saunders was selected as master carpenter, and a good-sized force was put to work. J. W. Bowers was asked to throw the first shovelful of dirt. The work was started at 9 a. m., Monday, Oct. 11. Business and professional men and farmers united in the work of putting in the foundation walls and great progress was made. With only 4 to 6 carpenters on the job to help Mr. Saunders guide the rough laborers, the roof was completed in just four weeks from the day the foundation was begun. The new part is 67 feet long and 41 wide, to the outside. This gives modern Sunday school rooms, and is so built that practically all of the lower floor can be thrown into one large auditorium and no one will be over 60 feet from the speaker. This will give a total seating capacity of 550, making it one of the largest auditoriums of the county. The new addition has an upstairs room 54 feet long and about 24 wide, making ideal room for all social purposes. This will also be used as the home of the secondary department of the Sunday school. A kitchen is a feature of the upper room. The building will be modern in every respect, with plumbing, steam heat, electric lights and comfortable pews.

The architect's estimate of the cost was $5,000, which, of course, did not include heating or lighting, or furnishing.

It is of interest to know that this one church supports three missionaries in foreign lands, aside from its many interests at home.

# The First National Bank

### A Strong and Well Conducted Financial Institution That Has Been a Mighty Influence in the Progress and Evolution of Highland and Vicinity—Member of the Federal Reserve.

**R. H. Martin, President; George S. Hovey, Vice-President; G. J. Ratcliffe, Cashier; A. M. Minier, Assistant Cashier.**

Ten years of rapid promotion in the ranks of financial institutions is the record of the First National Bank of Highland. It was organized and opened for business here in 1904, as the Citizens State Bank, with George S. Hovey, president, and G. J. Ratcliffe, cashier. In 1908, the bank was nationalized, and the change in officers occurred as above indicated.

All banking business is based primarily on confidence—confidence in a bank is based on facts and on the personality of the banking officials. This bank's statements, issued at regular intervals, indicate a management both cautious and careful, as well as generous in the matter of extending accommodations to its patrons. It is always willing to loan money on good security and at most favorable rates. All deposits are insured in the Bankers' Deposit Guaranty and Surety Company of Topeka, Kansas. A policy of safety and service has won the confidence and hence the deposits of the prosperous farmers, stockmen and merchants.

In return for these, it offers:

To the farmer and stockman, financial assistance in producing and marketing their products.

To the merchant and business man, assistance in discounting bills, financial ratings, collection service, etc.

To the capitalist, secure investments in mortgages and chattels, in amounts large or small.

To the wage earner, to cash your checks, encourage you to accumulate, and to loan you money if so entitled.

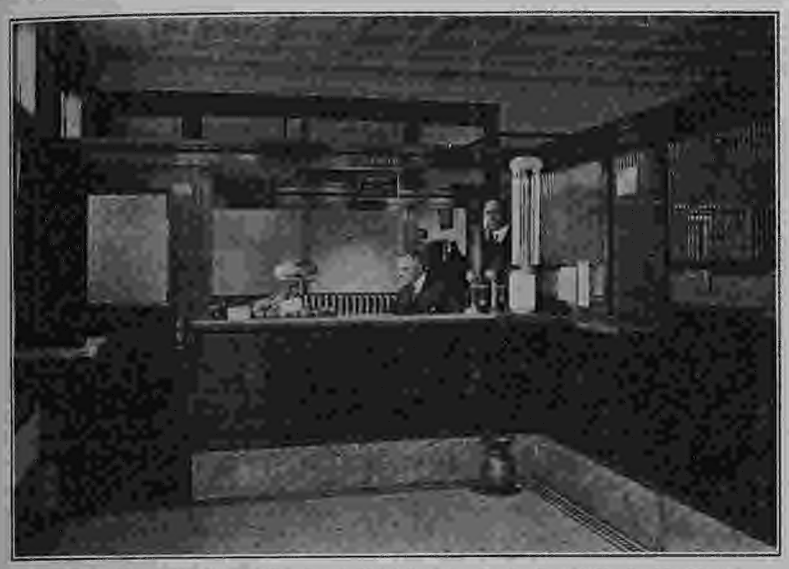
To everyone, a safe and secure depository, and every service and courtesy consistent with sound, conservative banking.

The officers and directors of this bank are all men who have made successes of their various endeavors in life.

The president, R. H. Martin, is a thorough business man and prominent merchant in Highland.

The cashier, G. J. Ratcliffe, deserves great credit for the excellent showing of the bank. He has been identified with banking business since 1888, and with this institution since its organization. So well known and liked is he that flowery words of praise and commendation are useless, except to express in a concise way the people's appreciation of his services.

The First National Bank is housed in the finest business structure in the little city, just across the campus of the Highland University. The interior is very handsome, being patterned after the manner of metropolitan banks; it has, no doubt, the finest equipment and facilities of any bank in Doniphan County. The directors are W. R. Gilmore, R. H. Martin, B. D. Allen, B. B. Morris, W. H. Forbes, G. J. Ratcliffe.



Interior First National Bank of Highland. G. J. Ratcliff, A. M. Minier.

## THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

### This Modern House of Worship Is Supplying the Needs of a Very Rich and Prosperous Community and Is Used By Both the United Brethren and the Union Evangelical Congregations—A Big Community Sunday School.

The United Brethren Church stands in the southeast corner of the quarter section of land on which J. H. Acker resides, in Iowa Township, one mile east of the west line of the county and three miles north of Leona. It is also five miles southwest of Highland. It is more than a one-denominational church, however, for it has become a community house of worship, in which the good people of the richest settlement of Doniphan County and northeastern Kansas partake of the spiritual blessings which flow from its sanctuary. In a community such as this, where there are few families of one religious faith, a few of another, and another, it is difficult to maintain a church of any one denomination. In this particular community, however, the problem has been happily solved.

The church was built in the summer of 1894 by the generous people who desired to have the gospel preached in their midst. The dedication was on October 12, 1894, on the four hundred and second anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus on American soil. It was a proud day for the community and all of the people turned out to celebrate the event, for the building of a church in their neighborhood was regarded by them as of greater importance than the building of a railroad. It brought the advantages of Christian worship and Christian civilization right to their homes.

This community church is put to the largest uses in order that its influence may touch the lives of all of the people. Under the present admirable arrangement, the United Brethren and the United Evangelical denominations hold services on alternate Sundays. The services, however, are open to all of the people, and all share in the benefits of havingt wo very excellent ministers to preach the Gospel. The Rev. C. W. Lucas is pastor for the United Brethren and the Rev. H. T. Wright is pastor for the United Evangelical. Both are able ministers, profound in their teachings, broad in their sympathies, and are popular with the people who worship in the church.

The pride of every family of every denomination in that community is in the Sunday school. It is an ideal community Sunday school in which there is an average attendance of more than ninety pupils, with graded classes and teachers who take especial pains to give their pupils excellent instruction in the lessons of the Scriptures. It has its Bible classes for adults, and classes for younger pupils down to the primary department and cradle roll. It is admirably superintended and officered, and is in fact the institution of the locality in which all claim a part.

The community in which this church is located is the richest in Doniphan County. In truth, there are few rural sections of the United States in which prosperity to a greater degree is to be found. The lands, the most fertile to be found, are valued at $200 and $250 an acre. The farmers are prosperous to a remarkable degree, and most of them are wealthy. Their greatest pride, however, is in this religious institution and their splendid school, which contribute more to the spiritual, intellectual and moral welfare than anything that wealth could buy.

## A. E. THOMPSON, D. V. S., HIGHLAND, KANSAS

While claims are made for advancement in the professions of law, medicine and dental surgery, it must not be overlooked that veterinary science is far in advance of what it was just a few years ago, and that men who today practice as veternarians are much more skillful than those of a generation past.

One of the most successful veterinarians in this part of the state is Dr. A. E. Thompson of Highland, Kansas. Doctor Thompson is a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College, graduating in 1910. Since then he has had several years' experience in government service as a government inspector and is at the present commissioned by the state live stock sanitary commission to do tuberculin testing.

In his practice Doctor Thompson utilize the most modern and humane appliances as well as modern methods of handling sick and disabled animals. He is well posted in all branches pertaining to his profession and has built up a clientele that come to him from all parts of Doniphan, as well as adjacent counties.

He treats successfully all kinds of diseases peculiar to domesticated animals, as well as making a feature of animal dental surgery.

Doctor Thompson is well and favoraly known throughout this entire region and has hosts of friends.

He is both progressive and aggressive, and is always found prominently identfied with those who are leaders in the upbuilding of town and community. The marked success he enjoys is well merited.

Service and experience in U. S. service government inspector; commissioned by state live stock sanitary commission to do tuberculin testing.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

### Its Growth in a Little Town.

The rapid spread of the Christian Science faith during the last ten or twelve years has no better exemplification than in the energetic little band of followers of the erudite Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in White Cloud, Kansas. Generally in towns and villages of this size it is difficult enough to maintain and support one of the older and better established denominations. White Cloud, however, has proved the exception to the rule and for the last six years has not only supported this little band of the faithful, but has succeeded, through the efforts of the members, in erecting a small edifice.

To the energy of Mrs. Hattie Dodd and her band belongs the credit for this accomplishment. They have not as yet obtained enough members to entitle them to the dignity of the title of "church," but, along with many other small organizations in similar villages, are known as the Christian Science Society in accordance with the established dictates of the mother church in Boston, Massachusetts. An organization is compelled to have at least sixteen members before a church can be established.

The White Cloud society was organized March 21, 1909, and the members were Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Elizabeth Burkhalter, Mrs. Katherine Sullivan, Mrs. Mary Hines, Oliver Garlock and Mrs. Nellie Garlock. Mrs. Katherine Sullivan and Mr. and Mrs. O. Garlock since that time have changed their residence. The Scientists have no regular pastor, but from among their number select a chief reader, and Mrs. Dodd for the last year or more has filled the position acceptably.

Church of the United Brethren, Situated in Southwest Corner Iowa Township.

John Durler was born in Portage, Ohio, March 5, 1847, and came to Doniphan County when twenty-six years old. He enlisted at Stryker, Ohio, January 26, 1862, with Company C, Thirty-Eighth volunteer infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 15, 1865. He has a wife living, and one daughter, now Mrs. Elsie Muns.

# Gustavus Adolphus Hoffman

**The Professor of History and Modern Languages in Campbell College and Pastor of the Holton Baptist Church, Once a Troy Pastor, Has Given Many Years of His Active Life to the Educational, Moral and Spiritual Uplift.**

Endowed with many of those qualities of heart and mind that made Gustavus Adolphus, the great hero of the Thirty Years War of European history, Gustavus Adolphus Hoffman of Holton, formerly of Troy, has been for many years an active force in Kansas for the educational, moral and spiritual uplift. He is now professor of history and modern languages in Campbell College at Holton and also pastor of the Baptist church of that city. Though in the prime of life, and with years of useful service ahead of him, it may be said that he has contributed enough to our Twentieth Century civilization to commend him to the acceptance of immortality as among our grandest citizens.

Gustavus A.'s parents were natives of Lippe Detwold, Germany, who came to America while they were children, and it was in Hope, Osage County, Missouri, the subject of this sketch was born, May 26, 1864. He grew up in that German community and up to the time he was twelve years old he had not heard nor spoken an English word. He went through the public schools of Missouri, completing his common school education at the age of sixteen. Then, in the year 1879, he

Gustavus Adolphus Hoffman.

entered the University of Missouri, where his determination to win, his wonderful pluck and his faculty of grasping the fundamentals of education, won for him a splendid collegiate education, equipping him sufficiently for a start on his career as a teacher.

His first public school was at Bay, Missouri, in the school year 1880-1881. The next school year, 1881-1882, he taught in his native town of Hope, and well may we imagine how proud he was to be of service to his home community in teaching the boys and girls, and indeed how proud were they of him. After that he taught in the schools at other Missouri towns, his third school being at Mt. Sterling, 1882-1883, his fourth school at Fredericksburg, 1883-1884, his fifth school at Alma, from 1884 to 1887.

Desiring to equip himself for higher educational work he attended Central Wesleyan College in the collegiate year 1887-1888. In the fall of 1888 he again entered the University of Missouri for the year, studied also in the fall of 1889, and then graduated from the normal department of the university. The education thus gained in pedagogy advanced Gustavus Adolphus Hoffman in the ranks. His next position was that of principal of the high school at Blackburn, Missouri, which he held two years.

Another and greater honor came to this educator in September, 1894, when he accepted the professorship of English in the Springfield, Missouri, Normal School. He served in that position two years. In September, 1896 he accepted the professorship of history and modern languages in Campbell College at Holton, Kansas. In the meantime he had taken the degree of A. B., at the Springfield, Missouri, Normal School. For seven years Professor Hoffman taught at Campbell College, taking at different times the different departments of history, modern languages or pedagogy.

In the month of February, 1898, the subject of this sketch was licensed to preach by the Baptist church at Holton, he having a desire to serve the Master by teaching from the Great Book. His first sermon was preached on Feb. 26, 1899, at the Holton Baptist church. He was ordained to the ministry on June 26, 1900, in that same Holton Baptist church. From 1900 to 1902 he was pastor of the Corning Baptist church. It should be stated, however, that during his pastorate of these churches he continued his educational work in Campbell College.

This noted educator became principal of Hiawatha Academy at Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1903, and served that institution until 1910. While at the academy he served as pastor of the Wathena Baptist church from October, 1905, to May, 1907. He became pastor of the Troy Baptist church in September, 1907, and served as such until May, 1908. Then he became supply pastor of the Three Groves German Baptist church, serving from March, 1908 to May, 1910, when he resigned the principalship of Hiawatha Academy and accepted the professorship of French and German in Central College at Pella, Iowa. He held that position one year and resigned to become principal of the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa. This institution he served both as principal and professor of modern language until September, 1914, when he again was called to service in Campbell College, his former field of labor. The Holton Baptist church also called him back to the pastorate. In these positions, namely, the pastor of the Holton Baptist church and professor of history and modern languages in Campbell College, he is still serving; and we might say, he has so endeared himself to that institution, its faculty and its student body, that we predict he will continue his work there, and his influence for the public good for years to come. Meanwhile, as should have been mentioned before, he has earned the degree M. A.

Professor Hoffman was married to Miss Matilda Belle Hoffman of Glenville, Nebraska, a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Andrew Hoffman. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, July 12, 1893, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. George Burgdorff of the German Baptist church at Hastings, Nebraska. His wife is an accomplished lady and has endeared herself to the people of Holton whom she comes in contact with.


# Campbell College

HOLTON, KANSAS

## Clean, Cultural, Christian

Many of the young people of Doniphan County are thinking seriously about going away to school. "Where?" is the question. Why not settle it by saying, "Campbell." But why Campbell? BECAUSE

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### Location and Surroundings

Campbell College is located in Holton, the beautiful county seat town of Jackson County, Kansas. We are in the rich agricultural section of Northeastern Kansas, being only fifty miles from Leavenworth, sixty miles from St. Joseph, eighty miles from Kansas City and thirty miles from Topeka.

Holton is an ideal location for a college, having a population of three thousand, three lines of railroad, good business houses, splendid churches and citizens who believe in keeping the morals of the town wholesome and pure.

The College is within the corporation limits, being only four blocks removed from the north side of the public square. The College building is situated on an eminence in the center of as beautiful a ten acre campus as nature ever made for a college building. The campus is generously dotted with fine native shade trees. The athletic field is located on the north side of the campus.

For catalog or further information concerning Campbell College, write to

**Rev. Wm. C. T. Adams, LL. D., Pres., Holton, Kan.**


## DR. WILLIAM C. T. ADAMS

**A Prominent Educator—Has Succeeded Admirably in Educational Work at Campbell College—One Whose Spiritual Influence Is Felt Among the Students.**

A man better equipped for his duties as president of Campbell College could not have been elected than Wm. C. T. Adams, LL. D. Professor Adams' educational training has been not only comprehensive and of the very best, but has been in a great measure of his own attainment. While he studied at the various schools and institutions of learning from the text-books, he spent his evenings and odd times in the pursuit of other knowledge, so that today he is one of the most fluent speakers or conversationists in the state of Kansas. Professor Adams' charm and personality are doubtless the result of his familiarity with the leading topics of the day.

Reverend Adams was born in Springville, Vernon County, Wisconsin, July 6, 1869. His boyhood and school days were spent in Wisconsin, and it was from that state he selected his bride, Miss Elva Jane Aikins, of Readstown, Wisconsin. They were married October 15, 1897, and have one child, Beatrice Belle Adams, who was born November 10, 1900.

The daughter is a very bright little girl, and without doubt she will receive an education that will equal if not surpass that of her cultured mother and father. Mrs. Adams holds the degrees of B. O. and A. B., and is a fit and suitable companion for a man of letters. She takes a great interest in her husband's career and has always been a source of much encouragement to him.

Doctor Adams, since going to Holton, has succeeded in placing Campbell College on a level with the best colleges, and in having her recognized in educational circles as second to none for an institution of its nature.

He is so well liked by the patrons and pupils of the school as well, that there has been perfect concord during

Dr. William C. T. Adams.

his tenure of office, which may be one reason for the improvement in the school.

Among the different places of learning which Doctor Adams has attended might be mentioned the graded school, at Rockton, Wisconsin, where he went as a boy; Viroqua, Wisconsin, High School; the Platteville State Normal School, where he completed a full four-year scientific German course. He also obtained degrees as follows: Fenton Normal School, B. Ed.; Taylor University, A. B. in 1900 and A. M. 1901; Teacher's College and University of Minnesota, A. M., 1904, and M. S. in 1905; Taylor & Central University, Ph. D., and Highland College 1910, LL. D. Any one of the above distinctions would be considered an honor to the average pedagogue.

Doctor Adams' experience in school and college work extends over a period of twenty-five years. He taught in Bellevue College four years, Upper Iowa University one year, was president of Highland College from 1909 to 1913. He has been president of Campbell College at Holton, Kansas, for the past two years.

Doctor Adams is an ordained Presbyterian minister. He belongs to the following fraternal organizations: Masons (Royal Arch), Knights Templars (Scottish Rite), Shriner (Ancient Toltec Rite), Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Woodmen, Knights and Ladies of Security, National Geographic Society, National Red Cross Society and Missouri Valley Pedagogy Club.

### Henry A. Hills

Henry A. Hills, born Nunda, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1834. Came Doniphan County, 1860. Enlisted April 21, 1861, Company F, 33d New York. Discharged June 3d, 1863. Married 1868, Miss Mary C. Corning. Four children: Sons, Leander C., Louis B.; daughters, Phoebe H., Carrie E. Highland, Kan., owns residence in Highland. Retired farmer. Had 380 acres of land. Has parceled his land among his children.

### Jasper W. Calvert

Jasper W. Calvert, born in Benton County, Iowa, June 23, 1843. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, in Company Q, 13th Kansas volunteer infantry, Aug. 19, 1862, at Troy. Mustered out June 26, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Came to Doniphan County, 1854, July 3. Has one daughter, (Add) Mrs. Claude Zimmerman, and two sons, John T., of Cushing, Oklahoma, and Jasper E., of St. Joseph.

### Thomas Maynes

Thomas Maynes, one of the old settlers of Doniphan County, died at his home, south of Severance, June 27, 1892.

Henry Allen, Editor Wichita Daily Beacon, wrote:

# Buy a Home of Your Own

Own your home. If not, why not? Yes; we know the cost of living's high, and the way jobs run, it's hard for many a fellow to stay anchored long. But why not make a try at it? Nothing ventured, nothing had. In any city in the land a carefully bought home is a good business investment. It's as certain as death and taxation that land values will rise as the population grows. We guess that most as much money has been made in catching this rise as has ever been made in direct industry. At all events, the odds are with you, if you buy prudently. This is looking at the subject from the money side only. An important side, especially to a man who's poor and has to make every penny count. But not the all-important side. Owning your home makes a different man of you. It's like wife's first baby—it fulfills nature. No fellow gets quite the same full sense of manhood out of a home some other fellow owns that he gets out of a home all his own. In your own home—a house with ground around it—you will feel free to do things and to grow things. You expand; a creative sense develops; also a neighborly sense, a feeling of being akin to the other folk all around. That warm, fine, neighborly feeling, on top of the hunch to grow things and to do things, is what we need most of all. It is what chiefly keeps us from going to the devil.

GEORGE B. KELLEY JAMES P. KELLEY

# Kelley Brothers

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Seven 40-acre tracts corn and alfalfa land, located from 3 to 6 miles from White Cloud.

Four 80-acre tracts corn and alfalfa land, 2 to 5 miles from White Cloud.

I am not a real estate agent, but own the above described land, and can give a purchaser terms to suit.


# The Old Iowa Mission

**Established By Father S. M. Irvin in 1837—Crossed the River in April and Settled at Mouth of Wolf Creek—Irvin, Twenty-Five Years Old and in Poor Health When He Undertook the Work—Did Not Expect to Live More Than a Year, But Was Spared for Fifty Years of Usefulness.**

**Father Hamilton Came Six Months Afterward to Assist, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Lived With the Irvins Until Their Log House Was Built—First Log Houses and Sod Houses in Doniphan County Built By Father Irvin—He Was Doctor and Surgeon for the Indians, Also Interpreter—Major Daniel Vanderslice Was Indian Agent — William P. Richardson Assisted Father Irvin—Elliott Irvin First White Child Born in Doniphan County—Julia and Edwin Irvin Only Survivors of the Irvin Family.**

(By The Rev. Mr. A. B. Irwin.)

The Iowa Mission is a thing of the past. Hopes, prayers, and labors were sacrificed upon it, but it had an end. A half dozen Christians literally spent their lives in an endeavor to make a permanent institution of the mission, and while the good accomplished will always be history in Doniphan County, nevertheless it fell short of its original purpose. All the human efforts, zeal, patience, faith, heart aches, anxious cares and joyful service that were put into it will probably never be known by us. But while it has vanished from among the institutions that are seen by men, has its work perished? Is it to be numbered among the visionary schemes of men which come to naught and which require only time to show up their emptiness? But what thoughtful person has not come to realize that the most real things in the world are the invisible? Influences, thoughts, ideas are the mighty forces of life, but who ever saw an idea? If the purpose of that mission, as held in the minds of the founders and promoters of it, was not realized in any degree whatever, still the development of such a character as Rev. S. M. Irvin—a man of the rarest courage, faith and fidelity—was worth, to the succeeding generation, all that the mission cost. But the mission did not fail in accomplishing, in part at least, the purpose for which it was founded. Can we say with truth that the present comparatively civilized condition of the great majority of the surviving members of the Iowa and Sac tribes is not due directly to the influence of the old mission? Facts show that it is true. And not a few Indians, young and old, learned the way of life in that old mission and now walk in companionship with their old teacher in the Kingdom of our Father. To rescue that old story from oblivion, and to keep green in our memories the lessons from the "annals of a quiet neighborhood," let these pages be devoted.

The American Indians, as they were mistakenly called by Columbus and the people of his time, are an interesting people. They are interesting because every intelligent person desires to know, if it be possible, the history of his country from the very beginning. They are interesting too, because of their own peculiarities, their ideas, their tribal relations, their manners and customs. They are interesting, further, because of the uncertainty attaching to their origin. Whence came they? Were they indeed aborigines? Did they have a different origin from ourselves? Were their ancestors created on this continent, and they advancing, at the time of the white man's arrival, only so far as some scientists are pleased to called "the stone age?" Or were they degenerate Asiatics? Those tribes on our Northwest coast show unmistakable evidence of being Asiatic origin. The civilization of early Central America, Mexico, and Peru, is now generally believed to be akin to that which, at an early day, flourished on the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean sea. I am informed that Father Irvin, of the mission we are considering, believed the tribal Indians were the rescendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

Christian people, from their earliest acquaintance with the red man, felt constrained to give him a knowledge of the Gospel which is "the power of God unto Salvation to every one that believeth." In this effort to preach the Gospel to every creature, missions were established among many of the tribes. The Presbyterian Western Foreign Missionary Society had done considerable for the Indian and, being anxious to do something for the Iowas and Sacs, established a mission among them, which was transferred to the Presbyterian Foreign Board in 1847. These Indians lived at that time in that part of Missouri which was afterward called the Platte Purchase, including the counties of Platte, Buchanan, Holt, Andrew and Nodaway. This was added to Missouri in 1837. A young man, twenty-five years of age, Samuel M. Irvin, offered himself for the work. Mr. Irvin, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, speaks of his early home as an "obscure home in western Pennsylvania." Having completed the academy course, but unable to finish the college course at Meadville, Pa., owing to failing health, he was informed that he would have but a few years to live. Thereupon with the courage of a hero and a devotion akin to that of the Master himself, he resolved that those few years should be spent where he could do the most good and sought this Indian mission field, when lo! God gave him not only what he desired—usefulness—but also length of days, enabling him to round out an honored life of seventy-five years. Mr. Irvin came to the mission with his bride, on his wedding trip, by the Ohio and Missouri rivers. When he arrived on the mission field, about nine miles beyond St. Joseph, afterward called Sparta, he says the first sight he had of the Indians was a man, then the squaws, going after whiskey. In that year, 1837, by a treaty made with the government, the Iowas were to leave their lands in Missouri for land on the Great Nemaha, Kansas. Much opposition to this was at first manifested by the Indians, which was finally overcome, and about the middle of April, 1837, accompanied by their young missionary, they crossed the river at St. Joseph, then called Robidoux Trading Post, and consisting of a few huts, and settled at the mouth of Wolf creek. The country west of the Missouri river was called Indian territory, sometimes Missouri territory, then Nebraska territory. When the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed, May 30, in 1854, Nebraska extended to the summit of the Rocky Mountains and to the Yellowstone. Soon a village was constructed of forty-one bark houses. The first mission house, consisting of two rooms, was built of logs and when Mr. Irvin went to the old mission and brought back his wife, the logs of the doorway had not been cut out as yet, so Mrs. Irvin was obliged to enter her new home crawling on hands and knees. But she was of such stuff that she thought nothing of it. Rev. William Hamilton, a graduate of Washington College and of the Western Seminary, joined Mr. Irvin, Dec. 29, 1837, bringing his wife with him. He described this first missionary house, separated from the village by a creek, in these words: "We then lived in a log house, two rooms; I lived with Mr. Irvin till my goods came, when he moved into the other end. These rooms were of round logs one story in height, hewed or 'scratched,' as they call it, on the inside and chunked or 'chinked' with mud on the outside, and puncheon floor below, and clapboards laid on joist for a floor overhead, and clap-

# "Always" Block's Clothes, for Man, Woman and Child

board roof, held down to its place by logs or weight-poles on top—no nails. The fire-place was stone, with large blocks outside to keep them in place, the chimney of sticks and mud on the outside. The cost was about seventy-five dollars."

The Iowas, numbering 830 souls, were "in a wild, warlike and wretched condition." They depended on the chase for sustenance. Their tents or huts, of bark or skin stretched over poles, in a few seasons were useless and a new location was sought, their skin tents being taken along. They thus were originally a migratory people. They had no domestic animals except ponies and dogs. Their ponies, of the Mexican breed, were left to care for themselves in the winter. Their utensils for outdoor work were the "squaw axe" and a heavy garden hoe, both of which were obtained from traders, their original axe and hoe being of stone. The kitchen furniture consisted of an iron camp kettle obtained from traders, and a few wooden bowls, and ladles. Their bedding consisted of mats of flags or rushes, and skins of buffalo, elk and bear, and a few blankets from traders. The most substantial and elegant dress of the men was buffalo and deer skins, the latter for leggins and moccasins, and the former for robes. The women obtained from the traders some clothes and blankets. War was the chief occupation of the men. The war-dance, the scalp, the moccasin dance was almost constantly to be witnessed, in preparation for war or because of a war-party returned. The women had considerable of the war spirit and joined in the dances. The most honored would carry a shrub or branch from which would hang mutilated parts of bodies of enemies such as scalps, fingers, toes, hands and feet. Mr. Irvin narrates the incident of an old squaw, four score years of age, upon hearing of her grandson's becoming a brave, mounted a pony, and rode at full speed through the village, her gray hair flying in the wind, and shouting, "Did I ever think I should live to see such a happy day?" Some of the names of individual Indians were, Newmonya, No-Heart, White Cloud, Pumpkin, White Crow, Wachamonga, Wamkoochee, Montoyenga, Totomonga, the first four being names of chiefs. White Cloud, one of the principal chiefs, had three wives. Plurality of wives was not uncommon, though not practiced by all. Girls received spots of honor or distinction by appearing before the assembled tribe and having powder picked into their skin. They believed in the Great Spirit and in immortality. Wampasha, an Iowa Indian, expounded their views on the future as follows: The Big Village (Heaven) is situated near to the great water, toward the sunrise, and not far from the heads of the Mississippi. None go there until after they die. A smart person can travel the journey in three or four days; if, however, his heart was not right at death, his journey will be prolonged and attended with difficulties and stormy weather till he reached the land of rest. Infants, dying, are carried by messengers sent for them. The old or infirm are carried on horses; "they have horses plenty and fine grass for them to live upon." Infirmities will be all healed in that village, the blind will receive new eyes; "they have plenty of good eyes, ears, etc., there." Good people will never die again, but the bad may die three or four times, and then turn into some bird and fly about. The dead were loudly lamented by the living, and were not buried, but placed on an elevated platform to protect them from the wild beasts. They learned, in time, to bury as the whites, Mr. Irvin and Mr. Hamilton making the first coffin for them for a woman, April 17, 1841.

In the year 1838, the government, according to treaty, built for them five double log houses, equal to ten good log houses, with floors, windows and stone chimneys. Also broke and fenced 200 acres of land into 10 acre lots with good rails. Some of the houses were occupied for a time, but soon the lumber and rails were burned at campfires, the windows, floors and doors were traded off for whiskey and useless things, and in a short time nothing was left, nor could the fields be designated. Under treaty, one hundred milch cows and one hundred stock hogs were delivered and a large quantity of farm utensils. The animals were devoured as food and the utensils were traded for whiskey and useless things. A water-mill, built by the government at a cost of $2,800, was burned to ashes. Opposition to the mission was now aroused and kept up by Indian agents and traders, telling them that the missionaries wanted their lands or would teach their children for a time and then sell them down the river for slaves.

At times the lives of the missionaries were in danger. The Indians, driven on by the white traders, held a council and determined on revenge. The missionaries lives were brought under review, but it was decided "that they were not to die." The daughter of one of these chiefs, Mary Childs, by name, was afterward educated at the

Rev. A. B. Irwin.

Mrs. A. B. Irwin.

mission, became a Christian and a teacher among her people on the reservation; and she gave to the honored missionary the title, "Father Irvin."

Whiskey shops and profanity were introduced by the agents or traders, and cards were also sold as the "White Man's Bible;" drunkenness prevailed, brother sometimes fell before brother, father before son. The Indian tongue has no profane words. They never speak lightly of the Great Spirit. Under these adverse influences, the tribe was reduced from 830 to 300, when a change took place and a reaction set in. Civilization and Christianity now had their effect. But before tracing this effect and the happy results, we must take a view of the mission school and its work.

Each of the missionaries had soon a house of his own, which cost much labor and time in cutting and preparing the timber. Their houses were a little distance from the Indian village, a creek intervening. Mr. Irvin said that though his was a cabin and some would call his family poor, they were comfortable and considered themselves well off. They obtained their mail and provisions at Liberty, Mo., about seventy-five miles distant, which they reached by going to Leavenworth and crossing the river at that place. Occasionally a steamer would stop at Iowa Point with provisions. Mr. Irvin's father and mother joined them in the spring of 1841. His father, as farmer for the Indians for a while, contracted to plow for them and give them instructions in tilling the soil.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin had four children, Eliot, Mary Jane, Julia and Edwin; the last two are all of the family now living.

Mr. Irvin was obliged, at times, to act as doctor as well as teacher. He often administered medicine to the Indians and performed simple surgical operations such as bleeding his patients and sewing up wounds incurred in Indian brawls. Religious services were held on Sabbath for both whites and Indians, for the scattered settlers at the home of one of the missionaries; for the Indians in some houses in the village, where the services of an interpreter was always needed. An Indian girl named Nancy, in Mr. Irvin's home, from Platte County, Missouri, acted as interpreter most of the time. Afterward Mr. Irvin himself acted as interpreter for the government agent. Attendance at religious meetings, and interest varied according to the condition the Indians happened to be in at the time. Very little fruit appeared from these efforts for several years.

For about eight years there was no school building, but Mr. Irvin went each day, now to the Iowa, then to the Sac village, and gathered what pupils he could, sometimes as many as twenty, in a private house, teaching them a few lessons. This was tedious work and progress by the children was slow. This unsatisfactory state of things convinced the missionaries and the foreign board of the necessity of a mission school building, which they at length erected. But before this occurred, several important events took place which deserved mention.

The Indian wars ended with 1841. The Iowas had warred with the Sioux, the Omahas, and Pawnees, but permanent peace had now been secured through the aid of the government agent and the missionaries. The first emigration train of whites, with twenty-five wagons, passed through what is Doniphan County, for Oregon, on the Pacific, in 1842. In the next year, two important events for the mission occurred, the receiving of a printing press from New York, and the organization of a church. This press was probably the first sent west of the Missouri river. During that year, 1843, two elementary books were printed on the press, in English and Indian. The Presbyterian Church, organized that year (October 21, and called the "Iowa Church") consisted of eight members, and was, in 1869, near the close of the mission, transferred to Highland, and continues as the First Presbyterian Church of Highland. This little church, then in the log house, was the mother of Presbyterianism in Kansas. In 1844 the second train of emigrants, of twenty-five families, crossed the plains for Oregon. Also, there occurred then the first real convert to Christianity, from the Indians, and a revival among the whites. In 1842 the Platte Presbytery, then in session in Lexington, Mo., urged Mr. Irvin to prepare himself for licensure to preach the Gospel. Rev. Hamilton had done the preaching up to this time but Mr. Irvin had often expounded the Scriptures with great acceptance, and upon the advice of Presbytery he pursued, by himself, the required studies, and was duly licensed and ordained. It is proper to say that the diary of Mr Irvin, at this time, shows him to be a man who daily sat in judgment of his own heart and conduct, and who cultivated, in a marked degree, the grace of humanity and the reference of everything concerning himself to the will and the glory of God.

In 1846, nine years after the building of the log house mission, a new, fine, substantial brick was completed about two miles from the first. The Board of Foreign Missions at this time owned 600 acres of land, one-half being in timber. The larger tract containing 320 acres, where the new mission was built, was divided between prairie and timber. In time 160 acres of this was fenced, 120 of it brought under cultivation, the remaining 40 acres being used for garden and pasture. The building was a noble structure with cut stone foundation and thick brick walls. Its dimensions were 107 feet long, 37 feet wide, three stories high, with 32 rooms including a chapel on the second floor and dining hall on the lower floor, each being 34x30 feet. The first story was of hewn stone, the upper stories of brick with good pine shingle roof and belfry in center, whose top was fifty-two feet from the ground. The doors, sash, blinds and pine finishing lumber were shipped from Pittsburg, Pa. The institution was partly an industrial school, the boys being taught outdoor, useful employments, particularly farming; the girls learning indoor employments, such as sewing and cooking. There were school hours and a course of study. The branches taught were reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, philosophy, declamation and New Testament.

There was daily worship in the chapel, a Wednesday night prayer-meeting, preaching on Sabbath at 11 a. m; Sunday school at 3 p. m., and lecture or prayer-meeting in the evening. The missionaries received at that time a salary of $400 each. The school opened in 1846 with Miss Hibby as teacher, with four or five pupils. Rev. Hamilton next took charge of the school, whose attendance increased to forty scholars. He taught every day at first, then on alternate weeks with Mr. Irvin. Mr. Hamilton says in a letter written in 1891, "I remember I often thought part of my preparation for the Sabbath was Saturday evening washing the boys and getting them clean for Sabbath. I taught them both in English and Iowa, the books in Iowa being prepared by myself and the type set by Mr. Irvin, and we together struck off the sheets and folded them and I bound them. I then taught the children to read them. I often thought if all authors had first to study a language, then write a book and print it, and then teach children to read it, there would not be as many trash-books published as there are. We prepared and printed an elementary book of 101 pages, a translation of the children's catechism, a grammar of 150 pages, and a hymn-book of fifty hymns in Iowa. I printed about sixteen pages of Matthew's Gospel." At a later date, after he had left this mission for the Omahas, he says he "revised the translation of Matthew's Gospel and portions of the Old Testament, and also of the New Testament, hoping to get it printed for the benefit of the Indians, but the board thought it would not pay to print it and it was not done."

Rev. Hamilton labored here till June, 1853, over fifteen years, when, at the request of Hon. Walter Lowrie of the Foreign Board, he went to the Otoe and Omaha mission. The last two or

three years he did not teach. Upon his departure the mission was in the sole charge of Mr. Irvin. The pupils at any one time have numbered as many as forty-six, whether more at any one period it is difficult now to determine. In its early history they were almost entirely from the Iowas, though some were from the Sacs and Knickapoos. During its history there were pupils also from the Pawnees, Blackfeet, and Sioux. In 1854, chiefs of the Iowas and Sacs made a treaty with the government relinquishing their right to lands in what is now Doniphan County, Kansas, and soon removed to their reservation at the mouth of the Nemaha, Nebraska.

The mission school passed through a variety of experiences. In 1850 smallpox broke out, claiming eleven victims, but only one death. The Indians removing from the immediate vicinity, there was an increased difficulty in getting pupils to come from the reservation and to remain in school when there. This difficulty grew worse from year to year and it became evident that school work must go sooner or later to the reservation, which it ultimately did under government control. But with the excellent mission equipment on hand and the good that had been done, the missionaries could scarcely reconcile themselves to the thought of giving up the school. Consequently Mr. Irvin conceived the project of converting the old mission into an Indian Orphan Asylum, a home for the orphans from the various tribes of the West.

The board sanctioned this scheme; it was also favored by the government. It was carried on for a short time as an orphan home, some children coming from as far as the Rocky Mountains, four coming from near Pike's Peak. But this plan did not unfold, as was fondly hoped, and the work of the old mission drew to its close in the year 1863. Father Irvin was with it at the end as at the beginning. It is difficult to obtain a complete list of the names of all the workers who have been connected with the Iowa Mission, but the following is the best that can be made out with the data at hand: Rev. S. M. Irvin, 1837-63; Mrs. Eliza H. Irvin, 1837-63; Rev. Wm. Hamilton, 1837-63; Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, 1837-63; Mr. Aurey Ballard and wife, 1837. Since printing the first part of this article I have learned that Rev. Ballard and wife came as missionaries to these people before Mr. Irvin, but soon after his arrival they were transferred to the Chippewas; Mr. Francis Irvin and wife, 1841, made their home with their son Samuel M., for a number of years. He was farmer to the Indians for a time. Miss Higby, teacher, 1846; Miss S. A. Waterman, teacher, 1850-53; Miss M. A. Fulerton, matron, 1855; Miss Maggie Patterson, now Mrs. Wm. Bayless, teacher and matron, 1859-61; Miss Turner, teacher; Miss Diamint, teacher; Miss Steelman, teacher; Mrs. R. McCreary, matron; Mrs. Donaldson, matron. She was Mrs. Irvin's sister and afterward married Mr. Williams; Rev. and Mrs. G. S. Rice, 1858-60. Mr. Rice taught and preached alternately with Mr. Irvin and was pastor of the church when it was transferred to Highland in 1860. Rev. A. S. Thorn took charge of the school for a short time in 1860, Mr. Irvin giving up the work for three years owing to Mrs. Irvin's failing health. Mr. James Williams followed Mr. Thorn, marrying Mrs. Donaldson. Mr. Robertson succeeded Mr. Williams in 1862. The next year finds Mr. Irvin back again in charge, but only to wind up the affairs of the mission he loved so well, and where he had spent so many self-denying years of his life.

What did the Indian school accomplish?

It accomplished first much for its pupils. Besides the instruction for better ways of living, its spiritual results were very marked. Father Irvin tells of many of the pupils giving the clearest evidence of being Christians and leading lives of faith. Thirteen at different times united with the church. One girl, Nancy Henderson, eighteen years of age, died triumphant, exclaiming, "O, then I will see Moses and the Lamb." An Indian who had been a "bad boy" at school was afterward converted and died in peace. Another girl about the same age as the one just mentioned, Father Irvin says, "was the most consistent Christian I ever knew." This was Sophie Rubetti, a Sac girl, whose story was printed in tract form in Glasgow, Scotland. Who has ever read more beautiful or more touching words than these, "I am done with the world, I am ready to go. I want to drink of the water of life, O, I want a large draught that I thirst not again. I hear delightful music; listen, I think you can hear it. Could I raise my hands I would clasp them together for the beautiful prospect before me. Jesus is coming! They are coming! Raise me up!" Ah, the mission was not a failure that can produce such a character as that! But the mission had its effect, in time, upon the whole tribe. After the terrible wasting away of the people through the power of whiskey, mentioned before, the people came to their senses; better counsels prevailed; they gradually changed their old ways of living, first erecting log houses, and then frame. They gathered about them stock of all kinds. The women now became clad in the English dresses and the men became industrious. Many of their houses they put up themselves, and broke out new farms, becoming anxious to live like the whites. Such was the substance of the commissioner's report in 1862. In the spring of 1862 they met and passed a law that no whiskey should come upon the reserve till other fields were fenced and crops planted. Twelve of the Iowas enlisted in the U. S. Army during the Civil War. The commissioner says in the above mentioned report, "In general the Indians of the agency are progressing rapidly, much of which is due to the influence of the mission which was established upon the Iowa land some twenty years since." The mission has passed into history, but its fruit remains. Let its history not be forgotten!

Note 1.—The village of the Sacs was about one-half a mile to the east of the present Highland Station; that of the Iowas about one and a half miles northwest, not far from the Missouri river.

Note 2.—The log houses of the missionaries were about two miles west from the Iowa lodge. The new brick mission building was erected near the missionaries' houses.

## Col. Thomas Quinn

Col. Thomas Quinn was born in Buchanan County, Mo., July 12, 1846, and came to Doniphan County in 1869.

Col. Thomas Quinn.

He enlisted for service in Missouri with Company G, 43d infantry, and was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo. He is one of the highly respected citizens of Highland, and a straight Republican. During the perilous days of Populism he never wavered.

## Isaac M. White

Isaac M. White, born April 16, 1847, in Claybourne County, Tenn. Enlisted in Highland, Aug. 16, 1863, in Company H, 14th Kansas cavalry. Mustered out at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 25th of June, 1865. Came to Doniphan and settled on a farm about eight miles northwest of Troy on what is known as the John Shea farm on Wolf River. Has two daughters and four sons. Mollie Belle, Mrs. John Walton, (Ollie) Mrs. Fred Hiskey; Albert Delmer, Elijah Delmer, Omer Delmer, Marshall Delmer. He owns a 200-acre farm two miles northeast of Highland, and a house and twenty-five lots. He enjoys the distinction of having twenty-one grandchildren.


# TIRES

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This splendidly equipped plant maintains at all times large quantities of rough and finished lumber, thus enabling it to make prompt deliveries, large or small, which is of much value to a contractor, and greatly appreciated. In addition to a complete stock of all kinds of lumber, Ward & Jones carry a full line of lime, cement, brick, tile, sashes and doors, slate, wood and composition shingles; in fact, almost any building accessory. The yard is conveniently located on the main business street and at the terminal of the Grand Island Railroad.

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Mr. C. E. Ward, senior member of the firm, and manager of that plant, needs no introduction to the people of this vicinity, having been reared in and near Highland, and numbers his friends and customers by the score. He is a business man to his fingertips, and has a wide experience in the lumber business. Much of the splendid success of the company is due to his personal popularity and native ability. The other partner, Mr. J. A. Jones, is better known in educational circles in this part of Kansas, and at present is superintendent of the city schools.

## Cyrus Cleveland

Cyrus Cleveland, born 1842, June 2d, Lee County, Iowa, near West Point. Enlisted at Benton S. Porte, Iowa, Van Buren County, May 1th, 1864, in Company K, 45th infantry. Mustered out at Keokuk, Iowa, Sept. 16, 1864. Came to White Cloud, July 27, 1888. Has one daughter, Myrtle; two sons, William and Campbell.

## Andrew G. Cox, Old Settler

Andrew G. Cox, born November 20, 1832, Shelby County, Ohio. Came to Kansas in 1858, and settled in Doniphan, Kansas. He was married in 1861 to Eunice Ann Lyons. He has one daughter, (Flora) Mrs. W. C. Moore. He resides at White Cloud, Kan., where he purchased a home ten years ago.

## George W. Moore

George W. Moore was born in Amelia County, Virginia, May 18th, 1826, educated at Painville, Virginia, enlisted in Company C, 2d Ohio volunteers at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, and at Cincinnati, in July, 1848. Married to Adaline White in 1856 in Hamersville, Ohio. No children. Came to Doniphan County in 1865. Haz Forbes is the only other Mexican soldier that I know.

## John B. Foster

John B. Foster, born Clinton, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1842. Came to Doniphan County 1897. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, Company D, 86th Indiana volunteer infantry. Discharged June 1, 1865, Nashville, Tenn. Married April 2, 1868. Hanna C. Crowell. Children, two. Son, Milton H.; daughter Belle (dead). Farmer; doesn't own any real estate. Postoffice, Sparks, Kansas.

## Lovirus A. Bell

Lovirus A. Bell, born Hillsdale County, Michigan, 1838, Jan. 6. Enlisted Antwerp, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1861, in Company G, 14th Ohio. Mustered out July 26, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. Came to White Cloud 1883, Sept. 12. Has wife and Edwin A., his only son, resides in his own property in west end of White Cloud.

# Postoffice History

## True Progress of Doniphan County Best Gauged By Enormous Increase in Use of U. S. Mails.

It has been truly said that the postoffice is the center of community interests in rural districts. From time immemorial, since the establishment of the stage post in the Elizabethean period of England, down through the inauguration of the first United States mail routes to the present day of the lightning express mail trains, the point where the people of a country gathered to receive this mail has been a center of activity.

Here were gathered the sages and wiseacres of their period. Here the "big" men of the town would strut like pouter pigeons and air their opinions. Here were settled once and for all, the weighty questions that staggered the minds of Washington, Jefferson, Clay, Adams, Calhoun, Webster, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Jackson, Cleveland, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson. And it is not amiss to say that here these questions will continue to be settled, at least to the satisfaction of those participating in the debate. Perhaps A. B. Frost, the eminent American artist, has done more to perpetuate this characteristic American trait than any other one man. His drawings of the country postoffice have had about them a mellowness and fine breadth of power that has done much to throw a mystic charm about them.

There is history in these postoffices. Many a political issue has centered about the appointment of a postmaster. To this day they are the bone of contention in hundreds of communities, and only last winter caused a bitter but only temporary split between President Wilson and many of his most influential party leaders. Who is there in Doniphan County who does not remember the general store postoffice? Generally, and particularly in the early days, the postmastership went to the most prosperous merchant in the town or village who had some connection, however small, with the party leaders in his state. Qualifications for the office were not essential then, nor are they considered even now in many instances. However, it is easy to sit back, close the eyes and draw a mental picture of the old establishments.

Generally there was a head of cheese placed beside the cracker barrel from which the village loungers helped themselves liberally and frequently. Then there was the stove—one of the old-fashioned kind, six feet high—with its rim extending out from the body near the base. Upon this necessary adjunct to the heater many feet were placed. And the sawdust box for the chewers; who does not remember that? "Ole Eph"—or it may have been Henry, or John, or Tobe, in your community—Old "Eph" was some spitter. He could hit the receptacle at nine feet ten times out of ten. Recall what scorn there was for the newcomer to these inner circles of erudition? It took "larnin'" to get the floor in the village postoffice.

And what arguments. The tariff? Piffle. Old "Uncle Jed" settled that little question in forty minutes one wintry night. Dingley, Cleveland, Root, Underwood, Roosevelt, Taft, Champ Clark, Bryan and other notable men never did quite arrange the matter satisfactorily, but "Uncle Jed" did. The regulation of railroad rates? Ho, ho! What a simple matter to be sure. Experts have stumbled quite frequently over this somewhat complex situation, but Judge Daniel Webster Calhoun Van Dusenburg, leading legal light of the village, dismissed it with a few simple words and explained it all so clearly to his rapt hearers that they wondered why Judge Daniel wasn't president of the United States instead of the man occupying the chair. But Judge Daniel for some reason never got there. About the best he did was to go to Bodbank once and argue an appeal on a $4 damage suit.

And the ladies. What a story some of those old mail boxes and general delivery windows would tell if only they were endowed with the power of speech for just a day. How many maidens have watched their lovers go forth to battle with the world for success and how many of these same maidens have gone daily to the country store and postoffice and there with trembling lips, ask for their mail? And how their faces lighted up with the joy of living and the faith that springs eternal in the breast of youth when there was a letter? How many sweethearts, wives and mothers during the terrible civil war pressed their hot, eager faces to the window and tremulously inquired for a letter from the loved ones at the front.

But there was another and a more cheerful side. Who does not recall the village gossip that was exchanged in front of the "gen'l d'livery"? Here Mrs. Samantha Quisenberry, who married old George Quisenberry, up near Ike Bottombough's place—you know Old Ike—here Mrs. Quisenberry came and recited in eager tones to Sister Susan Cobb, all of the details of the quiltin' party down at Jones'. Mrs. Jones didn't aim to set out no victuals, only apples; and oh, yes, Sister Rachael Higginbotham just bought a new "alpacky." Went clear to Pikeville for it. Yes, Cousin Louisa (they didn't call it Louise in those days)—yes, Louisa's married now. Jim isn't a bad man, but rather shiftless.

It is easy to recall these days. Naturally, the establishment of the rural free delivery has done much to wipe out these picturesque and characteristic postoffices, but they still exist by the thousands, and Doniphan County is rich in postoffice history. In the early days, here, just as much as anywhere, were settled the vital questions that puzzled the nation's leading lights. In Doniphan County as well as other counties, there was an Uncle Jed and Old Eph and Sister Cobb and Mrs. Quisenberry. It is doubtful if today there is any public institution in the county so rich and so romantic as the postoffices. There is romance, politics, hate and love in their history.

Probably there are not one hundred men in all of Doniphan County today who can tell where the first postoffice was established, and give the year. It is almost certain that there are not more than ten of the older citizens who can give the list in the order of which they were established. The first office was—very appropriately—in Doniphan, and opened its doors for the receiving and distributing of mail on March 3, 1855. The first postmaster was John W. Forman, and he was the proprietor, or rather part proprietor, of the country store at that place. Doniphan then was one of the most thriving villages in eastern Kansas. It was about the only place of any importance in the county and from that point, the residents of Troy, Iowa Point and other districts, had to go to get their mail or else have it sent to St. Joseph.

The complete list of the postmasters at Doniphan, from the establishment of the office in 1855, down to the present day, is hereby given, with the date of their appointment: John W. Forman, March 3, 1855; A. R. Forman, Aug. 26, 1857; E. H. Williams, Sept. 21, 1858; Adam Brenner, May 14, 1859; J. F. King, Aug. 15, 1859; George Rees, Nov. 19, 1859; Nicholas Werner, May 25, 1861; G. A. Benjamin, June 26, 1862; Nicholas Werner, Jan. 25, 1864; Maria Werner, Oct. 7, 1864; C. R. Kuchs, July 18, 1870; H. M. Sale, March 20, 1871; C. R. Kuchs, Nov. 16, 1875; C. D. Brenner, Aug. 26, 1885; E. S. Brewer, May 10, 1888; Charles R. Kuchs, April 9, 1889; E. S. Brewer, Sept. 6, 1894; Anton Braun, Sept. 17, 1897; Lottie M. Koch, June 19, 1909, and Wiliam M. Cooper, June 2, 1914.

The office at White Cloud was the second in the county and was established July 11, 1855. James P. Kelley, the present postmaster has almost reached the county record for continuous service, having been appointed April 2, 1897, and still in harness. The first postmaster was J. W. Modie, July 11, 1855; C. F. Jennings, Jan. 8, 1857; H. F. Macy, Feb. 3, 1859; C. W. Noyes, July 8, 1864; Josephus Utt, June 27, 1870; W. H. Forncrook, June 26, 1871; Howard Vanderslice, Aug. 24, 1885; Phillip Kelley, May 2, 1889; George Nuzum, Sept. 2, 1893, and then Mr. Kelley, the present incumbent.

Only one man has a longer term as postmaster than Mr. Kelley, and that was Nicholas Harrington of Palermo. This office wos the third to be established in the county, and has a unique record, as the town is now extinct. The first postmaster was Frank M. Mahan, appointed when the office was established on Dec. 9, 1855. There followed A. S. Vogdes, Aug. 19, 1857; Severt Swendson, Oct. 22, 1860; Charles Miller, May 11, 1861; Nicholas Harrington, Sept. 6, 1876 to Dec. 15, 1904, when the office was discontinued.

The fourth office to be established was at the Nemaha Agency, on Jan. 12, 1856. On Sept. 2, 1857, the name was changed to Highland, and the first postmaster was Richard Leach, who received his appointment Jan. 12, 1856. Two other men served while the office was still called Nemaha. They were J. W. Burchfield, Feb. 10, 1857, and S. M. Irvin, Sept. 2, 1857, when the name was changed. The other postmasters and their date of appoitment follow: C. N. DeVine, July 2, 1858; Thomas Stevenson, Aug. 20, 1858; A. J. Winier, March 15, 1860; S. C. Shields, Dec. 10, 1863; Elizabeth Diament, Aug. 10, 1869; Mary L. Diament, July 11, 1873; Ella E. Herrick, March 24, 1875; James A. Kennedy, April 29, 1880; O. S. Long, Dec. 4, 1882; J. S. Beeler, April 7, 1884; Z. L. Gilmore, June 12, 1893; Norman Case, July 29, 1897; Tobias Larson, Aug. 3. 1901; H. S. Hogue, May 25, 1904. Upon the death of the latter a few years ago, Arch Bruner was appointed.

The fifth office in the county was at Iowa Point and the first postmaster was Xerses Kees Stout, appointed Feb. 12, 1856. The other officials were:

A scene at the old Noah Rittenhouse farm in Wolf River Township, seven mil es west of Troy, on public sale day in the spring of 1915.

John W. Reed, Aug. 5, 1858; Alfred Taylor, Nov. 5, 1858; P. B. McCoy, Sept. 3, 1862; B. B. Leach, Oct. 2, 1863; J. R. Plowman, Jan. 28, 1868; O. S. Ball, March 31, 1871; J. L. Noble, March 22, 1881; C. L. Evans, Oct. 30, 1885; L. S. Flick, Sept. 22, 1887; B. F. Hasness, Nov. 25, 1889; Fred Massey, Oct. 21, 1899; on April 15, 1914, the office was discontinued, but was re-established Sept. 21 of the same year. Fred Massey was re-named on Sept. 21 of that year and is the present incumbent.

The sixth office was at Walnut Grove, and was opened July 5, 1856, with Grandison R. Wilson as the first postmaster. The others were Hugh Robertson, Jan. 17, 1859; John Cummins, Dec. 19, 1859; Grandison R. Wilson, Jan. 19, 1861; William Barber, Sept. 18, 1862; William Barber, Sept. 12, 1865, and William J. Bayne, Sept. 31, 1865. The office was discontinued May 18, 1870.

The next office was at Wathena, and the first postmaster was Thompson Kemper, who took charge when it was established on Aug. 2, 1856. The others were A. B. Sweet, July 12, 1859; Lyman Nash, March 7, 1860; J. T. Braidy, Feb. 3, 1862; J. R. Bowman, Feb. 21, 1863; Edward Downard, April 20, 1863; Augustus Miller, Feb. 16, 1865; A. H. Fuelling, Dec. 29, 1879; William W. Carter, Oct. 18, 1880; B. N. Forbes, Sept. 15, 1885; J. A. Stewart, March 23, 1889; Michael Foley, March 30, 1893; George Manville, April 15, 1897, and W. R. Martin, the present incumbent, ap-

pointed June 16, 1914.

The eighth office was at Rogersville, and had only a brief existence. Rogersville was two miles north of Troy and the postoffice was in an old log house which has burned down. It was near the house now owned by Mrs. Clara Belle Loross, and stood on the east side of the creek. The settlement was named after E. V. B. Rogers, one of the first merchants in Doniphan County, and the office was established Jan. 22, 1857, and discontinued Oct. 7, 1859. Mr. Rogers was its first, last and only postmaster.

The ninth office was established at the now defunct town of Charlestown, and had a checkered career. It was opened for business March 14, 1857, with Michael Byrd as the postmaster. The village was on the east side of the creek from John Kotsch's home, six miles northeast of Troy. It was known as Charlestown. The second postmaster was James M. Miller, the father of Mrs. I. B. Clary, who lives at Troy Junction; Mrs. Conas Goatcher and David, William, James, Lem and Jarrett Miller. Michael Byrd was re-appointed Dec. 17, 1859, and on July 3, 1860, the office was discontinued. On Oct. 16, 1866, it was re-established as Charleston and was known as such until Nov. 1, 1867, when it was again discontinued. During this period, Jacob Bozarth, grandfather of Mrs. L. H. Gibson, was the postmaster. From 1867 until 1901, the office was not in use, but it was re-established for a second time on June 10 of that year and was named Bozarth in honor of the last postmaster. Lewis H. Gibson was appointed to handle the mails, and he served until Oct. 14, 1903, when the inauguration of rural routes out of Troy, rendered it useless and it passed out of existence, forever.

The next and tenth office, was in Troy, and was established in Troy on March 16, 1857. Nelson Rogers was the first postmaster, and he also has the distinction of having built the first house in this city. It stood on the site where Christopher Jenkinson lives. The second postmaster was Albert Heed, who was one of Doniphan County's pioneer merchants and who took charge of the local office Jan. 28, 1858. He was followed by Cyrus Leland, father of Cyrus Leland, Jr. J. B. Brady was the next, taking office on April 21, 1860. He afterward engaged in the furniture and carpet business in St. Joseph, and the firm there still bears his name, the J. B. Brady Furniture and Carpet Company.

Isaac Powers took the office on June 23, 1860, and was followed by George Wheeler on March 16, 1863. The next was Antoine Brentano, late husband of Mrs. Barney Alfers, who lives near Bendena, father of Barney Brentano, who lives across the road from St. Benedict's Church. Mr. Brentano was appointed Feb. 4, 1867, and was followed by Daniel Bursk, who now lives in Riverside, Calif., on Aug. 3, 1868. On Sept. 18, 1871, Cyrus Leland, Jr., the politician, was appointed, and was succeeded by George W. Townsend on Sept. 9, 1885. The latter was the father of Mrs. Ida Willis, Mrs. William Chapple, William and Milton Townsend. C. E. Brown took the office April 22, 1889, and lives in Troy at present. He was followed by E. B. Dolly, who came from Missouri, and taught school one term at Oakland before his appointment, and his son-in-law, A. L. Wyankoop, lives in Highland, where Mr. Dolly makes his home. John B. Kennedy, manager of the Troy Fruit-Growers' Association, was the next, being appointed on May 17, 1897, and serving until March 28, 1914, when George H. Burkhalter, the present incumbent, took over the reins.

The eleventh office was established at Elwood on June 10, 1857, and William Saeger was the first postmaster. The others were James P. Brace, Jan. 4, 1858; William M. Alsworth, July 2, 1858; S. D. Smith, Aug. 4, 1859; J. W. Robinson, Feb. 20, 1860; James Noyes, Sept. 18, 1861; Andrew Disque, July 17, 1865; Allen Porter, Aug. 11, 1873; Andrew Disque, April 8, 1878; Rudolph Lucignani, Oct. 25, 1888; Sabina Roberts, Oct. 1, 1889; Eliza Craythorne, Oct. 28, 1897; S. H. Hegarty, Aug. 8, 1903; P. S. Hickman, May 1, 1905, and S. H. Hegarty, April 11, 1911. The latter is the present postmaster.

The twelfth office was opened at LaFayette on July 9, 1857, and the first postmaster was Henry C. Lott. Fred Lyman, Jan. 24, 1862, followed, and then came Isaac Powers, July 15, 1864; M. D. L. Senor, April 11, 1865; William L. Reed, Oct. 9, 1868; John B. Bradley, March 28, 1870. The latter served until Jan. 13, 1871, when the office was discontinued.

The next office to be established was at Geary on July 22, 1857, and the first postmaster was J. L. Roundy. The others were John Alger, Jr., Dec. 27, 1860; William R. Murray, Dec. 28, 1863; Jonathan Rigby, June 10, 1864; J. P. Smith, May 14, 1866; Mary A. Roundy, Dec. 21, 1866; Minetta E. Flickinger, Feb. 11, 1903; S. G. Roundy, April 16, 1904; Minetta E. Flickinger, Dec. 27, 1904, until Oct. 14, 1905, when the office was discontinued.

The Whitehead office was the fourteenth in the county and was opened May 30, 1859, with T. M. O'Brien as postmaster. Joseph Badger was appointed July 6, 1860; A. M. Church, July 5, 1861; A. S. Marvin, Jan. 14, 1864, and A. J. Haskel, July 6, 1864. He served until April 10, 1866, when the office was closed.

The Normanville office which was established March 21, 1862, had quite as checkered an existence as did the office at Charleston. William Normile was the postmaster from the opening until Jan. 30, 1864, when the name was changed to Ridge Farm and James Underwood took the office. He served until Sept. 12, 1865, when the name was again changed to Wolf River, and William J. Gray became the incumbent. Its life was short, however, for on Oct. 3, 1866, the government caused it to be discontinued, and it passed into history.

Severance came next in succession, being thrown open Dec. 29, 1869, with the following postmasters: Alexander Gunn, Dec. 29, 1869; A. S. Campbell, Dec. 4, 1871; A. L. Springer, Dec. 2, 1875; A. S. Campbell, April 16, 1877; A. L. Springer, May 10, 1877; N. A. Springer, Oct. 22, 1878; Edward Heeney, Sept. 1, 1885; James A. Campbell, May 2, 1889; C. F. McCormick, Dec. 17, 1892; William Ward, April 19, 1897; George H. Rob, Feb. 2, 1905; Charles E. Hargis, March 23, 1912, and Thomas J. Lyons, Dec. 2, 1914.

The seventeenth office was established at Fanning on Dec. 14, 1870, and William Gurwell was the first postmaster, his son, William A. Gurwell, succeeding him on March 24, 1903. The others are F. G. Hedrick, Sept. 11, 1903; C. L. Conard, April 11, 1906, and F. G. Hedrick, June 6, 1907. The office at Fanning today is in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and it is hoped that it will grow remarkably each year.

The next office was opened at East Norway on Jan. 9, 1871. Silas W. Bennett was the first postmaster, and the others were Tyra Nelson, Sept. 25, 1874; Thomas E. Hardy, April 22, 1886; on this date because there was a Norway in Republic County, the name was changed to Moray, and has since remained. The first postmaster under the changed name was O. C. Hardy, Dec. 17, 1894; Hiriam Harris, April 20, 1901; John T. Clark, Feb. 3, 1903; C. L. Conard, Dec. 15, 1910, and James M. Powell, April 14, 1913.

The office was discontinued for a few months, but was re-established in the spring of 1915.

The Highland Station postoffice was established Jan. 31, 1871, and on Oct. 5, 1908, it is said, Cyrus Leland requested Congressman Daniel R. Anthony to ask the fourth assistant postmaster general to change the name to Sparks, which was done, in honor of John Sparks, a pioneer and well-known citizen. The first postmaster was James A. Kennedy, named Jan. 31, 1871, and the others were: B. F. Herring, Feb. 10, 1873; Aaron Herring, Jan. 29, 1880; John J. Bradley, Jan. 10, 1887; E. A. Monroe, March 30, 1889; J. H. Foster, Jan. 13, 1893; Neal N. Gallagher, April 20, 1897; Charles V. Shirley, the first to serve under the name of Sparks, Oct. 5, 1908; J. W. Bonham, Jan. 31, 1910, and Miss Lillie Searles, Nov. 21, 1912.

New Presbyterian Church at Highland.

Brenner was the next office to be opened, on Aug. 31, 1871. The postmasters have been, John H. Lancaster, first postmaster; Sophia M. McDonald, June 12, 1876; M. G. Blood, May 6, 1878; J. F. Cook, May 4, 1881; Eugene Hinckley, Nov. 17, 1882; A. S. Bowden, Feb. 6, 1888; A. W. McKeand, July 17, 1888; Louis LaBrath, Oct. 25, 1888; William A. Stanton, Dec. 18, 1888; Bettie Howarth, July 26, 1894; L. A. Howarth, July 26, 1897; George Weatherhogg, June 7, 1902; Harrison Colley, Jr., Feb. 16, 1910; Henry F. Hess, Nov. 12, 1910; Mary E. McNamee, June 27, 1912, and Lela McNamee, Feb. 18, 1914.

William A. Stewart's Threshing Machine and Outfit.

The Leona office was established May 13, 1873, and the first postmaster was David Kercher who now lives at 1534 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa. The others were Robert C. Mailler, Oct. 1, 1873; J. B. Brooks, Feb. 12, 1879; John A. Myres, Aug. 14, 1879; Enos B. Gatchell, Dec. 19, 1881; George Scofield, Sept. 9, 1885; Cyrus E. Hoover, Aug. 9, 1889; Hattie M. Lewis, Aug. 17, 1893; C. L. Weidensaul, July 16, 1897; B. F. Heaston, June 10, 1904; C. R. Troy, Feb. 6, 1905, and Flavel A. Bodwell, Sept. 7, 1912.

Denton is another office that has had frequent changes of name. It was opened as Darwin, and Robert P. Shulsky was the first postmaster, being appointed on June 14, 1882. He was followed by William Kirby on Aug. 19, 1887. On March 13, 1888, Postmaster Kirby received notice that the name had been changed to Dentonville, and Mr. Kirby continued to serve until April 3, 1889, when Seward McConnell was appointed. The others were James J. Kirby, June 5, 1893; William M. Gillen, Jr., April 17, 1894; J. C. Fields, July 27, 1897; E. E. Black, March 31, 1899; Kyle Murray, April 22, 1902; Charles Murray, Oct. 6, 1903. On Feb. 17, 1905, the name was changed to Denton, and Mr. Murray continued in office until March 2, 1906, when he was succeeded by Alexander Coates. Clarence R. Isaacs, the present incumbent, was appointed Jan. 30, 1915.

The Purcell office was established May 16, 1887, and the first postmaster was Benjamin F. Clem. He was appointed May 16, 1887. The others were William H. Gillespie, May 9, 1889; John Pauly, Sept. 19, 1893; George P. Gallagher, Nov. 8, 1897; Charles L. Baughman, Sept. 17, 1900; Malechi T. Purcell, April 10, 1901, and Nannie B. Zimmerman, Dec. 18, 1905.

Mr. B. F. Clem was the first postmaster at Purcell and is in Oklahoma in the hotel business. William H. Gillespie, the second, has gone to parts unknown, and John Pauly, the third postmaster, is in Sedwick County, Kan., the owner of several farms and a real estate dealer. George P. Gallagher, the fifth postmaster, died in Horton, Kan., about eight years ago, and Charles L. Baughman, the fifth, is now in Horton, Kan., running a hotel. M. T. Purcell, the sixth, is a farmer and interested in the mercantile business at Purcell. Mrs. Nannie B. Zimmerman is postmistress and Elmo Zimmerman, the assistant is a railroad employe, being a telegraph operator and station agent.

The twenty-fourth office was opened at Bendena on Jan. 19, 1888, and V. E. Ladwig was the first postmaster. The others were John Alberts, March 2, 1889; L. W. Campbell, August 1, 1891; J. B. Severin, May 21, 1892; J. C. Fields, of Denton, on account of irregularities in Washington, D. C., received a commission for the Bendena office, June 16, 1897, and it took until Feb. 28, 1898 to straighten out matters at Washington. He was not postmaster at Bendena, but the records will always show that he had a postmaster's commission from June 16, 1897 to Feb. 10, 1898. John W. Fulton, Feb. 10, 1898; Howard Schwab, Feb. 7, 1902; H. L. Vanverth, Dec. 14, 1904; Howard Schwab, Feb. 16, 1912, and Louis P. Johnson, Nov. 20, 1914.

The Orr postoffice had a very brief existence. It was established Dec. 1, 1893, with Luke Clem as postmaster, and went out of continuance Dec. 4, 1897. The office at Lee had a similar experience. It was created on Oct. 7, 1895, and L. R. Crapp was named postmaster. On May 6, 1897, at the suggestion of Cyrus Leland, Jr., the name was changed to Gabriel, in honor of a prominent family in that neighborhood—Joseph and William Gabriel—and George W. Surles was appointed. He was followed by George H. Schuler, appointed on Dec. 5, 1900. Charles F. King succeeded him on May 28, 1901, and served until Feb. 15, 1904, when the office was discontinued.

Blair was the last office to be established in Doniphan County, and was opened Jan. 18, 1908. Charles F. Baggett was the first postmaster, and served until January 30, 1910, when he was succeeded by Jesse D. Euler, who is the present incumbent.

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The construction gang on the Atchison & Nebraska railroad, crossed Independence creek on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1870.

# Early History of Doniphan County

**Frank A. Root, a Retired Newspaper Man and Pioneer of Doniphan County, Relates Many Interesting Facts—Came From St. Louis on the Steamboat Omaha—Took Stage Coach From Troy to Highland—Printed the "Highlander" on an Old Washington Hand Press in 1858.**

(Contributed by Frank A. Root.)

In the latter part of November, 1858, I was on my second trip from Pennsylvania to Kansas, my destination being Highland, Doniphan County. I was a passenger on the Missouri river steam packet "Omaha," from St. Louis to Doniphan. Nearly all the travel to Kansas by public conveyance in the early territorial days was by steamboat. The Missouri Pacific railroad was building westward up the valley, but the end of track on this central pioneer road was about 250 miles away.

I walked down to the steamboat landing immediately after reaching St. Louis, and there learned that a boat was going up the Missouri river to eastern Kansas points that afternoon. I told the clerk that I wanted to stay

Frank A. Root.

a day or two in the city before going out on the trip. He privately informed me that it was all right, but cautioned me to say nothing about it, as the boat in fact would not get away until evening the next day. I secured passage at once, getting a stateroom and living in princely style for thirty-six hours before the boat steamed away from St. Louis. I was quite fortunate in getting passage on the "Omaha," it being the last boat of the season destined for Kansas. I paid $15.00 for passage to Doniphan and had only a half-dime left.

It was about the middle of November and the steamer had been out only a few days until there was a sudden cold snap. The weather quickly changed to freezing, hence there was considerable floating ice, which made the voyage quite tedious. Frequently the boat was delayed, sometimes for hours on account of sand-bars." The steamer had a fair cargo of freight and about seventy-five passengers. With so much ice there was great anxiety among many of the passengers, who imagined the boat might have a hard time making the voyage at that late season, and possibly that the river might freeze over, in which case the steamer would be stuck fast until spring. Not only among the passengers was there much anxiety, but the captain, mate, and clerk felt a little uneasy and regarded such a trip on the eve of winter as a hazardous undertaking. They realized that the obstacles to be surmounted might prove disastrous and that the boat could not reach St. Joseph, its destination.

In making this, my last trip up the Missouri river I was on that steamer nine days. When the journey was about half completed, there was a sudden and terrible "shaking up" among the passengers. The boat was "snagged" at an isolated place, with not a building in sight, and had to stop nearly a day. The big hole made in the bow was temporarily patched, the water was pumped out of the hold and finally the boat, with steam up, backed out and was again plowing its way up the muddy, treacherous stream. We passed the important towns of Jefferson City, Brunswick, Boonville, Glasgow, Lexington, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Weston and Atchison.

I landed from the steamer at Doniphan about 4:30 p. m., with that solitary half-dime in my pocket. Hon. Asaph Low was the first man I met and talked with after walking off the boat. He kept the hotel and was agent for the company operating a stage line from Doniphan to Highland. I explained that it had taken every cent except a half-dime I exhibited to him to get there by boat, and that I was on my way to Highland to take the foremanship of a newspaper soon to be started in that infant town. He secured passage for me to Highland and his kindness I never forgot. We both reached Kansas the same month and year, April, 1857, his arrival being twenty days ahead of mine. Later we became intimately acquainted when both were in Atchison, he being for some time register of the U. S. land office in that city, but still keeping his hotel and residing in Doniphan.

It was intensely dark when the stage reached the new county seat town of Troy, the indications were that a storm was coming up. Under the circumstances, the driver said to me that if it would make no difference with me he would prefer not to start out that night, but make the balance of the journey to Highland the following forenoon. I reminded him of the amount of money I had left and that if I could "stand off" the Troy landlord for my supper, lodging and breakfast, I would gladly stay there all night. After consulting with the genial hotel keeper I made the necessary arrangements and "ran my face" for the amount of his bill until later when I was financially fixed so that I could liquidate.

It was a hard night that first one I spent in Doniphan County at the hotel in Troy. There was a shower and the wind blew so lively it seemed like a young hurricane. For hours during that long, lonesome night, with the howling zephyrs sweeping about the premises, shaking the building and rattling the windows, made sleeping with me impossible. Getting up early in the morning I started out to take a survey of the town and surroundings, where I spent my first night at the capital of Doniphan County. The hotel was a story and a half frame structure about 18x32 feet. A few rods distant was another frame building perhaps a little larger than the hotel; this was Doniphan County's new court house; the two houses being all there was on the townsite of Troy when I reached the place.

The stage ride across the rolling prairies from Troy to Highland was not a pleasant one. For a short distance there was some mud and here and there a number of ugly ravines and several chuck holes which jounced the vehicle, making the journey anything but comfortable. The stage drew up in front of the two-story brick hotel about 11 a. m. Highland at this time was little more than a hamlet, but it could be seen an hour before it was reached. The townsite is an ideal location and from it one has a fine view of the surrounding country. Situated on high ground, naturally the place had been correctly named. The two-story university building—the brick walls of which were under roof—showed off nicely for several miles out on the stage road. The pioneers that had cast their lot on the lovely prairie and founded the little town at such an early day, had buoyant hearts and doubtless felt that the foundation had been laid for an educational, social, musical and religious center. The Presbyterian university is the oldest educational institution in Kansas, the foundation walls of which were laid nearly three years before the state emerged from its territorial existence.

The residences on the townsite when I went there could be counted on the fingers of the two hands. Besides the university and the hotel there was a general store in which the postoffice was kept. A carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and a boarding house comprised the three business places. Inside of three months several other branches of business were opened. Iowa Point, four or five miles away on the Missouri river, was quite a business point, and had four good stores. One of these houses was established in 1855, and carried an advertisement in The Highlander, claiming to be the oldest and largest house in northeastern Kansas.

As soon as the second story of the building to be used as the printing office was completed, the "Washington" hand-lever press and the type and various fixtures to be utilized in issuing the forthcoming paper, were put in place, then began the work of putting in type the copy for the first issue. Herrick, Faulkner & Seaver was the name of the firm to be placed at the head of the editorial page, T. P. Herrick, a graduate from Amherst, Mass., being editor. J. E. Faulkner and B. A. Seaver were the publishers. Herrick and Seaver were both attorneys and Faulkner was a surveyor and civil engineer. The name of the new paper had not been chosen, all the interested ones having proposed different names. Being unable to agree on a name, as a compromise I suggested one, and it was unanimously chosen.

On Jan. 1, 1859, about the middle of the afternoon, The Weekly Highlander was born. It was a four page paper with six columns to the page. The town being little more than a hamlet, the advertising patronage was meagre, while the subscription list was still more so. There were only six small cards representing Highland's business, these being a general store, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, stone mason and plasterer, a bricklayer and plasterer, and three professional cards. The largest "ad" was four inches, carried by the blacksmith, Aaron Baldwin, Jr., while the general store, kept by J. H. Wildey, had the next largest, a three-inch "ad." That first issue carried four "ads" from Iowa Point, these representing the pioneer general store of R. & B. B. Leach and the Word House, kept by Wm. Word, and two physicians—J. H. Leigh and Jos. L. Shields—each carried a small card. Two merchants at St. Joseph carried an "ad." J. Flaherty a quarter column of his big store, and Thos. Connelly a four-inch "ad" of his clothing house. Albert Heed, an attorney at Troy, had a card in the first issue. The first list of letters advertised in this issue contained the names of thirty-nine persons, some of them having from two to five letters awaiting them. Thos. Stevenson was the postmaster, A. J. Minear his deputy. The paper lasted only a few weeks when, for want of sufficient support, it met the inevitable.

There is a little history connected with this early newspaper plant. It was used in 1855 to print a temperance paper at Mansfield, Pa., called The Balance. This journal was issued several months, but finally had to succumb, the editor, on closing his career, admitting that he had been "weighed in the balance and found wanting." On the ruins of this outfit leading citizens of Mansfield started a new paper and gave it the name of Mansfield Express, but like its predecessor its life was brief, the Express running only a few months. After the Civil War broke out the press and type on which The Highlander was issued, were subsequently taken across the river into northwestern Missouri, and finally the type metal was cast into bullets and used by Confederates in shooting Union men.

Highland, as early as 1858, had two church organizations—Presbyterian and Methodist. Religious services were held regularly at the Presbyterian church, located east of town near the Iowa Indian mission. Rev. Mr. James Campbell was pastor of the Presbyterian and Rev. Mr. C. Graham at the head of the Methodist church.

Several citizens of Mansfield, Pa., having decided to go to Kansas, went to Highland in the summer of 1858, and for a time settled there. Among


# STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Of the best quality are the kind we grow. We had twenty acres to fruit the past season, of all the leading varieties, and we find that the Son's Prolific is the best yielder of any good shipping variety, and we state that it is the best shipper of the whole lot. With all the extremely wet weather we had, it suffered the least of any. We have also tested it the last four dry seasons, and it stood these extreme seasons fine, yielding better than most varieties, at least double the amount of the Aroma. We planted exclusively of this variety this season for fruiting purposes.

Senator Dunlap is a great berry for the farmer's garden and for nearby markets, but it is absolutely worthless for shipping purposes.

We have growing on our grounds now about seventy-five varieties, including several acres of the famous everbearing strawberries, of which the Progressive is the best of the lot. This berry is very firm, of good size and appearance and extra good quality. It is a good shipping berry and a good yielder. We believe this berry will revolutionize strawberry growing. At this writing, June 22d, our field of Progressive is in full bloom, setting another crop of berries.

We also grow all other kinds of small fruit plants, including Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries, Rhubarb and Asparagus, etc.

Our catalogue is different from any you ever read. Our new catalogue will be ready to mail next January. It will pay you to have a copy. Address

**F. W. DIXON**

**HOLTON KANSAS**

those who cast their lot in the new territorial town were Rev. Mr. H. N. Seaver and family, Rev. Mr. C. Graham and family, Aaron Baldwin, Jr., and family, Aaron M. Pitts, John E. Faulkner, and Geo. R. Bailey. I had lived in Mansfield, working as a printer for several months, and on my second arrival in Kansas, for a few months in 1858-59, was a citizen of Doniphan County. I cannot recall the names of all the people then residing in Highland. Besides those already mentioned, there was J. P. Johnson, Chas. N. Devine and family, Ebenezer Snyder and family, Rev. Mr. James Campbell and family, Gen. John Bayless and family, Sylvester Bonesteel and family, Mr. Hubbard and his son E. M. and families, Mr. Spinning and family, Scott Noel and family, J. S. Farrington and family, Geo. E. Bird, Benj. Carbutt, Thos. F. Rymer and a few others.

The little town had a splendid class of people, there being several boys and girls, and during the winter of 1858-59 socials and festivals were frequent. One night several wagonloads of people went out to the mission to a social where Rev. Mr. Irvin and wife had been located since 1837, engaged in missionary work among the Indians. Here a goodly portion of the night was spent with that estimable family. The social was given in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Irvin's son, Elliott, who had recently returned from Pittsburg, Pa., with a beautiful young wife. Vocal and instrumental music, games, charades and other interesting plays comprised much of the exercises. Supper was served and it was a meal that seemed equal to most of the elegant spreads gotten up at first-class hotels. It seemed that the long table fairly groaned with the weight of roast turkey, prairie chicken, quail, hot biscuit, mince pie, choice cake and numerous etceteras, with the most delicious coffee and the best butter and cream. It is doubtful if such a choice meal had ever before been prepared in Doniphan County.

At another time that winter a half dozen couples of young people got into a big sleigh improvised for the occasion, and went across to Iowa Point, where there was a dance at the Word House, followed by an oyster supper. Tripping the "light fantastic toe" was kept up for hours after midnight, all enjoying themselves nicely.

Early in the spring of 1859 I had been watching some prairie fires at night, several miles away to the west and northwest. It was a glorious sight to behold the bright flames, whipped by the wind, which lighted up the sky over a large scope of country. I had not seen a prairie fire for nearly two years and this was the first I had ever seen at night. It was a dark night and naturally I watched it with much interest. In a day or two afterwards there was a big prairie fire, about the middle of the forenoon, only a short distance to the west of Highland. It was raging furiously and every minute was coming nearer the town. Many of the inhabitants became frightened. There was a general turnout by the entire town to prepare for fighting the onrushing flames. Tubs and pails were carried out filled with water, strips of carpet and old clothes were spread down on the grass and saturated; all the mops and brooms in town were brought out and soaked; for quite a distance the high grass was mowed and carried to a place of safety, all being prepared to meet the fire. Practically every man, woman and child took part in helping to avert what seemed a disaster. Their efforts were victorious, hence much of the town was saved that otherwise might have been wiped out.

My second visit to Highland in the staging days was in the summer of 1859, but at that time I went by private conveyance with an Atchison friend out to Sabetha, where, on Feb. 12, 1858, I had squatted on a quarter section of land about two miles from the latter place, then a town of two small frame houses. There were about fifteen houses on the Hiawatha townsite at the time, all frame except a brick hotel.

My third and last visit to Highland was over forty-nine years later, when I was carried into the greatly changed town on the first passenger train that steamed into the little city. It seemed that the whole population and surrounding country for miles had gathered for the Highland railroad celebration over the completion and opening of the road they had so long been hoping and waiting for. Practically all of the people turned out, the masses coming for a distance of twenty-five to forty miles. It was a holiday for all and thousands had gathered to enjoy the demonstration. It was a real pleasure to me to go over the early townsite with which I was so familiar in the later fifties, and pick out many of the early landmarks that were still standing. Instead of the place I first knew which had not to exceed twenty buildings, it now had blossomed into a thriving city of nearly 1,000 inhabitants and was a live, but quiet and prosperous point, an ideal home place.

I visited the old university building while in Highland, May 5, 1908, and found that it had been considerably enlarged since I saw it practically a half century before. I strolled around to what was the pioneer brick hotel, where I boarded several weeks in the winter of 1858-59. This building had been remodeled and was now occupied by a bank.

Nothing would have pleased me better on my last visit than to have met some of the boys I knew so well fifty odd years before. I found only one—Geo. E. Bird—who was from my old birthplace, Binghamton, N. Y. Bird was a violinist and never failed to entertain assemblages sawing cat-gut in the early days of Highland. He resided in Severance, but, like myself, had gone to Highland that day to take in the early town and enjoy the railroad celebration.

I must tell a rather grave joke at the expense of my early friend, J. P. Johnson, who seldom failed, when trying to interest strangers, to speak of the healthy climate of Kansas, especially in and about Highland. I was present one day when he was showing a wealthy visitor over the townsite. "This is to be the principal street," he said. "At right angle here is Maine (giving name) street. Over yonder, (pointing in the direction), four acres have been reserved for a cemetery; it is not enough; we'll soon have it filled." This kind of talk evidently was not pleasing to the visitor, and he left town without investing.

Parsonage of Evangelical Church at S parks.

## EVANGELICAL PARSONAGE AT SPARKS

**The Handsome Residence of the Pastor was Built During the Year 1915 at a Cost of $2,200—Members of Congregation Turned Out and Helped With the Excavation—A substantial and Well-Built Home.**

The need of a parsonage in which their pastor and his family should reside was recognized by the members of the Evangelical Church at Sparks early in the year 1915, and they set about to formulate plans for raising the money and erecting one that would be a credit to their church and their beloved pastor, as well as to the town.

About March 1, 1915, a building committee took the matter of erecting the building in hand, the committee being named by the members, and proceeded at once to prepare for the building. The committee was composed of Josh B. Dutton, Frank M. Troxell, Dillie C. Miller, Dr. Hubert C. Herring, Eugene J. Herring, Mike C. Bale, Clyde Ritchie and Perry Dawson. The pastor, the Rev. Albert Eugene Butler, and also the presiding elder, worked in conjunction with the committee.

Two lots had been purchased of Cyrus Leland, Jr., south of the Miller store as a site for the parsonage, and the deed made on February 25th, 1915, to the trustees of the church, Josh B. Dutton, Frank M. Troxell, Dillie C. Miller, Dr. Hubert C. Herring and Eugene J. Herring.

First Bank of Doniphan County, Built by J. P. Johnson, 1857, in Highland.

The day that excavation for the cellar and foundation began was an important one for the members of the church. The men of the church turned out to help, and right well did they throw dirt. The honor of throwing the first spade full fell to Orin C. Evearts. It was an ideal day, such a day as the members of the church could have desired for such a noble work. Among those who turned out and gave their services to the excavation were Josh B. Dutton, Frank M. Troxell, Clyde Ritchie, Max Herring, Bruce Herring, Norman Hayes, Bill Collins, Frank Evearts, Eugene J. Herring, the Rev. A. E. Butler, Perry Dawson and Lloyd Dawson. Every man on the job exerted himself that day and with surprising rapidity the dirt was excavated. Farmers passing along the road stopped their teams and cheered the men. The basement and foundation excavations were soon completed.

Then came the work of erecting the parsonage. The man who was given charge of the work, as the boss of the job, was Jess Horr of Troy. The brick, lumber and cement was purchased from

The building was to be thirty feet by forty-six feet in area covered, with six rooms and bath and a basement under the entire house. The materials with which the walls were erected were tile brick with rough cement finish. The inside finishing of woodwork was of natural yellow pine. The work on the building continued until its completion, which was July 24, 1915.

The day after its completion, July 26, 1915, the Rev. Mr. A. E. Butler, the pastor, moved into the parsonage and has since resided there, considering it about as snug a home as one would expect to find in any country town or rural neighborhood.

That also was a day of rejoicing for many of the faithful members of the Evangelical Church. They had provided a comfortable home for the pastor and his family, one that they were proud of, and certainly they had the right to be proud. The parsonage is one of the newest and neatest buildings in the city and it stands as a fitting testimonial of the loyalty of the members of the Evangelical Church to their church and their pastor.

## THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH

**The Rev. Mr. Butler, Pastor of the Above Church, Tells Some Interesting Facts Relative to Its Organization—Parsonage Built By Jesse Horr, an Adept at the Business.**

(By Rev. A. E. Butler.)

The origin of the Evangelical Church at Sparks, has been unique indeed. About the first of January, 1914, a Macedonian call from Sparks, via St. Joseph, Holton and Severance, came to the present pastor, A. E. Butler. As soon as convenient a trip was made to Sparks and arrangements were made for a preaching service on the evening of January 15, 1914, in the old Union Church, at which time the writer preached his first sermon in Sparks to a good sized and attentive audience. After the service, many expressed a desire, since there has been no preaching there for some time, that the writer continue preaching, which was impossible, except during week evenings. He was assured that any time would do, and arrangements were made for each Wednesday evening, and carried out for awhile, when a two and a half weeks' revival was begun, resulting in two conversions and deep religious feeling among others. At the close of this meeting many requests by people of various denominations were made that a permanent work and regular preaching be established. At a meeting called for one week later, the writer stated that he had come to Sparks with no intention of organizing a church, and if in the opinion of the Sparks people there were other denominations that could better do the work, he would tell his hearers good by and wish them God speed. But after assurance of moral, numerical and financial support, a society of twelve members was organized. At the conference session, held in March, 1914, at Newton, Kansas, the writer was again stationed at Bellevue and he arranged for regular preaching at Sparks every two weeks, and thus it continued in co-operation with the Union Sunday school, both at Sparks and District No. 6, until about July 1, 1914, when a large tent was raised on the vacant property to the rear of the old Dr. A. Herring drug store in Sparks, and on July 5, Evangelist E. W. Pettigord of Kansas City, Mo., assisted by others, began a three weeks religious campaign. While at first the attendance was small, there was much curiosity and speculation and no little doubt as to the outcome of the effort. It soon became evident that God was behind the movement and was digging deep into the consciences of men and women. By the expiration of the three weeks, the tent with a seating capacity of some 350, was inadequate to

hold the nightly crowds, and many had found a new life in Jesus Christ.

A beautiful baptismal service was held at Eagle Springs, Monday afternoon, following the close of the meeting at which time thirty-four persons who had been converted during the meeting were baptized. These, with the others who were converted the following week, making a total of about fifty-five, joined the church. Since that time, through other meetings which have been held, the work has been strengthened by other conversions and thus the work goes on, we believe, under God's direction and power.

While we believe in the Evangelical Church, we never have said it was the only church. Our only purpose at Sparks is to preach the gospel, live the gospel, and if possible, lead men to Christ. We make no distinction or reservation in our services. Welcoming one and all, old and young, and thus we will strive by God's help to do you good.

# Wesley A. Robinson

### The Leading Grocer—Turns Stock Every Sixty Days—All of His Eatables Come Under the Pure Food Act—Good Things to Eat His Specialty—Pays Highest Prices for Country Produce—Making a Good Record for Himself as a Business Man.

Wesley A. Robinson, the popular grocer at Sparks, is one of the young men of Doniphan County who are making good in the retail business. He was born near Eagle Springs, in Iowa Township, and is a son of Martin and Laura Robinson, the date of his birth being April 16, 1883. He received his education mostly in the school in Willow Springs district, and worked on his father's farm until, in the fall of 1904—October 10 was the date—he started a barber shop in Sparks and, having learned the trade himself, did a good business for eleven years. He sold his shop March 3, 1915, to Ebbie Logan Jenkins, who is now conducting the shop.

This young man's business qualifications led him to enter the grocery business in Sparks after disposing of his barber shop, and he now is numbered among the prosperous merchants of Sparks, and one wholly worthy of the patronage of the people, as well as their esteem. He has made a success of that business by his agreeable manner and his methods of doing business, adhering always to his fixed rule of treating his patrons with respect and giving them a square deal in every transaction. He is a young man who not only makes friends, but retains them. His store is not as extensive as some of the stores throughout Doniphan County, but he is always to be found doing his level best to supply his trade with the best groceries obtainable and at honest prices.

Mr. Robinson married Miss Grace D. Searles January 20, 1910. She is a daughter of Andrew and Adda Searles of near Sparks, and was born June 20, 1891, on the farm of her father. She attended the Sparks school and after finishing there, she attended the county normal school one term, at Troy. Mrs. Robinson is a woman of fine mind, of pleasant ways, and withal she is a good business woman. Like Mr. Robinson, she is ambitious, and whatever counts for the success of her husband's business calls for her best endeavor. Thus the Robinsons, Wesley and Grace, are numbered as among the young married people of this neighborhood whose influence and whose industry are to be counted upon at any time for that which helps to build up the community.

# Christian Church at Sparks

### A Partial List of the Persons Who Were Present at the Laying of the Cornerstone of the Christian Church at Sparks, Kansas, Sunday, April 25, 1915.

Sparks, Kan.—Omer Nesser, John Nesser, Frank L. Evarts, Hattie G. Evarts, Mrs. Mary Rufer, Mrs. Ellen Evarts, Mrs. Beryl Newton, Warren R. Meeks, Hubert C. McKay, John Speaks, Royal Foster, Maurice Addison, Joseph Troxell, Dr. Hubert G. Herring, Albert Newton, Miss Bessie Jane Swagger, Harvey Lamborn, Roy Wallace, Thos. B. Cowhick, Mrs. John (Bessie) Taylor, Mrs. John (Mollie) Walton, Miss Anna Adeline Taylor, Francis A. Holton, John McDonough, John O. Corcoran, Mrs. Mary C. Miller, Frank M. Lovejoy, Pete J. Manyon, John Alfrey, Wm. Sherman Dawson, John W. Bonham, John R. Guy, George W. Miller, William F. Rawles, Russel J. Taylor, Claude Collins, Mrs. Marie Hayes, Miss Fay Hayes, G. H. Johnson, Miss Vada G. Hayes, Miss Gladys Holton, Samuel Herring, Mrs. Lou Collins, Mrs. J. M. Burton, Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, Miss Calista Alfrey, Doris Burton, Vinita Randall, Mrs. Emeline Crain, Olive Mida Collins, Ethel Guy, John R. Bonham, Mrs. Della Randall, Mrs. Emma Holton, Mrs. Florence Herring, Crouje Alfrey, Wesley Jenkins and family, O. B. Harness, Elmer Painter, Roy Muse, Loyd Decker, Roy Decker, Ora McKay, Bert Zimmerman, Albert Newton, John McDonough, Raymond Randall, Joseph Jenkins, Wm. Smith, Jr., H. J. Devault, Jas. J. Ruddy, J. O. Swogger, Luke Sonnenberg, O. D. McKay, Fred Newton, W. A. Morris, W. P. Bloss, Ransom Marshall, W. H. Warren, Mrs. Grace Robinson, Mrs. Laura Morris, Mrs. Minnie Walters, W. A. Robinson, F. A. Holton, Mrs. Andrew Searls, Wm. Searls, Ethel Guy, Mrs. Z. N. Newton, Mrs. J. H. Collins, John Collins, Mrs. J. W. Bonham, Mrs. F. M. Lovejoy, J. W. Bonham, P. V. Miller, Mrs. Claud Collins, Ray Bonham, J. M. Burton, Mrs. J. M. Burton and family, Miss Hattie Mallows, Miss Gertie Caudle, Bert Zimmerman, Mrs. S. S. Caudle, Ben Holton and wife, Joe Newton, Louis Sparks, Floyd A. Dawson, Sherman Dawson, Mrs. Emma Crain, J. S. Mallows, Jno. D. Taylor, David Guy, Z. N. Newton, Samuel Herring and wife, Mrs. Ebby Jenkins, Miss Zatha Hayes, Geo. B. Carter, J. B. Dutton, Mrs. D. G.

J. S. Beeler.

Born 1856 at Iowa Point. Learned telegraphy in New York City. Clerked for Townsend & Wyatt & Co. in St. Joseph. Was postmaster at Highland from April 7, 1884 to June 12, 1893.

Miller, Mrs. E. J. Herring, Mrs. Mike Bale, Mrs. Mary C. Miller, N. J. Walton and family, Susan Bale, R. W. Priddy, Ed. Cowhick, Mrs. H. J. Devault, Fay Hayes, Ellis E. Sparks, Jennie Lovejoy, P. J. Dawson, E. R. Newton, Dr. H. G. Herring, Walter Montgomery, Rev. A. E. Butler, Geo. Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Robt. Pridgeon, E. J. Herring, Mike Corcoran, Hubert McKay, E. L. Jenkins, T. B. Cowhick, Alonzo Walters, John Guy, Bert Hull, Mrs. J. L. Stewart, Mrs. O. C. Evarts, Eliza Guy, Willis Caudle, wife and family, Pete Carter, John Nesser, Clair Robinson, W. L. Sparks.

Highland, Kan.—Wm. Pointer, Urestes Mathewson, Ralph M. Winters, William Clyde Ford, Alburtus B. Lewis, J. L. Jenkins, Mrs. John Gilmore, Mrs. J. I. Stewart, Mrs. Mary E. Jenkins, Mrs. T. T. Davis, Thomas T. Davis, Jess Horr, Mrs. W. H. (Mida) Noble, Julia E. Stricker, Helen E. Naugle, Myrtle Etta Dittemore, Mrs. Corbin (Noma) Lucas, Helen I. Lewis, Corban Lucas, Ernest Hill, Mrs. Paul (Loma) Bottiger, Miss Caroline Gillmore, Miss Louise Lohmuller, Mrs. Floyd E. (Carrie) Bash, George L. Young, John L. Noble, Wm. Noble, Mrs. Fannie May Trown, Miss Merna Noble, Miss Minnie Walters, Mrs. Lloyd Collins, Wm. Painter and wife, Luther Marcell, Boyd Collins, Fannie Brown, Miss Edna Hill, Miss Alice Hill, Miss Flossie Sharp, Miss Mary Sharp, Miss Bertha Sharp, Miss Emma Sharp, Mrs. Lizzie Sharp, W. O. Sharp, John Alfrey, Wm. Blair, Mrs. Frank Blair, Miss Christina Blair, Frank Blair, Jr., G. W. Colhoun and family, Jas. Jenkins, T. T. Davis, Mrs. Boyd Collins, George Young, Mrs. O. D. Moore, J. L. Noble and family, Mrs. R. Sapp, Rev. Floyd Bash, Geo. Collins.

Severance, Kan.—Walter J. Hettick, Ed. Cowhick, Mrs. A. R. (Emma) Atkins, Mrs. Roy (Alice M.) Dittemore, Eldon H. Dittemore, Roy E. Dittemore, Walter A. Morris, Dave Guy, Letha Springer, Harry Ebeling, George W. Springer, Tom Davies Springer, Arthur D. Hall, Mrs. Art Hall, Louis L. Hall, Dr. John M. Riley, Arnold R. Atkins, Miss Minnie Huss, Mrs. Ruben Vanbibber, Mr. Howe and wife, Rev. A. J. Pirtle, Mrs. A. J. Pirtle, Thos. P. Dittemore, George Dittemore, W. H. Dittemore, Mrs. W. H. Dittemore, Louise Dittemore, Wm. Dittemore, Mrs. Candacy Andrews, Miss Eva Pirtle, Miss Hazel Vanbibber, Floss Andrews, Miss Gertie Neal, Allen Brooks, W. M. Keckle, Tom Springer, Joe Sesk, Charles Deming, Hubert Dittemore, John Dittemore, Walter Hettick, Roy Dittemore, Norman Brown, Mrs. G. W. Springer, Art Hall, Mrs. Art Hall, Dr. J. M. Riley.

Troy, Kan.—Miss Parthena Etta Bloss, Rev. J. Tilden Sapp, Mrs. Joe (Ida) Griffin, Clarence N. Griffin, Robert W. Vigus, Mrs. R. W. (Myrtle) Vigus, Cebron T. Vigus, Joseph Griffin, William J. Moore, Prof. Charles Marble, Geneva L. Marble, Mrs. Chas. Marble, Mrs. Belle Blanton, Miss Hettie Thomas, Nellie Thomas, Florence Jenkins, Mrs. J. L. (Emma A.) Noble, Carl F. Earhart, Mrs. Florence Jenkins, Freda Jenkins, E. A. McComber, Mrs. E. A. McComber, John Thomas, Joseph Griffin, Florence Jenkins, Mr. Hargis, Geo. Hautzenrader, Mrs. Joe Griffin, Mrs. Vigus, Anna Laura Herring, E. C. Winzer, John Blanton, J. O. Blanton, Chanman Dittemore, Geneva Marble, Albert Morehead and family, Geo. Schuler and wife, Mrs. E. C. Winzer, Mrs. Charles Marble, Stella Blanton, E. C. Winzer, Carl Earhart, Walter B. Montgomery.

Fanning, Kan. — David McGowen Goatcher, Geo. W. Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Goatcher, Mrs. A. W. Chaney.

Leona, Kan.—Joseph W. Lewis.

St. Joseph, Mo.—William D. Smith, Mrs. M. V. Duncan.

Wathena, Kan.—C. W. Ryan.

Atchison, Kan.—Anna Hansen, Mrs. T. H. Jackson.

Iowa Point, Kan.—Fred Massey, W. T. Carter, Mrs. Fred Massey, Miss Lura Carter.

White Cloud, Kan.—Sid Lucas and family, Bessie Taylor, C. B. Rowe.

Hiawatha, Kan.—J. W. Admire.

Rev. Butler of Evangelical Church.

## John Noble

One of the prosperous citizens in Doniphan County who has reared an estimable family, is John Noble of Highland, who was born November 7, 1857, in Buchanan County, Mo., and came to this county April 1, 1863, where he has lived ever since. He was married in Doniphan County to Emma A. Sinclair, November 6, 1881. To this union have been born Merna, Fred and William. Miss Merna is one of the prominent teachers of Doniphan County.

## Gen. William P. Richardson

One of the prominent pioneers of Doniphan County was William P. Richardson, who was Indian agent for the Kickapoos for several years, from 1838, until some time in the '40's. He was an intimate friend of the Rev. Samuel M. Irvin. After serving as Indian agent, he settled in Burr Oak Township and then was elected to the

Gen. William P. Richardson.

territorial council on March 30, 1855. Later he was appointed major-general of the territorial militia, and had charge of the border ruffain trouble during the siege and sacking of Lawrence by Quantrell. At one time he conducted a sawmill at White Head, afterward known as Bellemont. Was Indian agent in 1841, when the old grist mill which stood on the Abe Sutton farm, five miles north of Troy, was burned.

## EBBIE LOGAN JENKINS

### Proprietor of the Barber Shop in Sparks and a Substantial Citizen of That Place, Is a Native of Doniphan County.

Born on a farm near Highland, in Iowa Township, Sept. 7, 1890, Ebbie Logan Jenkins, the well-known proprietor of the barber shop at Sparks, has spent the twenty-five years of his life in Doniphan County and is entitled to recognition as good citizen and a real thorough-bred Kansan.

The parents of Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. James Logan Jenkins, were among the substantial people of Iowa Township and among the well-known dwellers on the farms of that part of the county. In the district schools of Iowa Township, Eobie Logan Jenkins received his education, and among the industrious farmer folks he grew to manhood. His life up to a little over a year ago, was spent on the farm of his father. He was a hard worker and a good farmer, usually holding up his full share of the burdens and making himself generally useful.

On March 2, 1915, Mr. Jenkins married Miss Flossie May Sparks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Sparks and a grand-daughter of John Green Sparks, for whom the village of Sparks was named, and whose death occurred April 3, 1911. Mrs. Jenkins also is a native of Doniphan County and was born near Sparks Nov. 1, 1896.

He bought the barber shop he now owns from Wes Robinson and from the start has been successful. He is a young man who makes friends and is popular with the men of the town and surrounding country, the old men as well as the young men, evidence of which is shown by the patronage he receives from them in his business as the village barber. His aim always is to do good satisfactory work, so that once a man patronizes his shop he becomes a regular patron.

Mr. Jenkins deserves credit for his splendid citizenship as well as for his determined fight for success. He is interested in the affairs of the town and surrounding territory and is a valuable man.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are among the deservedly popular young married couples of the Sparks community and have a host of well-wishing friends. They are our home people and as such are respected by everybody.

# Sparks Business Firms

Sparks has a nice aggregation of business houses, and the proprietors are all efficient in ther individual lines, and do a great deal to promote the prosperity of the little town. Each storekeeper, restaurant man, school teacher, or whatever his trade is, strives to give to the public the very best goods that money can buy and the very best service he is capable of. This idea of giving to the public all that they pay for and a little bit more, might be said to be the motto of the following list of tradespeople and professional people of Sparks:

Pleasant V. Miller, cashier of Sparks State Bank, is a young man who is in a responsible position, and is thoroughly capable of holding it. The patrons of the bank repose great confidence in Mr. Miller's ability, and he has never failed them.

D. G. Miller is the station agent, and a better man never stamped nor punched a ticket on the Burlington Railroad. He is always obliging and pleasant, despite his strenuous duties.

Miss Besse Taylor, principal of the schools, is a young lady of high culture and excellent education, and eminently qualified to perform the duties of principal.

Miss Anna Hansen, primary teacher, was born and reared in Doniphan Coupnty, and is well fitted for the place she fills.

Dr. Hubert G. Herring is also a Doniphan County product, and is well known, not only in Sparks, but in the surrounding country. The residents trust Dr. Herring in all cases of sickness.

George W. Miller, who runs a general store, is an old-timer and carries a complete line of general merchandise. Hs has a good trade, and is doing well.

Frank M. Troxell runs a general store. Mr. Troxell needs no introduction, as he has lived in Doniphan County for many years, and worked for Cy Leland at one time. He used to be around the station a great deal, and has a wide acquaintance.

Conard Johnson, the manager of the Troxell store, is a good salesman, and well qualified for his position.

Erwin R. Newton runs a restaurant and everything good to eat may be procured here at prices that are fair. Mr. Newton was born in Doniphan County, and has a host of friends in his home town and vicinity.

James S. Lehew plies the blacksmith trade, as does also David Guy, and they are both as good men as ever swung a sledge or pounded an anvil. Their shops are popular places for the farmers to sit and swap news while horses are being shod.

Wesley A. Robinson conducts the grocery store, and everybody is boosting him in this new venture. He has a nice, fresh stock of goods, and all comply with the pure-food laws of the state. Mr. Robinson was formerly a barber, in which trade he was engaged for more than ten years. Wesley made a good barber, but he had more ability than is required for that vocation, so he embarked as a business man and, no doubt, will make a success of it.

Orrin Evarts is the drayman, and he does an extensive business. Everyone trusts Mr. Evarts, and he does practically all the hauling for the merchants and those who do not have vehicles of their own.

Michael C. Bale is a contractor, and he has erected many a house in and around Sparks. When he is passing along the road he can point in almost any direction and say, "There is the house that Mike built." His work is an advertisement for him, as he has no dissatisfied customers.

Ebbie L. Jenkins is the tonsorial artist for the town, and he is an adept in his line. He knows how to give a good, clean shave without taking off the hide.

Eugene J. Herring, the manager of Dunkle Grain Co., has spent his life thus far in Doniphan County, and his excellent ability and manners prove it.

Sparks postoffice, Sparks, Kansas.

Claude E. Randall, the rural letter carrier, has made a good record. The mail is always delivered on time, rain, shine or snowstorm. Raymond Randall, his substitute, is a good man for the place.

Mrs. Emeline Crane is the village dressmaker, and from the handsome gowns which some of the Sparks fair sex wear, we would judge she is right on the job when it comes to frills and furbelows.

Miss Lillian Searles is the postmistress, and has proven a fine selection for the place. She is the daughter of Andrew Searles, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Doniphan County. The people of Sparks are so well pleased with the service given by Miss Lizzie Gallagher as postmistress that they all urged the appointment of another young lady, and Miss Lillian has not been a disappointment in any sense of the word. She understands her business and performs her duties in an upright and conscientious way.

The following is a list of the residents of Sparks and those living within a radius of one-half mile of the town:

John M. Burton, Mrs. Bertha Burton, Doris Burton, Mayetta Burton, Ray Burton, Mrs. John Bonham, Arthur B. Bonham, Michael C. Bale, Mrs. Myrtle Bale, Mrs. Millie Brownlee, Chas. P. Baskins, Mrs. Della Baskins, Levi N. Baskins, Jewel Baskins, Thornton Baskins, Mrs. John Collins, Claude Collins, Mrs. Carrie Collins, Johnnie Collins, Wayne Collins, Mrs. Emeline Crane, Mrs. Jennie Cook, Adeline Dawson, Sherman Dawson, Orrin C. Evarts, Ellen Evarts, Delia Evarts, David Guy, Mrs. Eliza Guy, Ethel Guy, Safford Guy, Theo. Guy, Cyril Guy, Pleas. Guy, John Guy, Mrs. Mary Guy, Mrs. Florence Herring, Max Herring, Helen Herring, Harry Herring, Dr. Hubert G. Herring, Eugene J. Herring, Mrs. Lizzie Herring, Annie Laura Herring, Obe Harness, Mrs. Addie L. Huber, Ben F. Holton, Mrs. Caroline Holton, Norman Hayes, Howard Igo, Joe Jenkins, Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, Frank M. Lovejoy, Mrs. Annie Lovejoy, Frank J. Lovejoy, Jennie Lovejoy, Gladys Lovejoy, James S. Lehew, Mrs. Josephine Lehew, Willie Lamborn, Harvey Lamborn, George W. Miller, Mrs. Mary Miller, Pleasant V. Miller, D. G. Miller, Mrs. Zera Miller, Maxine Miller, Andrew Miller, Mrs. Kate Miller, Maxwell Miller, James S. Mallows, Mrs. Hattie Mallows, Z. N. Newton, Mrs. Mollie Newton, Fred Newton, Joseph Newton, Erwin R. Newton, Mrs. Beryl Newton, Coette Newton, Berylene Newton, Mrs. C. R. Newton, Mrs. Martha Rawles, Will Rawles, Wesley A. Robinson, Mrs. Grace D. Robinson, Claude E. Randall, Mrs. Della Randall, Venitta Randall, Raymond Randall, Clyde Ritchey, Mrs. Bessie Ritchey, Vernon Ritchey, Isaac Sparks, Mrs. Mary Sparks, Louis Sparks, John R. Sparks, Andrew C. Searles, Mrs. Addie Searles, Myrtle Helen Searles, Bernard Searles, Lillie Searles, James O. Swagger, Mrs. Lucy Swagger, Bessie Swagger, Floyd Swagger, Mrs. J. Shirley, J. O. Simpson, Mrs. Bertha Simpson, Oscar Simpson, William F. Tolles, Mrs. Alice C. Tolles, Mrs. Maggie Webster, Wm. Warren, Roy Wallace, W. W. Williams, L. Whittington.

## MISS LILLIE SEARLES

### The Efficient and Accommodating Postmistress of Sparks.

The appointment of women to government offices is not so rare a thing in this day and age, yet in many cases there are features that make them of unusual interest. We have women state senators, women deputy marshals, women deputy clerks, but very few women serving as the head of a postoffice. Sparks, however, has one woman official and she is more than proving to the world the contention of suffrage leaders that the weaker sex is as capable of holding government offices as the stronger.

Miss Lillie Searles was appointed postmistress at Sparks by President William Howard Taft on Nov. 21, 1912. It was one of the last postoffice appointments the then outgoing executive made. Miss Searles was well qualified for the position and had a large number of friends who were working day and night for her success. She brought no pressure to bear upon anyone in obtaining the appointment, but rather relied upon her own merits and her friends did the rest. They rallied to the cause and brought into play all of the tactics they honestly could. There was, however, no opposition to her because of her ability.

Miss Searles is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Searles, and was born on Aug. 12, 1887, on a farm near Sparks. She was educated in the public schools of that town and through her kindly manner, sunny disposition and willingness to help everyone she could, made many friends, not only in Sparks, but all over the entire community as well. These friends were her greatest asset when the move was made to obtain her appointment. Miss Searles has made an ideal postmistress. She is cheerful, accommodating and never fails to assist everyone who calls upon her for help. In addition she has brought efficiency to the handling of the mails. There are no great mistakes and there is no confusion. Andrew Searles, her father, owns the farm on which is held the Sparks picnic each year.

The following is a list of those present at the last day of the Willow Springs schiol in May, 1915, whinc was taught by Miss Kitna V. Smith, now Mrs. Earl J. Dutton. Reading from left to right, top row: Sam Walters, Mrs. Griffis, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Frakes, Kitner V. (Smith) Dutton, Mrs. Walters, Mr. Earl Dutton, Mrs. Carter, Minnie Carter, Mrs. Butner, Sam French, Mrs. French, Mrs. Testerman, Mr. rGiffis, Mr. Dutton. Second row: Clarence Caton, Paul Griffis, Norman Potter, Ralph raFkes, Arthur Sonnenberg, Harvie Potter, Frank French, Clarence Potter, Delia Kosman, Willie Harness, Nina Griffis, Willard Caton, Mrs. Dutton, Frank Mooney, Edna Dutton, Paul Guthrie, Mary Testerman, Carrie Caton, Frances Walters, Mrs. Potter. Third row: Tressie Potter, Edgar rFench, Francis Carter, Lillian Frakes, Maude French, Celia Long, Velma Griffis, Elmira Butner, Stella Caton, Maude Brown, Harold Frakes, Georgia Griffis, Agnes Kosman Nellie Brown, Clifford Butner, Teddy Miller, Glen Brown, Jabez Miller. Fourth row: Susan Walters, Ruby Butner, Elsie Potter, Irvin French, Ruth Griffis, Viola Brown, Mary Griffis, Lawrence Potter, Irvin Potter, Hadley Carter, Orla Potter, Kathern Kosman.

# Josh B. Dutton

## One of the Most Successful Farmers in the County, and the Owner of Five Hundred Acres of Fine Land—Now Retired and Occupying His Beautiful Residence in the Town of Sparks—A Public Spirited Citizen.

Doniphan County is distinctively a community of good farms and of good farmers. Taking the county in its entirey there is not another county in Kansas or in either Missouri or Nebraska that will match up with it in the quality of soil and ideal conditions for farming. Also taking the farmers of Doniphan County as a body there are more good farmers among them than will be found in any other community or county in the three states. There is something of a harmonious relation between good soil and a good farmer. Good soil promotes industry, intelligence and thrift—and such a combination makes for wealth and prosperity.

This sketch, therefore, is to deal with the facts concerning the life of a good farmer and the owner of a good farm, for everybody who knows him will agree that Josh B. Dutton is one of the best farmers in Doniphan County and that his great farm of five hundred acres of land near the town of Sparks is one of the best farms in the state, worth $75,000 in money.

Josh B. Dutton was born in Pulaska County, Kentucky, on June 9, 1859, though his remarkable career was made in Kansas and in Doniphan County. His father was Andrew Dutton and his mother was Mary Dutton. They were plain farmer folks but of the kind that count for intelligence and thrift and all things else that are worth while in this life. The father was a man of tremendous force and of practical ideas about farming and stock raising, and a good judge of farm land. The Blue Grass State, Kentucky, offered no such inducements to young men in farming as were offered by Kansas at the close of the Civil War. The father, hearing the stories told about the young state of Kansas and its soil of wonderful fertility, gathered together his belongings and with his family moved to Kansas, settling on a fine piece of land near Iowa Point on March 20, 1865, when Josh B. Dutton was but a boy of six years.

Well can we imagine what a wonderful journey it was from Kentucky to Kansas in the old prairie schooner to the youthful Josh, and what were his thoughts and feelings when he first beheld the beautiful land that was to be his home through the rest of his life. The Missouri River flowing by with the great white steamboats glistening in the sunshine of early spring; the picturesque verdure-clad hills skirting the river, and back of the hills the rolling prairie reaching out far to the west; and over all a sky that seemed brighter and bluer than the sky the boy had seen about the old home in Kentucky where he was born.

Residence of Josh B. Dutton, in Sparks

The Civil War had ended and thousands of settlers were pouring into the new state to take up homesteads. It was a grand sight, one never to be forgotten, to see the long lines of prairie schooners slowly moving out into Kansas, many of them drawn by oxen yoked to a linch pin wagon. They were coming from the older states east of the Mississippi River, these men and woman pioneers, filled with high hopes and aspirations. Among them were a large sprinkling of people of foreign birth or origin, who had landed on the Atlantic Coast and made their way westward in search of good lands upon which to establish homes. A large proportion of the pioneers in Doniphan County, it was observed, were of the industrious and hardy Germans, some from France and a few from Norway and Sweden. They had learned farming or followed farming in their native countries and were the kind who make farming pay. They were good people to settle among, these people with advanced ideas about soil culture which were unknown to many of the emigrants from the eastern states.

There was something of cosmopolitanism in the mingling of these people among whom the parents of Josh B. Dutton settled. They were the forerunners of a high order of civilization which has made the state of Kansas famous the world over for advanced ideas in farming as well as in education and citizenship. All of which explains how it happens that our county of Doniphan has become noted for its numerous highly improved farms and wealthy farmers.

Farm Residence of Josh B. Dutton, situated in Iowa Township; now occupied by his son, Earle J. Dutton.

As a boy growing up to manhood the subject of this sketch did about what other farmer's boys did. He got as good a schooling as the opportunities afforded, and he also got a good many ideas from his own experience and observations. The modern school houses and educational facilities of today were only a dream when this youth came to Kansas. His father was a good farmer, but the boy was ambitious to be a better farmer than his father. He worked early and late on the farm and there was no shirking of his tasks. He realized thus early in life that success could only come to him as a farmer through intelligent and close application to the business at hand. Whatever he undertook to do he did well. If it was plowing or planting, or gathering in the crops, or caring for live stock, he did the very best he knew; and if it was to study his lessons, why, he generally showed up in his class as well or better prepared than any of the other pupils; and when it came to play young Josh B. Dutton was as full of life and jollity and as good at any of the games as any of his playmates. His was a well balanced life, enough work, enough study, enough play and enough sleep. There was no frittering away of his time in droning or idleness.

Arriving at manhood Josh did what a sensible young farmer should have done. He took unto himself a wife. She was Miss Alice Ball of Iowa Point, a daughter of Amos and Margaret Ball, who were among the prosperous farmer folks of that part of the county. The marriage was performed at the home of the bride's parents on September 4, 1881, and it was an event of the neighborhood, the young couple receiving the congratulations and the good wishes of everybody for miles around Iowa Point.

The marriage, however, was the crowning event of these two lives, for it meant the founding of an ideal home and the starting out on life's journey with high hopes, a determination to win success, and best of all to live rightly and rear their children for true manhood and womanhood. They became members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and active workers in that church, whose true Christian influence for years has been felt in the community. While adhering to that particular religious faith, however, Mr. and Mrs. Dutton have lent encouragement to other denominations, an instance of which is shown in Mr. Dutton's gift toward the erection of the new Christian Church in Sparks, which was appreciated by the worthy pastor and his people.

Farming on his own account Josh B. Dutton employed the same methods and system he had followed and which he had learned by experience on his father's farm, and taking advantage of every good new idea that meant advancement. He was progressive in all things, as he has been all through his life. Whatever thing that was of value to him in his farming business he seized upon.

The Josh B. Dutton farm near Sparks now embraces five hundred acres of fine rich soil in a high state of improvement. It is one of the most beautiful and picturesque farms in Kansas, its broad fields of gently sloping hills so characteristic of our Kansas, and admired by all who pass that way.

The improvements on the farm are in keeping with the progressiveness of its owner. Beginning back in the 1880s with the making of such improvements as were needed Mr. Dutton has added to them year by year until it can be said that it is one of the best improved farms in that locality. His barns and granaries, his sheds for hay, his buildings for housing his implements and farm machinery, are all kept in fair order. The fences are kept up and the fields and pastures have the appearance of being cared for with a system which only such a progressive farmer can employ.

Much attention has been given to live stock by Mr. Dutton in the years of his farming activity. He raises good cattle and good hogs on the theory that it costs no more to grow fine bred stock than it costs to grow scrubby stock. He has been an extensive feeder of sheep and has made a success of that branch of farming, often carrying several hundred head of sheep on the farm at one time. He buys them at the stock yards in St. Joseph and Kansas City and brings them to his Doniphan County farm to put fat on them and put them in fine condition for the market, and the buyers of sheep for the fancy mutton trade are eager to take all of the sheep offered by him. With all his live stock it is quality that counts in added profits to this successful business farmer of Doniphan County.

The same system that Josh Dutton employs in the care of his farm and in the growing of his crops and live stock is carried out to a degree of consistency in the marketing of all his products and in the buying of machinery and supplies. He is constantly in touch with the market situation and whatever he sells brings the best market price. He permits nothing that is of value as food to go to waste. If he has more feed on hand than he has live stock to consume it he buys more stock to put the surplus feed into. It is business to do that way. There's good money in building up

cattle, hogs and sheep that bring $8 or $9 a hundred pounds, especially when you raise the feed that goes into the animals.

Mr. and Mrs. Dutton have two sons and one daughter. Irvin F., the oldest, was born April 17, 1882. Earl J., born January 18, 1888; and Edna A., born September 8, 1903. All were born on the farm near Sparks. The children have been reared under the parental roof with the loving care of their fond parents, each partaking of those sterling qualities that in their father and mother have made for them a name as among our noblest and best examples of Christian citizenship.

Earl J. Dutton, the younger of the two sons, was married June 3, 1915, to Miss Kitna V. Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith of Washington Township, near Blair. She is a young woman of fine culture and was one of the most popular school teachers in the county. The wedding was a happy event in the social circles of the community and the bride and groom were showered with the blessings and good wishes of hundreds of their friends, including many of the former pupils of the bride.

The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Josh B. Dutton possess many of the business traits of their father and both are becoming recognized as successful and prosperous farmers. They love the soil and they love the home farm. Their attitude toward the farm suggests the appropriateness of the poet's lines:

"Happy he whom neither wealth nor fortune,
Nor the march of the encroaching city
Drives an exile from his ancestral home."

There is something splendid about a young man whose ambition is to follow in the footsteps of his father, and who, hearkening not to the allurements of the city, is content to cultivate the soil that it may bring forth an abundance of the things necessary to sustain life. The boys have received their education in our public schools, than which there are no better in the state, and are well equipped for life.

The daughter, Edna, who at this writing is twelve years old, is a charming girl, a bright pupil in school, popular with all who know her. She is a true daughter of her mother, and we may safely predict for her a life of usefulness and Christian service such as has endeared the mother to the people of this community as among the noblest of women.

Only recently Josh B. Dutton, having made a success at farming far beyond the dreams of his boyhood days, and feeling that the farm which he had brought up from its wild state to its present highly improved condition would be safe in the hands of his two sons, decided to retire and enjoy the rest which he had earned through years of patient labor. Most farmers of his age, wealth and social position, would have gone off to live in the city, but not so with Mr. and Mrs. Josh B. Dutton. They desired to keep within hailing distance of the farm which had been their home during the years of their married life, and among their children and the people they had known so well and with whom they delighted to mingle, so they established home in the little town of Sparks.

Feeding sheep on Josh Dutton's farm in Iowa Township.

In rebuilding their home in Sparks they brought many of the modern conveniences of the city to them, making it one of the most attractive country town residences in Iowa Township. In architecture and workmanship it accords with the high character of its proud owners. It is an ideal home in which an ideal couple, now in the prime of their lives, really live.

To say that Mr. and Mrs. Dutton and their sons and daughters are an honor to the community is only telling half of the truth. Mr. Dutton brings to the little town of Sparks an experience in life, together with a progressive public spirit that makes him a good addition to the citizenship of the town and one who will be worth something for the good of the place. He has all through life encouraged the schools and churches, substantial public improvements and good roads. His influence for all of these things will count in his new home.

For the Duttons we shall say in concluding this sketch that they are filling their rightful place as leaders in the religious, social and business life of the Sparks community, and all are wishing for them long and happy lives made glorious by their splendid service and Christian citizenship.

# The Union Church at Sparks

## Erected in 1881, It Has Been Used By Several Denominations and Is the Mother of Several Churches—The Money for the Building Raised By a Committee of Young Women—History of the Church and the Churches that Grew Out of It —The New Christian Church the Last.

(Contributed by Mr. and Mrs. John Alfry.)

The Christian people of Highland Station (now Sparks, Kansas), feeling the need of a place of worship, united in the erection of the little church which has been known since then, 1881, as the Union church. It was not a very pretentious church, but it served the purpose, and it was a good move for the remnant of the several denominations entering into its erection. It was in fact a Union church, for while one denomination or another had charge at different times, the services usually were attended by representatives of several denominations. Then as a denomination would become strong enough by the addition of members from new people coming in, that denomination would go off and erect a church building of its own. Thus the Union church became a mother of churches, and a blessing to the community.

The funds for the erection of the Union church building were raised in 1881 by a committee on building fund composed of five young women, and to them is largely due the success of the early day venture. These young women were popular members of the community, each deeply religious and enthusiastic for the cause. They were: Miss Mettie Herring, now Cowger; Miss Mary Clintman, now Cundiff; Miss Emma Browning, now Holton; Miss Minnie Shirley, now Blake; and Miss Flora Shirley.

In this Union church there was a mingling of Christian fellowship of members of several denominations: Christian, Methodist Epsicopal, Baptist, Dunkard, Adventist, Latter Day Saints. They got along nicely and the meetings were enjoyable and profitable. Up to 1900 the Christian denomination used the church more than any other denomination.

The Bapists were first to leave the Union church. Having increased in numbers they built a church of their own in the autumn of 1896. It was located east of the late Dr. Herring's place, but later was moved to higher ground just west of the Herring residence.

After 1900 there were no regular services in the Union church until Aug. 3, 1913, when the Union Sunday school was reorganized. Later the Rev. Mr. Butler of the Bellview Evangelical church, held a meeting which resulted in the organization of an Evangelical church, that denomination using the Union church about one-half of the time. Also during the last year the Adventists and Latter Day Saints each held special meetings there of a few weeks duration.

The Christian denomination, early in the present year, was reorganized by Floyd Basch of Highland with fifteen members. An effort had been put forth for the bringing in of new members to this organization in a series of meetings conducted by the Rev. Mr. A. J. Pirtle of Severance, through the Doniphan County Christian organization. These meetings lasting two weeks, resulted in 136 new members coming into the church, and making it a substantial organization and one able to maintain an independent existence.

This led the Christian denomination to take steps toward the erection of a building of their own, and a building campaign was at once inaugurated by the Rev. Mr. Pirtle, which proved to be so successful that within a short time sufficient funds were raised or pledged to insure the erection of a building.

The cornerstone of the new Christian church was laid Sunday, April 25, 1915, and the building was dedicated Sunday, June 13, 1915. It is a substantial building, neat and attractive and a credit to the Sparks community and the Christian denomination.

The old Union church will continue as a Union church and in the years to come the people hope to see other churches for different denominations spring from it—for its mission seems to be to foster and encourage the building of new churches.

# M. S. Peck

One of the successful stockmen of these parts is M. S. Peck, a native of Pennsylvania. He is, in truth, a shepherd of the hills, as his hobby is raising sheep for market, although he has the usual run of cattle and hogs out on his fine farm, one and one-half miles northeast of Highland. In the last few years, Mr. Peck has realized a handsome profit through his quick and accurate handling of the commission business.

Residence of M. S. Peck, built by Mark F. Weidensaul of Highland.

Mr. Peck first came to Doniphan County in 1880, but the wanderlust was in his blood, and we hear of him as next in Illinois, then in Michigan, and, in 1889, back again in Doniphan County, Kansas. He first rented land, which yielded him dollars and cents to the extent that he purchased the same tract of land, and from year to year added to it, which now constitutes his valuable 280-acre farm. He retired from active farm life in the spring of 1914, and moved to Highland, and now puts in his time overseeing the farm, and buying and selling stock.

### Philander C. Geer

Philander C. Geer, born September 1, 1834, in Champaign County, Ohio. He enlisted in 134th Ohio regiment, Company D, in 1865, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, May 12, 1865. Came to Kansas in September, 1865, and settled in Doniphan County at Highland. He had three daughters: (Jennie) Mrs. Sam Chambers, (Fannie) Mrs. Herman Brudern, and (Nettie) Mrs. Dr. R. Breeding, and one son, William Lenn Geer. Mr. Geer resided in Highland until his death, October 17, 1914, where he purchased a home forty-nine years ago. The subject of this sketch was the oldest blacksmith in northeast Kansas.

### James E. McAlister

James E. McAlister was born in Bond County, Illinois, October 5, 1842. Enlisted July 3, 1861, in Company H, Thirty-Fifth Regiment, Illinois volunteers, at Vandalia, Illinois. Mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, April 9, 1865. Was married to Miss Josephine C. Luster, in 1880. Six children: Ida May, Flossie, Thurley Weed, Floyd Luster, Robert Bruce, Harold. Wife is living.

### Fanning

Fanning is located on Section 34, Town 2, Range 20, in Iowa Township, a station on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad; was laid off in the spring of 1870, by Messrs. Reed and Bradley; the original townsite consisted of about 10 acres.

On Nov. 26, 1857, navigation had closed on the Missouri river for the winter at White Cloud, St. Joseph and all points bordering on Doniphan County

# A Doniphan County Tragedy

## Terrible Deed of Sam Brown, Who Killed His Child, His Father-in-Law, Robert Jenkins, Shot His Wife and Then Killed Himself—Bloody Crime Was Evidently Premeditated—Domestic Trouble Supposed to Have Been the Cause.

While there have been many crimes of a sickening character committed in Doniphan County since the early days, the most revolting of all was perpetrated last summer, when Sam Brown killed his eight-months-old child, his father-in-law, Robert Jenkins, an old soldier, who served in Company D, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, dangerously wounded his wife, and then killed himself.

The terrible deed was committed about 6 o'clock on the evening of June 24, 1914, on the east side of the old Gallagher place, two miles northwest of Fanning, and news of the crime threw the entire county into a state of the most intense excitement.

The night of the crime the residents of Doniphan were enjoying the lovely summer weather, and the shock of such a bloody deed aroused the people to a pitch of frenzy such as they had never known before. The residents of Doniphan had been singularly free from having a criminal stain on their native country for many years, and this awful tragedy almost made them wild.

Sam Brown, more familiarly known as "Long Brown," on account of his great height—he was six feet, six—had been a farm hand at numerous places around Doniphan County for several years, and had married the daughter of Robert Jenkins, a highly respected old soldier, who owned a small farm not far from the scene of the tragedy.

Nobody seems to know the exact cause which prompted the shooting, but many of the people who knew Brown intimately, took the most charitable view of his act by openly stating that the man must have been crazy, but if he was, he showed the cunning of a mad man, all right, in surreptitiously coming to the county and hiding in wait for his victims as they returned from town.

Brown had been living in Missouri for some time previous to the murders, but he returned to Doniphan County some time about the 24th of June. It is not known whether he came back that day or not, but the supposition is that some friend of his kept him posted on the movements of his wife and Mr. Jenkins.

Anyway, he waited in hiding for them when they were returning from Troy and, without a word of warning, began shooting. Mr. Jenkins took his daughter and the baby into Troy early that day in his wagon, and as they were approaching Gallagher's place, Brown crept from cover and started to blaze away.

The baby was killed instantly in the mother's arms, and Mrs. Brown was shot in the face. Mr. Jenkins ran about 100 yards toward Gallagher's house and, as he was falling, he called to Rev. Sam Twombly, saying that Brown had shot him. Then he expired.

When he had completed his bloody work, Brown walked about a hundred yards into the brush, where he shot and killed himself. The neighbors ran to the scene, and when it was found that Mrs. Brown had not been killed, everything possible was done for the suffering woman.

Joe Griffin was sheriff of Doniphan County at the time, and he and Boyd Ellis were soon on the way to the spot where the tragedy was enacted, accompanied by Bob Wilson, who later succeeded Mr. Griffin as sheriff of the county. Dr. A. E. Cordonier, county coroner, took charge of the bodies of Mr. Jenkins, the baby and Sam Brown. Mrs. Brown was hurried to Sparks, Kansas, where she was treated by Dr. A. Herring. She had been dangerously wounded, but eventually recovered.

The bodies of Mr. Jenkins and the child were buried side by side in the cemetery near the Jenkins place. The body of Sam Brown was buried in the potter's field section of Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Undertaker L. T. Hargus buried Brown, and Undertaker S. A. Conaway conducted the funeral of Robert Jenkins and the baby.

When the body of Sam Brown was found in the brush, Coroner Cordonier found a note requesting the people to bury him beside his wife and child. It is not known when the note was written, but many people were of the opinion that Brown scribbled it after he had seen the result of his bloody work, and believed that he had made a complete job and succeeded in killing both wife, child and father-in-law.

Mr. Jenkins was one of the pioneer settlers of Doniphan County. He was an old soldier with a good Civil War record. While he was not considered wealthy, he was highly respected and was both a good neighbor and an upright citizen. The tragedy caused a pall of gloom to spread over that part of the county where Mr. Jenkins and his daughter were so very well known, and the killing of the baby was a distressingly sad affair.

Cedar Creek school house, District No. 29. Formerly Called Chapson. Miss Carrie Dillon, teacher. Members of school board, Guy Nelson, O. E. Lucas and J. F. Mosier. School house constructed 1898.

The fact that Brown had been away from the county for some time has caused many people to wonder how he knew of the whereabouts of Mr. Jenkins and his daughter and child on that fatal day. Brown had not been seen to come back to the county and many of the residents to this day are of the opinion that some friend of Brown's must have furnished the information that his father-in-law had driven into Troy with the woman and child.

## ALBERT EUGENE BUTLER

### The Popular Pastor of the Evangelical Church at Sparks, is a Native of Kansas, a Former Educator Who Gave Up Teaching to Enter the Ministry, in Which He Is Now Engaged — Four Years as a Newspaper Employe in Kansas City.

The Rev. Albert Eugene Butler, pastor of the Evangelical Church at Sparks, has won his way to the hearts of the people of his congregation and his community by his pleasant manners, his broad sympathy and his clear and logical discourses. The Rev. Mr. Butler is a Kansan, which explains the why and wherefore of his ability and his popularity. He was born near Yates Center, January 4, 1881, his parents then residing on a farm in Woodson County. His education was obtained in the country schools of Woodson County but he finished his schooling in a three year course in the Burlington, Kansas, high school. As a student he applied himself to his studies with a determination to get the best out of them. He had little inclination to engage in farming, preferring to achieve success in the field of education, with the ultimate aim of becoming a minister of the Gospel. His parents encouraged him in his noble effort and were proud of his success.

After leaving the high school with his diploma of graduation this ambitious young man took the examination and was granted a teacher's certificate. He then taught for three years in schools in Woodson County, making a good record and one which won him a large circle of admiring friends.

On October 6, 1903, Albert Eugene Butler married Miss Hattie Weide of Yates Center, a young woman of many accomplishments who proved to be a model wife and helpmate. He taught school the winter after their marriage. Then they moved to Kansas City where for four years he was in the employ of the Kansas City Star. During his residence in Kansas City his wife died, April 6, 1909, leaving two children, Thelma, who is now seven years of age, and Lillian, now nine years of age.

After the death of Mrs. Butler this young man decided to prepare himself for the ministry, as he had planned to do at the time he gave up school teaching. He went to Naperville, Illinois, and spent two years in the Evangelical Theological Seminary, graduating June 12, 1911. He preached his first sermon at Eola, Illinois, on May 15, 1910, before he graduated.

Leaving the Theological Seminary a minister of the Gospel the subject of this sketch returned to Yates Center where, on June 18, 1911, he married Miss Eda L. Weide, a cousin of his first wife. Four days after their marriage, on June 22, 1911, the young minister entered on his ministerial work on the Hiawatha circuit, which included Sparks, now designated as Sparks Mission. He resided one mile east of the Evangelical Church in Wolf River Township until July 26, 1915, when he and Mrs. Butler and the children moved to the handsome new parsonage in Sparks that was erected by the members of the church. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler one child has been born, Milton Eugene, now two years of age. Mrs. Butler is a woman of intelligence and refinement and is popular among the people of the Sparks neighborhood. She is a valuable worker in the church and a splendid help to her husband in his pastoral work, giving him encouragement in his every effort.

The Rev. Albert Eugene Butler is one of the ministers for whom is freely predicted a career of Christian usefulness and honor, for should you come to know him you would be impressed with the fact that he is both capable and worthy of the highest position in the service of the church with which he has aligned himself.

## WILLIAM H. SHAIFFER

### One of the Old Soldiers of Doniphan County.

William H. Shaiffer is an old soldier. He was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, and came to Kansas, March 4, 1855. He enlisted November 23, 1861, at White Cloud, Kan., in Troup 1 of the 7th Kansas Cavalry. He was discharged June 2, 1865, at the Marine Hospital in St. Louis. On Feb. 7, 1856, Mr. Shaiffer was married to Miss Mary Ann Derr and to this union nine children were born. They are, Charles, born Dec. 20, 1861; Benjamin, born Feb. 15, 1867; George, born Nov. 24, 1871; Jacob, born Feb. 9, 1874; William, born Aug. 2, 1887; Mrs. Lizzie Keller, born Dec. 19, 1856; Mrs. Rebecca Herring, born Aug. 5, 1859; Mrs. Martha Curtis, born Oct. 16, 1868, and Mrs. Catherine Sisk, born June 23, 1864. Mr. Shaiffer resides at the present time at Highland in Doniphan County.

### B. H. Smith

B. H. Smith was born in Germany along the Rhine, June 21, 1834, twelve miles from where the immortal Luther preached. He emigrated to America, and landed in Doniphan County in 1866. He took part in the Civil War by enlisting at Indianapolis, Indiana, and was mustered out at the same place. Mr. Smith did not have access to papers stating his company and regiment, and at the time could not recollect them. J. P. and Jake Smith of Highland are his sons. His wife also is living. Mr. Smith owns 100 acres of farm lands near Highland, and is well fixed.

### Amos Davis

Amos Davis of Highland, a colored veteran of the war, was born in Randolph County, Missouri, in July, 1845, and came to Doniphan County in 1857. He was a member of Company C, Eighty-Third United States colored infantry, having enlisted at Leavenworth, Kansas, July 30, 1863. Mustered out at Cawlin, Arkansas, in 1866. The Davis family consists of the two old folks and one daughter and three sons.

### Amos Stillman

Amos Stillman (colored), was born in North Carolina in March, 1836. Enlisted at age of twenty-five years in Company D, at Wyandotte, Kansas. Mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas. Came to White Cloud in October, 1914. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Harvey in 1863. Six children: William Lee, Milliana, Mary Eliza, Palsey Ann, Harriette, Sylvester.

### James Reynolds

James Reynolds was born in Andrew County, Missouri, January 19, 1843. Enlisted in Company K, Forty-Third Missouri, at St. Joseph, Mo., 1861, Mustered out at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1865. Married to Sarah Jane Kinney, February 15, 1867. Seven children: Emma Frances, John Franklin, James Sashul, William, Walter, Pearl, Ben, Lula. Wife dead.

Fielding Huss and Miss Emily Dooley, both of Doniphan County, were married on the 2s1t day of February, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Mr. F. E. Sneluon officiating.

# Charles L. Faust

## From the Farm Near the Old Red School House in Pleasant Grove District of Doniphan County to City Counselor of St. Joseph Has Been the Achievement of This Young Man.

No county in our grand Sunflower commonwealth has a more glorious record for turning out men—real men—than has Doniphan County. Convincing proof of this is found by reading the sketches of young men who, having been reared and educated in our midst, have gone forth and have won great success in many fields of endeavor. Evidently, we should say, there is something in the soil, or the environment—maybe it is in the little old red school house—that produces true men from Doniphan County boys and fills them with an ambition to achieve great things.

Richard J. Gatling, the inventor of the Gatling gun, was one of the prominent men in Doniphan County during the pioneer days. The late celebrated C. W. Noyes, millionaire and philan-

Charles L. Faust.

thropist of St. Joseph, was a boy of Doniphan County and later a county official. Fred Gates, John D. Rockefeller's charity man, grew to manhood here, and was educated in Highland College.

A better illustration of the truth of the foregoing cannot be found than in a study of the career of the young man of whom we are writing, Charles L. Faust, whose steady strides from the old red school house in the Pleasant Grove district of Doniphan County to the important position of city counselor of St. Joseph, Missouri, is a record worth considering by any of our young men. His parents are Wilson S. Faust, mayor of Highland, and Ellen M. Faust, of good old Ohio stock. Their son, Charles, was born April 24, 1879, near Bellefontaine, Ohio, and he was a little more than one year old when brought by his parents on a journey from Ohio to Kansas. They bought a farm three miles southwest of Highland, in Iowa Township, where the young jurist grew to manhood.

These parents showed fine discrimination in their choice of location. Kansas was the state to come to to rear boys, and Doniphan County was the ideal locality, in the judgment of Mr. and Mrs. Faust, the father and mother. The subject of this sketch went to the old red school house with the other children of the community. He remembers as some of his teachers, Miss Mern Dixon, Miss Hattie Scott and Charles I. Vinsonhaler. From the little country school in which he spent many happy days, the boy went to Highland University for a course of six years, which was followed by two terms of country school teaching, 1898-1900, in the Winona district school, three miles west of Highland, which is all that is left of that defunct town.

Early in life it had been this young man's ambition to become a lawyer, and he realized that to be a successful attorney meant thorough preparation. His education thus far had been of the best, and his teaching experience had been worth much to him in helping him to grasp life's problems and leading him to assume responsibility, always incidental to advancement. He then entered the law school of the University of Kansas at Lawrence. There he buckled down to hard work and in June, 1903, he came out with his diploma and one of the most promising young graduates ever turned out by that maker of good lawyers, Uncle Jimmy Green. While he attended the university law school in Lawrence, the fact was apparent that he was a good mixer and soon endeared himself to classmates, who elected him president of the graduating class. During his course at Lawrence, and his vacations, he spent all his spare time in the office of Judge John Q. A. Norton, the leading lawyer of the Douglas County bar. Sometimes it is a long way from graduation to a successful law practice, and this young man encountered all the usual vicissitudes of the law student who starts out to build up a practice.

His education had fitted him for practice as a lawyer and nothing was permitted to stand in his path to that practice. He followed his first inclination by going to St. Joseph, Missouri, and setting up an office, where he applied himself to the business with diligence and patience, that had characterized his work in school and on the farm through his boyhood to manhood. It wasn't long until his fellow members of the Bar Association began to take notice of the young man from across the river in Kansas. He became popular as a lawyer and public spirited citizen, and was always interested in politics. His clients came to him and entrusted him with their legal affairs. His work in court in any case undertaken, showed a thoroughness of preparation that was half the battle in winning a lawsuit. His success as a practicing lawyer was practically assured from the start, and it is a fact worthy of emulation that Charles L. Faust never for one moment lost confidence in himself and his ability to win.

When, in the spring of 1915, an appointment was to be made to the responsible position of city counselor, the man chosen from the bar of Buchanan County for the position was Charles L. Faust. The appointment was made April 21, 1915, and since then the mayor and municipal bodies of that city have had the beenfit of the splendid services of this young man of ability as a lawyer and counselor. All Doniphan County rejoices with the people of St. Joseph in the success of Charles L. Faust.

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April 17, 1897, at his residence in Troy, and was succeeded as editor by his brother-in-law, Mr. Kaucher, and son, William K.

During the week of the first issue of the Chief in the early part of June, 1857, occurred the sale of the Iowa trust lands at Iowa Point. It was necessary for settlers to get title to their land to give their residence. One person gave as his residence, Richardson County, Nebraska, another gave Platte County, Missouri, another gave Iowa Point County, Kansas.

This picture shows Kelly Bros.' store of White Cloud. To the inhabitants of White Cloud the gentlemen will need no introduction, as their general merchandise store is the stopping place for everyone who visits that business section. The two brothers, James P. and George B. Kelly, went into this business in a very earnest and conscientious way, and their efforts have been well rewarded. They have enjoyed a good trade from the first, and it has gradually enlarged until their present quarters are scarcely sufficient for their needs. Kelly Bros. have several five, ten and twenty-acre tracts of fruit land to dispose of on terms to suit the purchaser.

Each settler proving up had to have one witness as to his time of settling and improvements. It was necessary for each house to have a roof on it. Two young men had taken up adjoining claims and put up sod houses. One of them had a roof on his house and the other had none. The settler with a roof went one day to prove up and while he was gone, the other took the roof and put it on his house and went the next day and proved up on it. In this way both settlers got their claims by means of the same roof.

The receipts for the sale of the Iowa trust lands amounted to $185,000.00, and was deposited by Receiver Woodson in the St. Louis Sub-Treasury.

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The erection of two new churches was commenced at Highland in the month of August, 1866.

### Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr.

Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr., was born at Leavenworth, Aug. 22, 1870. He was educated in the public schools, graduated from Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, in 1887. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Havens, of Leavenworth, June 21, 1897. Has been editor and manager of the Leavenworth Times since the death of his father, Nov. 12, 1904. He was postmaster of Leavenworth from 1898 to 1902; mayor from 1903 to 1905; elected to the 60th Congress, March 29, 1907, for unexpired term of Chas. Curtis, and was re-elected to the 61st, 62nd, and 63rd Congresses from 1909 to 1915.

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Fire in St. Joseph on last Saturday night, July 13, 1861, destroyed the postoffice, and most of the stock in Fisher & Collins' store.—Free Press, Elwood.

A picturesque scene at White Cloud, taken by E. L. Marker.

### First Issue of Chief

On June 4, 1857, Sol Miller issued the first number of the present Kansas Chief, at White Cloud. The paper was a seven column folio printed on a Washington hand press. Mr. Miller had been publishing a paper at Germantown, Ohio, for four years previous to the launching of the Chief, and came to Kansas March 28, 1857, on an inspection tour of the territory for the purpose of choosing a location for the paper. The first number contained an interesting continued story on the first page, the second page contained the editorial writing and local news and the third and fourth pages contained the political news and miscellany and clippings from other papers, together with the advertisements. Mr. Miller died

There are twelve live towns in Doniphan County, to say nothing of the paper towns, ad libitum to wit: White Cloud at the northeast extremity of the county, has a population of 400. Iowa Point, five miles below, has a population of 500. Lafayette, a little further down, has a population of 259. Charleston, further down the river, has 200. Elwood, immediately opposite St. Joe, Mo., has a population of 1,500. Palermo, seven miles below, has 400 inhabitants. Geary City, further down the river, has a population of 300. Doniphan City, in the southeast extremity of the county, has a population of 800. Highland, four miles back of Iowa Point, the seat of the Presbyterian College, has a population of 256. Columbus, back of Charleston, has 300; Wathena, four miles west of Elwood, has 200 inhabitants, and Troy, eight miles west of Wathena, has 100 inhabitants, and is the county seat.—The Elwood Press, January, 1859.

The vote of the county is 100 Free State and 500 Pro-Slavery. There are five papers in the county: The White Cloud Chief, Free Sate; Iowa Point Inquirer, Pro-Slavery; Troy Democrat, Democrat and Pro-Slavery; Palermo Leader, Free State; Kansas Weekly Press, published at Elwood, Republican.—Elwood Free Press.

Carrie, infant daughter of Jos. and Anna Rankin, aged 14 months, died at Highland, July 25, 1871.

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Aug. 8, 1873, Frances Letitia, the youngest daughter of James and Amelia Knepp, living in Highland, died.

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The first issue of the Union Banner, a lively little daily published at Atchison by John A. Martin, reached the Chief office May 1, 1861.

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Miss Theo Baird entered the Highland University, where she had formerly been a student, during the night and drank carbolic acid. She was found dead by the janitor the following morning, March 13, 1908.

# Osteopathy

## It Is Forty-Two Years Since Practice Was Discovered—Dr. O. G. Weed and Dr. Howard Douglay Are Able Exponents.

It is orty-two years now since Dr. A. T. Still, the noted physician and surgeon, announced that he had discovered a method for the cure of diseases without drugs. Like every other innovation which has been placed before the world, his statements were taken with jeers and jibes by his profession, and he did not meet with an enthusiastic reception from the people in general; but he did meet positive hostility from the recognized physicians who had previously been his associates. But now osteopathy is an assured success and Dr. O. G. Weed, of the Corby-Forsee Building in St. Joseph, and who is one of the leading practitioners, declares that it was one of the most wonderful discoveries in the annals of time.

This young doctor was born at New Hampton, Missouri, November 12, 1881, graduated 1905—practiced successfully at Chanute for six years. In 1911 went to Los Angeles, California, and took post graduate course, graduating from the College of Osteopathy at Los Angeles that year. Later he went to Denver and took a three months' special course of fitting eye glasses.

Dr. Weed also devoted one year to the study of medicine in Kansas City and would have graduated the next year but preferred to devote his life to osteopathic treatment. He has been located in room 402, Corby-Forsee building, for four years, where it is a pleasure to him to have his friends call.

Doctor Still had a real struggle. His best and most intimate friends, and even his relatives, tried to dissuade him from pursuing further the practice and research work of his great discovery. While the obstacles he overcame were gigantic, and not the least of these were the sneers of some of his friends who told him he was crazy, it did not discourage this great man, but further study only convinced him more and more that he was not crazy, but far from it.

He felt that the time had arrived to make a test of what he considered the best practice, and the success that followed in the cure of all kinds of diseases was so marvelous that he was unable to give time to all of his patients. His officers were crowded night and day with those who came for help, and it was soon apparent that others should be instructed. Therefore, from the desire to help humanity grew the American School of Osteopathy which Doctor Weed, the eminent practitioner says, is one of the finest in the country.

Doctor Still's first class numbered approximately a dozen pupils and from this small representative body has grown the osteopathic profession of today, now numbered in the thousands. In the comparative few years elapsing, what wonders this great physician has wrought. His school has become one of the largest and best equipped institutions in the United States, with an enrollment of more than 1,200 students and there are about fifteen other large and flourishing schools and colleges established by the alumni, and their educational standards are fully equal to those of any of the old school medical institutions of the country. The osteopaths include surgery, when it is necessary, but exclude internal medication. The same result is obtained by manipulation, and the cause of the disease is removed by this treatment and not by rubbing and massage, as most people imagine.

According to Doctor Douglay and Doctor Weed, to attempt to explain how the results are obtained, would be as difficult as to elucidate how the different drugs affect different parts of the human system. The point of variation between medical and osteopathic methods of healing is the kind of nerve stimulation the affected part should have. Shall it be through drugs or by or osteopathic methods? Although vigorously opposed, osteopathy has gradually forced recognition, until today it is not only practiced in all states and territories, but is accredited by the national government.

Among the successful practitioners, in addition to Dr. Howard Douglay, is Dr. O. G. Weed, of St. Joseph, Corby-Forsee Building, whose work extends throughout Buchanan and adjoining counties. He is a graduate of the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, and after completing his course in 1909 he was married to Miss Essie May Funk, at Albany, Missouri, August 24, 1904, who was born at New Hampton, Missouri, September 10, 1882, and began his career. He went to St. Joseph in September of 1910 and his present success is not only a tribute to his ability, but the discoverer of the profession.

Doctor Still was a gallant soldier and served in the Union army during the rebellion. It was erroneously reported how, at one great battle, the famous osteopathist charged on the enemy with uplifted saber and urged his men on to victory. He was a major in the army, and upon his return, heard the tale. It was an exaggeration that most men, so glorified, would not hav taken the pains to deny, but Doctor Still did not want that kind of glory, so he branded it as a product of the imagination, pure and simple. Such was the character of the man who founded the first school of osteopathy.

Residence of J. F. Bottiker, built by Mark Widensaul of Highland.

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Jan., 1890, Troy Times: Miss Edna Whitney was Queen of Hearts at the Topeka Fall Festival. She has concluded to go on the stage.

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## DR. HOWARD A. DOUGLAY

That a boyhood hobby oftentimes determines the profession which the man is to pursue through life is illustrated in the case of Dr. Howard A. Douglay, well-known young osteopathic physician of Highland.

Doctor Douglay was born at Bluffton, Indiana, December 23, 1888, and was educated in the public schools of that place and in Winona College, Winona Lake, Indiana, later going to Dr. Still's great school of osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, where he graduated in the class of 1913.

As a byo Howard Douglay had a hobby. His hobby was for the preservation of the body in as perfect condition as is possible, which may be considered a very good hobby in this rush-aday and workaday world, where so few of our people, in their mad desire to make money, ever give a thought to physical care of the body.

In school, therefore, Howard Douglay's studies included anatomy and physiology—he was better in those studies than in any others—so he knew a great deal when he went to the school at Kirksville, for osteopathy was second nature to this ambitious young man. It is no wonder, then, that he went through that school and came out with flying colors.

The practice of osteopathy has become so well established that nothing needs be said here by way of recommending it. It is sufficient to say that Doctor Douglay, who located at Highland June 20, 1915, received his professional training in the great school that, more than any other in America, has caused osteopathy to be recognized everywhere as the advanced scientific treatment for the body, and as such we cordially welcome this young man to our community and wish him a splendid practice.

Doctor Douglay was united in marriage to Miss Martha Brashear, who was born in Hannibal, Missouri, December 28, 1888. After graduating in the high school of her native city, she, having a desire to further educate herself, attended the State University at Columbia, Missouri, where she was considered one of the best and most influential students of the school.

Residence of Tobias Larson in Highland. Erected by Mark F Weidensaul.

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## Mrs. Jemimah Shirley

Miss Jemimah Zimmerla was born in Allegheny County, Maryland, January 25, 1838. John Shirley was born on May 30, 1827, near Baltimore, Maryland, but was reared in Bedford County, Pa. They were married Sept. 9, 1856, in Maryland, and moved to Kansas on Feb. 22, 1862. Six children were born to them: Emily Shirley, now Mrs. J. Rittenhouse; Sheldon Shirley (deceased), Elmira Shirley, now Mrs. John Ward, Charles V. Shirley (deceased), Minnie Shirley, afterward Mrs. Geo. Blake, now deceased, and Flora Shirley, now Mrs. H. Q. Willis.

Mr. Shirley died Sept. 15, 1869, but Mrs. Shirley has kept and lived upon the home place, a farm near Sparks, in Iowa Township, since they purchased it, over fifty-three years ago.

## WILLIAM TROY

### Highland's Popular Drayman Owned Oldest Horse in County.

William Troy was born in Wucon, Iowa, December 17, 1861. His wife, Mary Hickock, was born at Pittsfield August 22, 1864. Their marriage took place April 13, 1888, in Highland. She was educated in the Troy schools while living on the Calloway farm, one mile and a half north of Troy, which is now owned by James S. Goss. Mr. Troy has been engaged in the dray business in Highland for several years. He is a hard worker and a good citizen. He enjoys the distinction of having owned

Dr. Howard A. Douglay.

and worked the oldest horse on record in Doniphan County. Old Babe was foaled May 1, 1878, on a farm three miles southwest of Highland. He was the property of William Troy's father at the time and was presented to the son by his father on William's twenty-first birthday, who owned him until his death September 7, 1915.

W. R. Troy's "Historic Old Babe."


To Prospective Piano Customers

**F. G. Abernathy**

Dealer in

**Pianos and Player-Pianos**

1. Studied practical piano tuning and building more than 20 years ago.
2. Has a knowledge of piano playing.
3. Should be a judge of pianos.
4. His line of pianos and player-pianos, includes the Adam Schaaf, Hobart M. Cable, Baldwin, Hamilton, Kroeger and others.
5. He is underselling all of his competitors. (An investigation quickly proves this).
7. Easy payment terms.
7. Pianos delivered, on trial, all at his risk and expense.
8. Pianos, if kept in good condition, are returnable at full purchase price, at any time during the first year, should they, for any reason, prove to be unsatisfactory.
9. Free tuning during the first year.
10. Business acquaintanceship in Highland and northeast Kansas covers a period of 23 years. (Ask his customers about him).
11. His interest in his pianos does not end with the sale. On the contrary, he is at hand throughout the year to "make good" his guarantee (and the manufacturer's) and to assure his customers satisfaction.
12. Has some splendid bargains in used pianos at all times.
13. Whether you purchase or not, it is always a pleasure for him to "talk piano" with you.
14. Call, phone or write.

HIGHLAND, KANSAS

# Professor John A. Jones

### The Superintendent of the Highland High School Earned His Way to an Education By Playing Professional Baseball—Still a Follower of the National Pastime, Although He Is Devoting His Energies to Educational Work and Business.

Prof. John A. Jones, now superintendent of the high school at Highland, is one of the best known educators in Doniphan County, and has had twenty years of experience as an educator. He is also known as an athlete, and it was due to his skill as a professional baseball player that he was able to obtain an education for himself.

The old Hoosier state, which gave us James Whitcomb Riley, Lew Wallace and a host of bright men and women of the literary world, was the birthplace of this young educator, for it was on October 29, 1874, in Johnson County, Indiana, he first saw the light of day. His parents moved to Kansas in 1884, locating in Elk County, where our Highland educator remained until 1894, when he came to Doniphan County.

As a boy, growing up in Elk County, Professor Jones' ambition was to be a public educator, but to achieve that ambition meant that he first must have an education as a sure foundation for his life work. He went through the schools of Elk County and learned all he could. To equip himself, however, required a college education, and that meant an outlay of money he did not have. He was an expert baseball player, however, and that solved the problem of how to get an education that would fit him for teaching. His services were in demand by professional baseball teams, and he spent his summers playing the game at a salary out of which each season he paid his expenses in school. He completed his education at Highland University.

His first term of school was taught in Elk County. When he first came to Doniphan County he taught one year at the school in the Martin district in Iowa Township, afterward four terms at the school in Pleasant Grove in Iowa Township, and for the last sixteen years he has been connected with the Highland schools.

Through practically all of the years of his teaching he has continued to put in a good part of the summer and early fall seasons playing baseball. He is a believer in athletics as one of the essential things toward the proper development of an all-round man.

As an educator Professor Jones is an unqualified success, a fact which is clearly demonstrated here in Highland by his retention, year after year, on the teaching staff, and his elevation to the responsible position at the head of the high school.

Professor Jones is a constant reader—he is never seen loafing on the streets—and always keeps himself informed on current topics as well as on the most advanced ideas of educational work.

Professor Jones was married to Miss Minnie O. Overlander on September 2, 1903, at her home in Highland, the Rev. A. B. Irwin officiating. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Overlander, who are well and favorably known as among the substantial people in the Highland neighborhood. Her father, George Washington Overlander, was born in Illinois Dec. 16, 1838, and her mother, Sarah Elizabeth Caswell, was born February 6, 1842, in Illinois. The daughter, now Mrs. Jones, was born on the farm April 4, 1879, and was reared and educated in that community, becoming one of its most accomplished young women.

Five children have been born to Professor and Mrs. Jones: Mary Elizabeth, April 1, 1908; Helen Virginia, August 23, 1909; Sarah Louise, October 4, 1911; Minnie Mildred, February 3, 1913; John Adams, Jr., January 30, 1915.

The children are in school, except the two youngest, and all are to be given a good education at Highland, that they become the splendid, well-educated citizens their proud parents would have them be.

Professor and Mrs. Jones are both Christian workers, he a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Beside his educational position Professor Jones is interested in business as a member of the Ward-Jones Lumber Company of Highland.

Will Streeter's Home in Highland, erected by M. F. Weidensaul.

## JAMES R. THOMAS

### A Kentuckian, Born Within Sight of the Lincoln Farm, Where Our Martyred President First Saw the Light of Day, Who Has Achieved Success as a Kansas Farmer After Spending Twenty-Three Years of His Life in the Service of a Manufacturing Concern.

James R. Thomas, whose fine farm is one and one-half miles south of Highland, in Iowa township, deserves special mention in this publication, as a man who, after spending his young manhood in the city as sales manager for a large manufacturing concern, comes to Doniphan County after passing the meridian of life, and makes good as a farmer. Mr. Thomas' example is worthy of emulation by many of the men who are now growing old in the service of large corporations in the cities, for this is an age when youth and vigor count, and sooner or later the older men in the service of these corporations must step aside. Let such, therefore, read the story of Mr. Thomas and of his success and, if possible, procure for themselves a few acres of good land where they may spend their declining years in peace and plenty.

The Thomas farm in LaRue County, Kentucky, whereon James R. Thomas was born, June 7, 1851, is within one and one-half miles of the old farm on which Abraham Lincoln was born. It is a beautiful and romantic region of the old Blue Grass State and is rich in its historic interest, because of its scenes of early childhood of the immortal Lincoln.

It was there the subject of our sketch received his early education and listened to the stories told and retold of Lincoln's boyhood, of his early struggles to gain an education, of his great triumphs in politics, of his ascendency to the presidency of the United States and of the awful tragedy that came as a climax to his grand career.

Having reached and crossed the line that separates young manhood from boyhood, James Thomas decided to quit the farm and go to the city. He was a hard working boy, and he had learned how to farm, but the life of a young man on the farm in those days did not appeal to him. He obtained employment in a manufacturing plant and soon rose to the position of sales manager. It was a fine position and one in which he made good from the start, but after twenty-three years of service as sales manager Mr. Thomas wisely decided to give up the position and go on a farm.

In the meantime Mr. Thomas was married October 18, 1887, to Miss Fannie V. Miller, an accomplished young woman of New Haven, in Nelson County, Kentucky, and three children had come to bless the union: Lena L., born June 26, 1889; Robert H., November 24, 1891, and Susan V., born February 26, 1894.

With his wife and these three children Mr. Thomas came to Kansas in September, 1897, settled down on the farm on which he now resides, one and one-half miles south of Highland. The boyhood experiences of Mr. Thomas on the old Kentucky farm came back to him clearly and vividly. He profited by them to the extent of knowing something about farming and soon he had things well in hand and was making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Thomas' experience as a sales manager also stood him well in hand. By applying some of the same rules of business that had won him success in his work for the manufacturing corporation, he not only was able to realize better returns from the products of his farm, but was greatly assisted in its management. If a mistake was made, it was never repeated.

Mr. Thomas' live stock ventures proved successful from the start. His cattle and hogs netted him good money, and he kept good breeding stock from which to grow more stock. He gave careful attention to every detail of the live stock business and earned the reputation among his neighbors as being a prudent grower of cattle and hogs, as well as poultry.

As a result of his eighteen years' farming operations in Doniphan County, Mr. Thomas, now at the age of sixty-four, and still hale and hearty, can point with pride to the fact that he has been successful far beyond his fondest expectations. He now has 320 acres of fine farm land in Doniphan County, all in high state of improvement and in itself worth a goodly fortune. Beside this big farm he owns 960 acres of fine prairie in Gove County, Kansas, in the great wheat belt of the northwestern part of the state.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are among our best and most highly esteemed people, and are a blessing to their fond parents. Lena L., the elder of the daughters, is now the wife of K. K. Wyatt, and resides at Erie, Pennsylvania, while Susan V., the younger, is the wife of Roy B. Martin of Highland. Robert H., the son, is pursuing a business career and is now the assistant cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Highland. He is a young man of fine character, and pleasing appearance, and is popular with the patrons of the bank and the people of the entire community in which he was reared.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are enjoying in the fullest and most complete sense the fruits of their labors—and it has been a labor of love, though with enough clouds mixed up with the sunshine to give a real spice to their lives. They are honored as members of the society of the neighborhood, and the latch string, as in the old Kentucky home, is on the outside of the door of their delightful home in Kansas.

## Buildings Erected By M. F. Weidensaul.

Mr. M. F. Weidensaul, of Highland, is known as one of the leading and most reliable contractors in Doniphan County.

The above cuts show some of the structures built by Mr. Weidensaul. They are substantial in every respect, and reflect Mr. Weidensaul's ability and good taste as a contractor and builder.

During the years that Mr. Weidensaul has been engaged in the business he has erected a number of fine buildings. He is always in the market for work and will furnish estimates on short notice. No job is too big or difficult for him to handle, and the work is warranted to give satisfaction.

Good roads are the milestones of civilization.

Mark F. Weidensaul

Contractor and Builder

All Work Strictly Guaranteed

Constructed B. D. Allen's house, of Highland, the best in Doniphan County. Give me an opportunity to bid on your house.

Highland Kansas

# Benjamin Daniel Allen

## Doniphan County's Extensive Dealer in Mules, His Accomplished Wife and Their Magnificent $20,000 Modern Home in Highland, Which Was a Gift From John R. Hale, Father of Mrs. Allen and the Wealthiest Man in Doniphan County—Sketches of the Careers of Mr. Allen and Mr. Hale.

In the prosperous little town of Highland in Doniphan County the visitor is apt to be struck with surprise and admiration on beholding at the end of the main street and just outside of the corporate limits, a magnificent two story modern home built of concrete and stone and standing well back in a beautiful yard. This is the home of Benjamin Daniel Allen and his wife, Maud M. Allen, both natives of Doniphan County and numbered among the people as one of the most popular as well as wealthiest couple in Northeastern Kansas. Mr. Allen is an extensive dealer in mules, also cattle, hogs and sheep, and is the owner of a farm of 514 acres just west of Highland and almost adjoining the town. Mrs. Allen is a daughter of Mr. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hale, conceded to be the wealthiest family in the county. The house, or rather mansion it should be called, as it is the most expensive in the county, was a present to Mr. and Mrs. Allen from Mr. Hale. The circumstances under which the gift was made and the house was built were something like these:

Early in 1915 Mr. Hale decided to make his son-in-law and his daughter a present, and no better gift could he think of than a thoroughly modern home. He made his wish known, with the result that Benjamin Daniel Allen got busy at once. He employed an architect to prepare the plans and specifications, and then he proceeded to have it built according to those plans and specifications. Behold the result, a modern home that was built at a cost of $20,000, and such a home as one could not expect to see in any other rural community of Kansas. It is two stories with a basement, built of concrete and stone, as above stated, and contains seven rooms, a large pantry, a bath room upstairs and toilet and lavatory downstairs, and with eleven closets. It is handsomely finished throughout with hard wood and is equipped with every convenience, furnace, hot and cold water service, electric lighting, a vacuum cleaning system, with pipes extending through all the house, in fact everything that one would expect to find in a modern city home of its character and cost. Mark Widensaul, of Highland, was the building contractor, and he says it is the best house he ever built.

Magnificent as is this home, however, its occupants are well worthy of it as dwellers therein, for in all Doniphan County there are none more deservedly popular or so universally respected as Mr. and Mrs. Allen, both of whom were born in the community, and have spent nearly all of their lives here.

Benjamin Daniel Allen's parents were Sereno D. Allen, a native of Massachusetts, and Phemmie Williams-Allen, a native of Pennsylvania. They came West and located in Iowa Township near Bellvue school house, where the subect of this sketch was born August 13, 1879. When the boy was five years of age his parents took him to San Diego, California, where he received his education.

Arriving at the age of twenty-one, and after sixteen years absence, the subject of this sketch returned to Doniphan County as the place of his birth and the one he loved best. He worked for Ben D. Williams as foreman on the Williams farm, also buying and selling mules for Williams until finally he quit and went into business for himself, buying and selling mules, also cattle, hogs and sheep, but mules most extensively, keeping them on his big farm west of the town of Highland.

Benjamin married Miss Maud M. Hale April 23, 1907, her parents being the wealthiest people in the county. She was born on her father's farm in Wolf River Township December 23, 1879, was educated in the Laverentz district school and then graduated from the Bethany (Episcopal) Girls School in Topeka. She is among the accomplished young women of the Highland community and worthy to preside over the beautiful homes in which she and her husband reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Allen one child was born, but to their great sorrow it died in infancy.

Mr. Allen has been remarkably successful in his business and has won his way from a foreman to one of the most extensive handlers of live stock in Doniphan County, which has brought his a handsome reward in prosperity and plenty. He is a pleasant man in his business dealings and has the friendship of those who know him best. His successful climb, however, has been no more remarkable than has been that of his father-in-law, a sketch of whose life and activities is here appended.

### John R. Hale

Mr. Hale is a native of the good old Buckeye State, having been born in Sandusky, March 20, 1841. His parents were plain farmer folks back in Ohio, and the boy as he grew up had plenty to do, as farmer boys in those days had little leisure. All of the education he received was in the country schools of his native place, the terms being governed as to their length by the weather, though usually confined to the winter months. But the meager facilities for acquiring an education did not deter John R. Hale in his ambition to make a successful farmer. The spring, summer and early fall seasons were no picnics for the Ohio farmers' boys, and the subject of this sketch was no exception. He was up before daylight and off to his work with a brave and cheery heart and will, and after it became dark again, and he could no longer work, he sat down to his well-earned supper and ate by the light of a tallow candle.

It was just that kind of experience that developed strong men out of industrious boys—and Ohio has had a large share in the making of men great and strong. Young John R. Hale was a boy holding down a man's job He often delights in telling a story of a farm hand who was awakened from his heavy sleep about two o'clock in the morning by his employer and told to get up and get out and cut the corn. Whereupon the farm hand, mumbling in his sleep, asked the farmer what the corn had done to him to make him crawl up on it in the dark and cut it down. The incident illustrates what the farm hand was up against in Ohio in those early years, and Mr. Hale was a farm hand and knows.

Mr. Hale was twenty-three years old when the Civil War came on. He enlisted July 23, 1863, in Battery M, First Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery, and went to the front. There was a scarcity of infrantrymen with the brigade to which he was attached and frequently he was used in that arm of the service. He served twenty-five months in the army and was mustered out at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 28, 1865, receiving his final discharge at Dennison, Ohio, August 2, of that year.

Four years were spent by Mr. Hale in Ohio after the close of the war, but the West was calling him. The stories about Kansas appealed to him. He had saved a little money, and the early spring of 1870 found him on his way. He reached Doniphan County late in the month of March of that year and then and there he decided he had reached the land of milk and honey.

The first year of Mr. Hale's residence in Kansas he was employed as a hired hand. The next year he decided to try farming on his own "hook." He invested his savings in a quarter section of land in Brown County, paying eight dollars an acre for it. This farm he operated with success for a time but finally sold it and bought a farm in Doniphan County. The same Brown County land has since been sold for twenty-four thousand dollars. Mr. Hale has no regrets. He was satisfied with the good price he received for it and the opportunity it gave him to invest his money in Doniphan County land.

John R. Hale.

Mr. Hale's home place is situated three miles north of Severance and is one of the best spots in the county. The farm buildings are substantial and the entire place has the appearance of having received careful management. The land cannot be surpassed for fertility and the live stock are as good as any to be found on Doniphan County farms.

Mr. Hale owns twenty-three hundred and seventy acres in Doniphan County, four hundred acres in Jackson County, Missouri, near Lees Summit, one hundred and sixty acres in Summer County, Kansas, three hundred and twenty acres in Brown County and one hundred and sixty acres in Meade County, Kansas. All of his Kansas farms are wonderfully productive. Mr. Hale devotes his attention to the home place, however, having rented all of his other holdings and practically retired. He is so situated financially as to afford to take things easy and enjoy the fruits of his industry and good management.

December 22, 1874, Mr. Hale was married to Sarah J. Benfer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Benfer, at their residence near Highland. Miss Benfer was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, and came to Doniphan County with her parents in 1869. The Benfers were regarded as among our best citizens and farmers.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hale. John G. Hale, the son, died when he was two years old, and the daughter, Maud M., is the wife of Benjamin Daniel Allen and presides over the most commodious modern residence in Northwestern Kansas.

Front view of B. D. Allen's massive residence.

B. D. Allen's residence, near Highland. A magnificent structure. The most expensive in Doniphan County.

# Iowa Point's Big Store

**Fred Massey's Great Emporium Is Noted for the Extensive Stock of General Merchandise Carried Throughout all Seasons**

## Stock Turned Every 60 Days

The Massey store is the central trading place at Iowa Point for the residents in the surrounding territory, who never fail to receive full value for their money.

This center of commercial activity is the mainstay of Iowa Point and the sterling treatment received by the patrons of the Massey store justifies the popularity which it enjoys.

## Good Things to Eat Our Specialty

Our groceries are strictly pure and wholesome. They are always fresh and palatable. Cured meat and barreled salt always on hand.

The best values in wearing apparel to be found in this county are always waiting for customers at Fred Massey's store. An extensive line of men's substantial rough garments and work clothes.

**Butter and eggs and every variety of farm produce command the highest market price at Massey's store.**

**Fred Massey, Iowa Point, Kansas**


# Fred Massey

### Is a Native of Doniphan County and Leading Citizen of Iowa Point

Iowa point is known far and wide as a "one man town." While it is a thriving and prosperous village and has the distinction of being one of the oldest settlements in Doniphan County, there has been one citizen more than any other who has played an important part in its development. That man is Fred Massey. Doubtless the majority of readers of this sketch guessed who was meant from the beginning, for the subject is as well known in northeastern Kansas as any resident of the county.

Fred Massey has succeeded far beyond the fondest expectations of his friends, for the simple reason that he has had the energy and ability to work and also has had the foresight to realize that in order to reap a big reward from business ventures, something big must be put in. He has given to his general merchandise store at Iowa Point, all of his attention and time and the result today is that he has one of the most modern and best stocked places of business in any small Kansas town.

In addition to his being a most brilliant young merchant, Mr. Massey is also a public spirited citizen. He is a member of various fraternal organizations and an active church worker. There has never been a movement started for the betterment of his community or any project that would boost Iowa Point that he has not been behind. No matter how much time it was necessary to give or how much effort, it was only necessary to call and Mr. Massey has always responded, willingly and vigorously.

Fred Massey is a product of Doniphan County from beginning to end. He was born in Iowa Point, Jan. 23, 1873, of a well to do and highly respected family. He attended the common schools until seventeen or eighteen years old and then decided that he would go to work. He was ambitious and there were not as many opportunities for education as now.

Mr. Massey's leaning had always been toward the mercantile business and accordingly he started out as a clerk for D. D. Perkins. The latter, at the time, was running the largest general merchandise store in Iowa Point. One year after entering the employ of Mr. Perkins as a clerk, Mr. Massey purchased the entire store and stock and launched out for himself. That was fifteen years ago, and he has been in the mercantile business ever since.

After leaving school Fred Massey secured employment with B. D. Williams, who was then in the grain business at Highland. For a year he remained in that position and during that time obtained his first keen insight into business transactions which has stood him in good stead and redounded to his advantage in the many subsequent years.

Mr. Massey has progressive ideas along business lines and he never fails to supply the wants of his customers, no matter what their desires may be. His store is up to date in every respect and all the patrons of the establishment appreciate his efforts to deliver the goods, irrespective of how the fashions may change from time to time.

Fred Massey's new residence, nestling in a picturesque place.

On November 18, 1900, Mr. Massey was married to Miss Lyda E. Mallows, a popular young lady resident of Iowa Township. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Massey was one of the noted educators of Doniphan County. As a school teacher she had no superior and her popularity was universal. She had been a student at the Campbell University at Holton, Kansas, and during her stay there was an immense favorite with all the other students and the faculty.

Mrs. Massey gained great prominence during her pedagogic days as a literary genius and was regarded by the teaching fraternity of Doniphan County and the state as a poetess with an established future. Her faculty for writing in verse the deliberations of the teachers' association and normal institutes, earned for Mrs. Massey a nation-wide reputation, and much as her associates in educational work regretted to see her abandon her chosen profession, they felt great delight in seeing her married to a good and worthy husband.

The home life of the Masseys is extremely ideal. They have two fine boys, Fred D., Jr., born Nov. 12, 1902, and George V., born October 9, 1908. The young Masseys are exceedingly bright, which is scarcely to be marveled at when the sterling qualities of the parents are taken into consideration.

Notwithstanding his manifold business cares, Mr. Massey finds time to take a hand in public affairs. He served as school director for a number of terms and only quit when other duties demanded his attention. For the past fifteen years Fred Massey has been postmaster of Iowa Point, having been appointed to that position by the late President McKinley on Oct. 21, 1899.

Mr. Massey is a courteous and honest gentleman and one with whom it is a pleasure to do business. He is one of the many fine types of upright, fearless and progressive Doniphan County citizens.

# Miss Anna Mallows

## Editor of White Cloud Globe Taught School for Ten Years—Only Lady in County Publishing a Paper.

The young lady whose name appears at the head of the editorial column of the White Cloud Globe as editor and owner is a native of Kansas, born in Iowa township on a farm about three miles south of White Cloud. Miss Mallows' parents were Samuel Mallows, a native of England who came to Doniphan County in 1860, and Sarah H. Mallows, who was born in Boonville, Missouri. As a little girl Miss Mallows attended the school in District 31, and later completed her education in Campbell College at Holton.

Dr. Aaron Herring.

This versatile lady began teaching school after receiving her diploma from Campbell College, and for ten years she was successful in her work in the country schools of the county and in the White Cloud schools. In 1910, August 10, Miss Mallows decided to try newspaper work and purchased the White Cloud Globe from Emil L. Marker and entered on her new work with enthusiasm. She has made the paper not merely a chronicler of the news of her town and community, but has wielded an influence for the betterment of social conditions and an ever present help to the community, to which she is loyal. She has made a success of her newspaper venture, having her office and printing outfit paid for besides owning a residence in White Cloud.

Miss Mallows is an active member of the Christian church of her town and is a liberal contributor to benevolent societies. She has three sisters: Mrs. Fred Massey, of Iowa Point; Mrs. A. D. Conley, of Falls City, Nebraska; and Mrs. M. E. Zimmerman, of near White Cloud, who resides on the old home place.

Miss Mallows is one of the popular women of White Cloud and all of the town and country round are her loyal and well-wishing friends.

## Howard Stanley Dox

Among the prominent educators of Doniphan County is Dr. Howard Stanley Dox, who was born at Ransomville, N. Y., and was a son of Rev. and Mrs. Rutger Dox. Rev. Rutger Dox is at present pastor of Tioga Baptist Church at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch graduated from Central High School, Philadelphia. He was educated in music there under some of Philadelphia's best teachers. Has been organist and choirmaster of prominent churches in Philadelphia, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Knoxville, Tennessee. He is a postgraduate of Highland College, and has been director of music and teacher of various scholastic subjects in Highland College since October, 1910. Was married in St. Joseph, Missouri, Aug. 28, 1911, to Miss Lucille E. Esperandieu of Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Dox was educated in Knoxville and holds a normal piano diploma from Highland College. Doctor Dox is a fellow of the American Guild of Organists, a Kansas state accredited music teacher, and a student in linguistic, scientific and philosophical subjects.

He has been very successful as a music teacher in the classic town of Highland, having the confidence of his pupils, their parents, and the community in general.

## Ruel S. Wakefield

Ruel S. Wakefield, who died in White Cloud, was born in Newport, Sullivan County, N. H., December 30, 1828, and came to Doniphan County, May 11, 1857. He engaged in contracting and building and continued all through his life. The subject of this sketch was married January 9, 1855, at Galena, Illinois, to Miss Frances Henrietta Ramsten. One son, Charles H., and one daughter, Ebbie N. Owned his own residence in White Cloud until the date of his death where he resided so many years.

There are none of Mr. Wakefield's children living. The grandchildren's names are as follows: Fay M., Lois M., Kenneth I., Lola E. and Mildred M.

Miss Anna Mallows.

## Dr. Aaron Herring

Perhaps no practicing physician of Doniphan County enjoyed more of life outside his profession than did Dr. Aaron Herring, who was born at Natchez, Mississippi, a son of B. F. and Mary Herring, and came to Doniphan County with his parents in 1868. He attended school at Highland University and afterward took a medical course at the Ensworth Medical College of St. Joseph, Missouri. For thirty years he was part of the life of Highland Station, now Sparks, practicing the medical profession, living as farmer and citizen. He took a great interest in county history and was a frequent contributor to the press. His avocation through life demanded that he go through cold and heat for the healing of the debilitated, and he called on rich and poor alike. He never let money count when his services were needed. He died suddenly of apoplexy in 1914, leaving a fine family, relatives and friends unnumbered to revere his memory.

## Warren Kitzmiller

Nowhere in Kansas is there a more competant young man in a country newspaper office than Warren Kitzmiller, who is in the employe of the Highland Vidette. He is courteous, obliging, a practical printer, and a good business man. Was married to Miss Caroline Read, of White Cloud, November 26, 1914. They have one child to bless their home, Mendel, born December 30, 1915.

His father, Frank Kitzmiller, served in Company B, 13th Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Was one of the pioneers of Doniphan County and a splendid type of American citizenship.

## Griffin Killed

Wm. H. Griffin was killed by John Kent's threshing machine September 21, 1912, on the hill south of White Cloud. While climbing the hill with the engine, it became unmanageable and backed down the hill, its driver falling underneath.

Four Iowa Township young ladies.

## Hopper Killed

S. M. Hopper, one of the prominent threshers of White Cloud, who had successfully operated a threshing machine for several years, was killed on the large hill South of White Cloud by Sam Dutch's machine, July 29, 1914. The unfortunate man was starting for a job south of town when the accident occurred.

A postoffice was established at Padonia in November, 1857, and the mail carried there from White Cloud on Saturday of each week.

Friday, Aug. 7, 1857, was an epoch in the history of White Cloud. On that

Howard S. Dox.

date the first organ grinder made his appearance, grinding out his music, to the tune of "Pop Goes the Weasel."

The marriage took place on Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at the residence of Mr. Gordon, in the northern part of the county, in which Mr. Call of Iowa Point and Miss Gordan took the most prominent parts.

On Thursday, June 29, 1871, in Highland, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Philo W. Foster was married to Miss Jennie Stimson, both of Highland. The Rev. Mr. Alex S. McConnell officiating.

Married at the Union House in Highland, Monday evening, Oct. 2, 1871, by Rev. Mr. Alex S. McConnell, Mr. John Shell to Miss Mary Morris, both of Highland.

The teachers at White Cloud for the school year beginning Monday, Sept. 4, 1871, were A. H. Miller, principal; Mrs. T. H. Hawxburst, Miss H. E. Bullock and Miss Josephine Koesner.

The first school in White Cloud was commenced by Mr. Slauson in the company building on Monday, Nov. 23, 1857, and by Dec. 10th, the same year, he had over forty pupils enrolled.

On Tuesday, July 25, 1871, Rev. Mr. S. M. Irvin, performed the marriage ceremony that made W. R. Sears and Miss Susan Rulo husband and wife. All were of Doniphan County.

## Four Iowa Township Young Ladies.

Left to right—Miss Mary Hanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris H. Hanson, of Atchison, and one of the prominent educators of Doniphan County. She is teaching her second term in Sparks. Miss Bessie Ellen Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, of White Cloud, standing in the middle. She is a native of Doniphan County, having been born on a farm in Iowa Township. She is teaching her second year in the Sparks school and giving universal satisfaction. Alice L. Taylor is also a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, and is a true product of Doniphan County, having been born on a farm near White Cloud. She is popular with the people, who know her best.

Sitting—Miss Lillie Searles, the genial postmistress at Sparks, whose biography appears elsewhere in this issue.

# Harvey Lafe Hopper

**A Thoroughly Energetic, Progressive and Successful Young Farmer, Whose Sterling Worth and Integrity Have Won Him an Important Position in the Community.**

Harvey Lafe Hopper, thirty-one years old, and his beautiful and charming wife and lovely little daughter, Mildred Louise, live on a farm near White Cloud. Mr. Hopper is one of the youngest successful farmers of Doniphan County and bids fair, before he reaches three score and ten years of life, to outstrip all his rivals in the race for success. He is only in what might be called the first flush of manhood; however, he has won the respect, confidence and esteem, not only of his neighbors, but of all citizens with whom he has come in contact.

Harvey Lafe Hopper was born Sept. 16, 1884, near Forest City in Holt County, Missouri. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hopper, the latter before her marriage being Miss Eva Crews, daugnter of one of the wealthiest and largest farmers in Iowa. He received his early education in the Holt County schools, and then went to the Grand Island Business College at Grand Island, Nebraska.

When a boy it had been his ambition to enter the marts of trade. He had seen country life and decided that the best future for him was in the cities. While at Grand Island he applied himself diligently to his studies, but as he looked the field over more carefully each day he became more and more convinced that opportunities in business were not so good as he at first thought; and that perhaps after all the best future was on the farm. This idea became a fixed belief shortly before he completed his course and he, therefore, decided to abandon his original plan.

When twenty-one years old he settled in White Cloud and went to work for Frank Cale near Hiawatha. His parents lived near White Cloud and he had their friendly counsel and advice in his early struggles. The longer he worked the more he became certain that farming was the most profitable and pleasant of all professions. He decided to some day have a place of his own and expects to buy one in the future.

On Jan. 3, 1909, there occurred an event which undoubtedly had a great bearing on Mr. Hopper's future. He was united in matrimony to Miss Anna May Yates, the daughter of an old and highly respected Doniphan County family. The wedding took place at her home near White Cloud, and was largely attended by relatives and friends. Immediately following a brief wedding journey the young couple went to the farm which Mr. Hopper now occupies, about three miles southwest of White Cloud. To this union has been born one child, a daughter, on Nov. 30, 1910. She was named Mildred Louise, and is the pride and joy of their household and the entire community in which the Hoppers live. At her grandparents' home near Hiawatha the little tot is a frequent visitor and is their especial pet and favorite.

Mr. Hopper's home is the gathering place for many of the neighbors, where many happy hours are spent. This young man has made a scientific business of farming and is an enthusiastic student of all things pertaining to agriculture, and especially does he encourage and follow the excellent reports and advice which come from the Kansas State Agricultural College. He was one of the earliest workers for a county expert. The best and most modern machinery is used on his place and to this fact and the faith and intelligence he has brought to his work is due no doubt his financial success.

As is the case with hundreds of other farmers in prosperous Doniphan County, not all of his time is devoted to his property. He is a God-fearing young man and is always behind any movement which seeks to make the ideal country life. Mr. Hopper was appointed deputy assessor, Feb. 26, 1915, and rendered uniformly fair and honorable service for the people by his assessment of the property in White Cloud and in the north half of Iowa township. We predict for Mr. Hopper a long, mellow life, especially precious because of the honors conferred on him.

The crowd at Mrs. Hopper's farm sale on the Casper W. Shreve farm, south of White Cloud, December 17, 1914.

White Cloud, Kansas—Robert H. Banner, Louis Beeler, R. P. Collins, Mynow Connelly, Geo Duncan, Mause Duncan, Lafe Hopper, Chas. Keller, Theo McConnell, Alva Miller, Geo. Osgood (clerk), Ed Park, Lawrence Parks, Geo. Shorb, Floyd M. Simmonds, Ed A Simmonds, Pete Taylor, Ed Taylor, Chas. Todd, Chas. Waggoner, M E. Zimmerman, Mrs Sina Simmons, Miss Bonnie Sinclair, Mrs Minnie Sisto, Ruby May Hopper, James Gilbert Hopper, Walter M. Hopper, Willard Paul Hopper, Kenneth Edward Hopper, Floyd M. Simmonds, [illegible]liam J. Banks, John Breckenridge, Chas. M. Todd, M. E. Zimmerman, Joe Sisto, Dennis Watts, Edward B. Sonyo, Chas. Jones, Ivory Hopper, John W. Mann, M. C. Cusic, Thos. Bradberry and Glen A. Collins. Napier, Mo.—George F Hopper. Forest City, Mo.—Sam Bledsoe, Ed Bledsoe, Sterling L. Bensen

## White Cloud in 1857

A write-up of the town of White Cloud in November, 1857, gives the following facts:

White Cloud, situated in Doniphan County, Kansas, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about two miles below the Nebraska line, fifty miles by river from St. Joseph and six hundred and fifteen miles from St. Louis, was named after Ma-hush-kah, or White Cloud, a celebrated chief of the Iowa tribe of Indians, who died a few years previous, near the mission in Doniphan County.

The lands upon which the town was situated, extending west some fifteen miles, were held in trust for the Iowas and were sold in June, 1857. The land belonging to this townsite contained nearly 1,300 acres, the portion not built up being covered with timber. White Cloud had one of the best landings and wharfs on the river. About a mile to the west the prairie began, stretching away as far as the eye could reach. This prairie was the admiration of all who beheld it. The productiveness of the soil was unexcelled. The town was situated six miles farther west than any other river town in Kansas. There were good roads to the towns in Brown County and the Nemaha settlement.

The first claim was made there in the summer of 1856, but as the Iowa trust lands were not open for settlement, the agent ordered all settlers off. The lands were offered for settlement in the fall of 1856, and the town project, which had been abandoned earlier in the year, was renewed, but as there was great uncertainty as to how the lands would be sold, no efforts were made to push the town ahead until after the land sales in June, 1857, when a title was obtained to the site. The first sale of lots took place July 4, 1857, and from that time great efforts were made to build up the town.

The principal members of the city company were Dr. H. W. Peter, James Foster, Esq., J. H. Utt, of Oregon, Missouri; E. Spaulding and C. Dorland, S. F. Nuckolls, of Nebraska City; Hon. James Craig, member of congress elect; Major J. E. Barrow, Lykens & Boyd, of St. Joseph; Gen. Doniphan, of Leavenworth; W. J. Gatling, Esq., of Fort Desmoines, Iowa; Dr. R. J. Gatling, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Franklin L. Parker, of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Senator Digler, of Pennsylvania; David and Ozias Bailey, of Illinois; John W. A. McGarvey, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky; J. H. Burns, of Wheeling, Virginia, and several others. The officers of the Company were: president, James Foster, Esq.; secretary, William J. Gatling, Esq.; treasurer, Dr. H. W. Peter. The members of the company were all men of character and energy.

The firm of Edward & Winter, job printers and publishers of the Occasional, at Fort Scott, dissolved about April 27, 1872. Mr. Winter continued the publication of the Occasional, which was a small paper, but considered one of the spiciest in Kansas.

Colonel Herrick died on Sept. 10, 1866, at Highland, of cholera. Colonel Herrick was in the service during the war, starting out as major of the 7th Kansas cavalry and was with that regiment through all its campaigns. He was mustered out, with the regiment, as colonel.

## State Capitol Cornerstone

The cornerstone of the state capitol at Topeka, was laid on Wednesday, October 17, 1866. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic fraternity. The grand lodge of Masons for Kansas met in Topeka on the 16th day of October and the members participated in the proceedings. A tin box about 16x20 inches was deposited in the cornerstone. It contained the constitution and laws of the state of Kansas, a copy of each newspaper and periodical published in the state.

The United States Census Department at Washington issued a bulletin in September, 1914, dealing with the ownership of Doniphan County homes. At that time there were 3,268 homes in Doniphan County. Of this number, 1,686 were farm homes; 520 of the farm homes were owned by their occupants and were free of mortgaged incumbrance. The mortgaged farm homes numbered 519. Renters occupied 636 farm homes in the county. Out of the total of 3,268 homes in the county, 1,582 were urban homes. There were 851 urban home owners in the county. Of this number 138 were mortgaged; 685 of the urban owned homes were free. There were 661 rented urban homes in the county.

On Saturday, April 11, 1885, Robin- was given in Highland in honor of Rev. Mr. Wm. Bishop. A good time was had generally, the party leaving behind them lots of greenbacks and many other good things. Greenbacks in those days were indispensable for the preachers. Yes, in fact, they are today, but are not usuall ytermed "greenbacks."

On Feb. 22, 1867, a donation party was given in honor of Rev. Mr. Wm. Bishop. A good time was had generally, the party leaving behind them lots of greenbacks and many other good things. Greenbacks in those days were indispensable for the preachers. Yes, in fact, they are today, but are not usually termed "greenbacks."

Gen. Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, died at Nice, France, on Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. After the close of the Civil War he lived in New York City until 1869, when he went to Europe to recover his health.

The bridge across the Kaw river, at Manhattan, was completed Aug. 25, 1866. The structure rested on three abutments, making two spans of 125 feet each. With the approaches on either bank, the bridge was about 400 feet long.

A. J. Allison, probate judge of Doniphan County, resigned his office June 30, 1858, and Governor Denver with becoming celerity appointed Lyman Nash to fill the vacancy.

If you want to locate among as good a people as there is on earth—a kindly, hospitable, moral, God-fearing people—come to Doniphan County, where health and prosperity reign.

Colonel Moonlight was appointed as U. S. revenue collector for the district of Kansas in place of Edward Carroll, one of Johnson's appointees who was rejected by the senate, in March, 1867.

The new chapel of the Westminster Presbyterian Congregational church in St. Joseph was dedicated to divine worship Sunday, Oct. 7, 1866. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Parsons.

The license law requiring parties who desired to be married to secure a license, was passed in the legislature in February, 1867. Prior to that the marriage license was not necessary.

On Wednesday, July 8, 1891, Katie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murdock McLean, aged twenty-six years, died at the home of her parents in White Cloud.

On Dec. 20, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Theron A. Croft was married to Mrs. Catherine Neibling, Rev. Mr. Alex S. McConnell officiating. The couple were both of Doniphan County.

# Mrs. Leora Collins

### The Widow of the Late William I. Collins, the Mother of Thirteen Children, Is Now Living in White Cloud and is Active in Religious Work—A Thorough Business Woman Aiding Husband in Farm Success.

Mrs. Leora Collins, the widow of the late William Collins, whose death occurred June 20, 1911, has taken up her residence in White Cloud, leaving the farm on which she and her husband lived for many years, in the care of her son, John Leslie. As a widow, Mrs. Collins had no ties to bind her to farm life, and she had the pleasure of knowing that John Leslie was well trained and fully capable of making the best of the farm. Mrs. Collins is highly esteemed by the people of White Cloud and vicinity, for since the founding of the community back in Civil War times, it has been her home.

She is a daughter of Isaac Newton Filmore and Elizabeth Filmore, who were among the early settlers of Doniphan County. The Filmores were living at Oregon, Mo., when the daughter, Leora, was born, on June 30, 1850, and she was a merry girl of eleven when, on September 12, 1861, the parents brought her to Doniphan County. The border troubles, which had made Kansas as a territory a seething maelstrom of conflict, had practically been quieted and settled, by the passage of the bill which made Kansas a free state; but while these difficulties had been eliminated when the laughing little Leora looked upon Kansas, the culmination of the arguments between slave holders and anti's had resulted in the Civil War, and the little stranger saw countless men and finally the mere boys ride away to fight on the side which gave them conviction. At length, when practically all the able-bodied men and boys had answered the call to arms, the women began to realize what war meant, and they as well as girls growing to womanhood, were long to remember the scenes and trials of that period. The impressions which Leora received as a child still cling to her as a dignified woman, and she often recalls to her children and grandchildren the stirring days when she was young.

The long and bloody civil conflicts which had filled the people with horror, was over at last and the men were coming back, or at least the pitiful few who had survived. One of the boys to return in a tattered blue uniform was William Isaac Collins, who had served his country in Company D, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry volunteers. He had enrolled on the 20th day of July, 1863, and received his honorable discharge on the 25th day of June, 1865, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. It was a brave soldier and a gallant young man who led to the altar the blushing Leora Filmore. He had helped to win many a battle while in the service, but the winning of the hand of his young bride undoubtedly meant the crowning victory to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins went to live on a farm near White Cloud, and the home they established and in which they were to spend many years, was one of those grand Kansas homes from which have flowed the blessings of patriotism and of high ideals of citizenship, such as have made Kansas a leader among the states of the nation for advanced ideas of civilization and of right and justice. They consecrated their lives to the Kansas soil and to patriotic and Christian service.

William Isaac Collins and his wife identified themselves early in their married life with every movement that tended for the welfare of the community near White Cloud, and for nearly fifty years their friends and neighbors had occasion to call their name blessed. To them were born thirteen children, who were reared up to become noble men and women and to lead useful and honorable lives. The children, in order of birth, were as follows: Luna, born October 3, 1868, now Mrs. Edward C. Smith; John Leslie, born Nov. 4, 1869, now living on the old farm; Oliver Virgil, born February 10, 1872; Mary Ann, born March 28, 1874, now Mrs. Alva B. Bailiff of Los Angeles, Cal.; Roscoe, born November 8, 1876, now living with his mother; Edith, born December 11, 1878, now Mrs. Fred Archer Stanley of Blue Rapids, Kansas; Roy W., born December 16, 1879; Frederick Merlin, born April 9, 1883, now residing at Fortesque, Mo.; Ella, born July 14, 1885, now Mrs. Edgar Bryan of Fortesque, Mo.; Eva, born January 21, 1890, now Mrs. Harry Rosenberger of Brown County, Kansas; Evelyn, born Sept. 14, 1887, and died July 8, 1910; Glen, born September 13, 1892; Maurine, born December 6, 1894, now Mrs. Charles O. Lear of White Cloud, who was married October 28, 1915. Mrs. Lear is an accomplished musician.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Collins were given a good common school education in Doniphan County. The boys helped their father on the farm and were useful in the many ways that strong arms and willing hearts can be on a large farm. As they grew to manhood, the lessons of thrift and energy which they had learned in youth helped to give them pluck and independence, and it was not long before they were branching out on farms of their own or participating in other activities. The girls were dutiful daughters who assisted their mother in the household and were popular in the community. All the daughters married honorable men and went to preside over homes of their own. The death of Eva, wife of Harry Rosenberger of Brown County, was the first break in this large family circle, and it brought grief to the parents and the young husband.

Residence of Mrs. Leora Collins, White Cloud, Kansas.

## DR. JOSEPH H. McGAUHEY

### An Influential and Prominent Citizen of Doniphan County, He Is One of White Cloud's Versatile Business Men—Mayor, President of Board of Education, and State Bank of A. Poulet.

When a man lives in a community twenty-seven years, and is engaged in a profession, such as a physician, people come to know his good points—or bad ones, and they come to a full realization of his merits. He is interested

in the welfare of the people from a point of view which makes his personal suggestion of immediate value. The health of the citizens, as well as that of the community at large, is largely in his keeping, and what is more vital to each one of us is that of health.

Such a man, in the summer of 1888, came to White Cloud to make his fortune. He was not much more than a boy in years, and had acquired his degree so recently that the ink was hardly dry on the diploma that he had received from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri. He had little or no money, but an abundance of nerve, grit and ability, and into this glorious county he brought that valuable stock of resources. Since then he has been elected mayor of White Cloud several times. Beside he has been signally honored in other respects. As president of the board of education he has made an enviable record, and in civic life his fame has spread far beyond the confines of White Cloud.

The man in question is Dr. Joseph H. McGauhey, mayor of White Cloud. Outside of this he finds time to attend to his large and lucrative practice.

Joseph H. McGauhey was born in Agency, Missouri, a little village, on March 28, 1861, just eighteen days before the firing upon Fort Sumter. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native state. While the facilities for education at that time in the Western states were not of the best, he made the most of these meager advantages. Early in life he realized the benefits to be obtained from a good education, and especially from an education with the foundation stones securely laid. He soon formed the desire to be a physician and this thought actuated him all through his early school life. He was not able, however, to realize this ambition at once, but found some stepping stones were necessary to bridge the way.

Upon leaving school in 1880 he taught for several years, making an unqualified success of this venture, as he has of everything else since. Destiny, however, had not intended him for a pedagogue. The old ambition to become a physician had followed him from the days of his young student life to that of teaching. So during the long hours that he taught the "three r's" and administered to the wants of those who were a little above these courses of learning, he saved his money and entered the medical college.

In the medical college he worked faithfully during his matriculation. The habits of industry which he had inculcated into his system when he was still a very young man, stood him in good stead at this critical time. By frugality and forethought he was able to continue his work in the medical college during the entire course. In the late spring of 1888 he was graduated with honors and came to White Cloud that summer. Hanging out his sign, he did not remain content, but proceeded to mix with the new people and make himself acquainted.

Only through honesty of purpose, and a vision of success to guide one to the coveted goal, can a person in a strange community hope to win success. He had been in the town only a short time when he was elected mayor, a fine tribute to his faculty for making friends.

Since these early days honors have been heaped high and often upon him. They were not bestowed because of any "pull," for he had none, but from his own "push" and energy, which were soon manifest upon numerous occasions. He found pleasure in working for the upbuilding of the community in which he had chosen to cast his lot. The community and the people appreciated this spirit of self sacrifice, and gave him the honor that was due.

He is now serving his third consecutive term as mayor, and under his administrations the city of White Cloud has forged rapidly to the front. When the movement was started a few years ago for a municipal electric lighting plant, it was Mayor McGauhey and a half dozen others who threw their shoulder to the wheel and gave the project impetus enough to carry it through. And this lighting plant is now one of the civic prides of White Cloud.

He was one of the principal factors behind the movement for the erection o fthe magnificent new high school at White Cloud, and it is doubtful if this structure would have been erected had it not been for the interest manifested in educational work by several enthusiastic citizens such as the subject of this sketch.

Doctor McGauhey is a land owner and farmer as well as a physician. Here he finds recreation as well as a pleasant diversion from his professional and business interests in the city. He has 320 acre of fine, fertile land, seven miles west of White Cloud, and is much interested in fruit culture and anything that goes to make a bigger and better community.

This patron of culture, of learning, of agriculture and of business and professional life, has found time to be a director of the state bank for more than ten years. After the retirement of A. Poulet as president, Doctor McGauhey succeeded to that position. Beside his business interests, the subject of this sketch gives of his time also to fraternal matters, being specially interested in the Masonic order, and is a regular attendant at all meetings.

Notwithstanding all his other duties he regards his special mission in life as being that of a physician and has endeared himself to the hearts of the people of the community in which he lives by the prompt professional services rendered therein.

## A. S. BREWSTER

### He Was County Attorney for Two Successful Terms, and After Two Years' Time Had Elapsed, Was Again Elected.

One of the ablest attorneys in Doniphan County in the days gone by, was A. S. Brewster. He was one of the leading citizens and reared a large family, all of whom have been a credit to him and to the community. He was a man who possessed all of the qualities to make a successful lawyer and his knowledge of the profession was profound. Mr. Brewster was first elected county attorney in 1889.

He succeeded himself and then left the field. For two years another man served and then the demand was so insistent for his return that he consented to allow his name to be used for a third time, and was elected by a big majority.

His family consists of Arthur W., now an attorney in Kansas City, Missouri; S. M., attorney-general of Kansas; R. R., now of Kansas City, Missouri; Harry, now employed in the custom house at Kansas City, and Mrs. I. B. Morgan, whose husband is principal of the continuation schools at Kansas City, Kansas, and Madge.

He was a man who had every qualification for the high position he occupied. He was one of the best lawyers the county has ever had, and as county attorney established a record which has not been surpassed. Mrs. Brewster is an admirable lady, and one who takes great pride in her family. Her husband's death was Dec. 23, 1906, at his son's home in Kansas City.

FRANK HAMLIN
Proprietor of
The Sanitary Bake Shop
Pastry of All Kinds—Good Things to Eat Our Specialty
Give Us a Call
WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS

# Edward Faust

## Enterprising Hardware, Implement and Furniture Dealer and Undertaker of Highland Has Maintained His Large Trade and Prestige for Thirteen Years and Has Seen More Than a Dozen Competitors Come and Go—Has Spent Almost Entire Business Life Here.

Edward Faust, familiarly known as Ed Faust, in Highland, in which he has been engaged in the hardware, implement and furniture business for thirteen years and more, is deserving of special mention in this publication. The secret of his success through all these years, while competitors have come and gone, is to be found in the character and personality of the merchant—his honesty, integrity and his high sense of honor.

Mr. Faust was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 18, 1877, and came to Doniphan County with his parents, Wilson S. and Ellen M. Faust, when he was only three years old. These parents, sturdy farmer folks, located in Iowa Township, near the south line, three miles from the west line of the county.

The subject of this sketch attended school as a boy at the Pleasant Grove school house in Iowa Township, until he finished its courses. Among the teachers he recalls are Charles Vinsonhaler, Miss Mem Dixon, and Miss Hattie Scott. From the old red school house Mr. Faust went to Highland College, where he completed his education in 1899.

He had a special talent for the mercantile business and was ambitious to be at the head of a big retail establishment in Highland. This ambition was gratified, for shortly after completing his education he started in the hardware, implement and furniture trade in Highland.

On April 6, 1904, Mr. Faust married Miss Virginia Bingham. A daughter, Margaret Louise, was born to them August 2, 1905. Mrs. Faust died September 30, 1912. Mr. Faust was remarried on July 30, 1914, his second wife being Miss Edna V. Armstrong, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong. They have a substantial home in Highland and are active in the social affairs of the old town, both being delightful entertainers and popular with the people. Mr. Faust is interested in good government and in the general welfare of his people, and is a live merchant and a splendid citizen.

Aside from the above, Mr. Faust is an undertaker and has conducted most of the funerals in the vicinity of Highland since he has been engaged in that line of business.

Any article kept in a general hardware store, furniture store or implement house may be purchased at his store. Articles called for, not kept in stock, are ordered by phone or telegraph.

Tobias Larson's residence, Highland, built by Mark Weidensaul.

# WHITE CLOUD LODGE, NO. 78, A. F. & A. M.

## Organized Nearly Forty-Seven Years Ago, By Eight Master Masons, This Lodge Has Made Its Influence Felt Through All These Years for the Promotion of the Highest Good of Society and in an Exemplification of Those Grand Principles Which Are the Foundation of Freemasonry—History of the Lodge Since the Beginning of the Year 1869.

Some time in the early part of the year 1869, eight Master Masons, who had come to the White Cloud neighborhood to make their homes, got together and resolved to plant freemasonry in their promising little town and country roundabout. Following that happy meeting of pioneer citizens an application was made to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Kansas for authority to organize a lodge of Masons. In glad response to that request, a dispensation was granted May 6, 1869, to J. V. Hollebaugh and others, authorizing the organization under the name of White Cloud Lodge.

The White Cloud public and high school building.

The lodge held its meetings in the brick building at the corner of Main and Levee streets, occupying the third floor, with Brother J. V. Hollebaugh as its Worshipful Master under dispensation. During that summer of 1869 thirteen names were added to the roll of members, which made it a lodge of respectable proportions for those times, and including the most enthusiastic bunch of Masons to be found anywhere. A move was at once started to obtain a charter for the lodge, which was issued by order of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas on October 21, 1869, the name and number being White Cloud Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M. The Grand Lodge apponted Brother R. M. Williams as Worshipful Master, and empowered Brother M. B. Bowers to officiate as Senior Warden, and Brother J. W. Harpster to act as Junior Warden.

This was the start of the White Cloud Lodge, which for nearly forty-seven years has flourished and is today considered the best Masonic lodge in the county. The lodge continued to meet in its hall at Main and Levee streets until the expiration of its lease in 1876. The old hall was then abandoned and for the next eight years the lodge, maintaining its organization, met at various places. In the year 1884 the members grew tired of this sort of peripatetic existence of their lodge and, being men of brave heart and firm of purpose, they set about to have a home for their lodge. In March, 1884, they purchased the second story of the Sloane & Mauck store building, furnished it throughout and settled down in as comfortable a lodge home as could have been desired. Here the White Cloud Lodge, No. 78, held its stated meetings for many years, and to its altar the brothers came as to a common reservoir, where a thousand streamlets of affection flow, mutually to share the fellowship of their kind, or perhaps to perform some noble work, or to tell of the virtues and good deeds of a departed brother.

On the 19th day of December, in the year 1895, this, the first home of White Cloud Lodge, No. 78, was destroyed by fire. The building was wrecked and ruined, the furniture, paraphernalia and, worst of all, the records of the lodge, were entirely consumed—not a scrap of a record left. Homeless once more, however, the old spirit that would not down reasserted itself. Phoenix like, from the ashes of that havoc arose a newer and a better home for the lodge, and one owned entirely by the lodge. There, through the years that have followed, the brothers—now numbering seventy-seven—have continued to meet, conscious of their right to sit in communion with their brothers behind closed doors, or to swing them wide open at their pleasure, permitting the beautiful and brilliant rays from the star in the East to pour in upon them, to brighten and beautify their home and to bring to the occasion attractions that only the stars can bring.

Reviewing the history of this splendid organization one is impressed with the high character of the men who were its founders, and those who occupied the various official stations. The members named in the charter of the lodge, and whose names were signed to the original document destroyed in the fire of December 19, 1895, were: Martin B. Bower, Charles Burckhalter, John W. Harpster, J. V. Hollebaugh, Douglas M. Noble, J. S. Springer, A. N. Taylor, C. F. Van Buskirk, Russell M. Williams. Of these the only one surviving is Charles Burckhalter, who resides at Lincoln, Nebraska. The old charter which they signed has gone, but a duplicate was obtained from the Grand Lodge December 23, 1895, four days after the fire.

The Worshipful Master under the dispensation from the Grand Lodge in 1869, was J. V. Hollebaugh. After the charter was granted and the lodge was organized, Russell M. Williams was the first Worshipful Master. He served in 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1875. Other Worshipful Masters since were as follows: Luke S. Orton, 1873, 1874, 1878, 1881; Philip Kelley, 1876; Thomas J. Orton, 1877; Casper Wistar Shreve, 1879; ————————, 1880; John W. Harpster, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1900, 1901; Peter L. Palmer, 1884; R. S. Wakefield, 1886; Alexis Poulet, 1887; McIntyre Ryan, 1888, 1905, 1906; Charles H. Wakefield, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899; J. H. McGauhey, 1902, 1903, 1907, 1908; Edward Clinton Birchfield, 1904, 1905, 1910, 1911; Oliver Virgil Collins, 1912, 1913; Claud G. Landrum, 1914, 1915.

Looking back over the history of this splendid organization of Masons, the citizens of White Cloud, irrespective of race, sect, creed or belief, cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that White Cloud Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., has been one of the great institutions of the community. Its members have been ever present and ready to exert their best influence for those things which make for high ideals of citizenship, as they have been ever ready to respond to the cry of distress. Masonry's teachings have been exemplified by living Masons. Masonry, while secret in its methods, has nothing in it that cannot stand the scrutiny of the most critical examination. It works out its own destiny in its own way, asking from the outside world nothing but the charity which it extends to every race, sect or creed. Amidst the petty turmoils, the selfish purposes, the mean littleness of men, it stands for that which is best for human kind.

It is a fact not generally known that the first civil government Kansas ever had was set up by a little band of Masons, and William Walker, a Wyandotte Indian, and one of the most brilliant and cultured men Kansas ever knew, was the head of that government. He had brought from Ohio in 1843 a code of laws and a form of government which was in operation several years before the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, and he was made provisional governor of the territory after the passage of the act, while the administration at Washington was organizing the territory of Kansas. The principles of justice and right and brotherly love, brought here by those Indians and their Methodist missionary, John Milton Chevington, that were engrafted into the government of Kansas and into the Masonry of Kansas, for it was in the house of one of these, Matthey R. Walker, a brother of Governor William Walker, in old Wyandotte, that the second communication of a Masonic lodge in what is now Kansas was held in 1854. Mrs. Walker, whose Indian name was Mendias, was one of the organizers of the first chapter of the Eastern Star in Kansas, in 1856, Mendias Chapter, No. 1, being named for her.

The members of White Cloud Lodge, No. 70, are as follows:

Samuel Brosius, Harvey T. Bradley, Edward C. Birchfield, Lavirus A. Bell, Milo Ball, Norris C. Birchfield, Gilbert Bowen, John W. Campbell, Oliver V. Collins, Asa E. Campbell, John L. Collins, Horace E. Dickinson, Chas. H. Dodd, David E. Derrick, Chas. A. Delaware, Clarence Dawson, Andrew J. Dutton, Firth M. Dodd, Samuel J. Flinn, Benjamin E. Garlock, Philip Gribling, DeWitt Garlock, Oliver M. Garlock, Gale N. Garvin, Bert B. Green, Roy M. Green, Dr. Abraham D. Hobson, John A. Hall, Chas. Hooper, Frank Hamlin, Edward Idol, Martin Idol, Raymond Idol, Wm. F. Idol, Phillip Kelley, James P. Kelley, Rufus G. Kelley, John H. Lynds, Oliver S. Lynds, Wm. L. Lynds, Roy E. Lynds, Claud G. Landrum, Chas. H. Lupold, Morgan S. Mauck, Jesse E. Mills, John W. Moore, Chas. Moore, Emil L. Marker, Louis L. Menguiot, Chas. March, Rev. Rudolph Meier, Wm. F. March, Wm. H. McCahan, Dr. Joseph H. McGauhey, George H. Osgood, Dr. Willie T. Owen, Oliver O. Onstott, Walter S. Peek, Alexis Poulet, Acton Poulet, Louis H. Pohl, Leslie C. Pierce, McIntire Ryan, Hugh Ryan, Louis E. Ryan, Chas. B. Rowe, Isaac C. Sinclair, Francis Sell, Orra Shonyo, Alverian L. Swaim, John Shorb, Dell Schofield, Edward Shonyo, Samuel Snyder, Fred A. Stanley, George Taylor, Clarence D. Taylor, John R. Taylor, Harry T. Van Valkenburgh, Joseph White, John W. Williams, Willard E. Williams.

Following are officers for 1916: Wm. H. McCahan, W. M.; Chas. H. Lupold, S. W.; Chas. March, J. W.; Edward C. Birchfield, treasurer; Emil L. Marker, secretary; Firth M. Dodd, S. D.; Frank Hamlin, J. D.; Dr. Willie T. Owen, S. S.; Oliver V. Collins, J. S.; McIntire Ryan, tyler.

Always boost for Doniphan County.

# Wolf River Township

## WOLF RIVER TOWNSHIP

**One of the Original Units Which Comprise Doniphan County, Formerly Included in Its Confines the Present Territory of Union Township—Now Forms Part of the Western Boundary of the County, With Union Forming the Southwest Corner and Iowa the Northwest Corner Along the Brown County Line—Has Four Good and Lively Towns.**

The township of Wolf River is one of the banner spots of Doniphan County, and its citizens are not slow to so proclaim the fact. It is one of the original townships in the county, having formerly included in its bailiwick the present township of Union.

Wolf River has four thriving business towns, and its established farming settlements are as prosperous as can be found in the state of Kansas. The St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad runs directly through the township and the Rock Island road touches the southern end by its connection with Bendena.

The farming industry of the township is exceedingly good. The land is of the most productive character, the soil being fertile and the crops usually the finest in this section of the country. The residents are intelligent and progressive and cultivate their farms on the most approved scientific principles.

Wolf River Township was settled by the early pioneers, some of whom are still living, and many of their descendants are among the most industrious residents of the township. Some of the first people to settle in Wolf River were A. Q. Rice, J. C. Clark, John Cummings, George W. Dittemore, Charles Milliman, Nathan Springer, C. C. Clouch, John Praw1, John Wood, George W. Bromley and Hugh Robertson.

It has never been definitely decided who was the first child born in Wolf River Township, but the general belief of the old timers was that Lon Springer, son of Nathan Springer, had the honor of seeing the light of day before any other child born in the township. Years ago Lon moved to Argonia, Sumner County, Kansas, where he was doing well.

William J. Ritenour, who worked as a journeyman blacksmith in the early days of Iowa Point, when John White ran the place, later settled in Wolf River Township, and became a prosperous farmer. He never forgot the art of horseshoeing and even when he became a full-fledged agriculturist he could nail a set of shoes on either his own or his neighbors' horses.

The four towns of Wolf River Township are Leona, Severance, Bendena and Moray. The St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad runs from Moray to Leona, going directly west through the township. Severance has a population of 600, Leona 300, Bendena 100, and Moray about seventy-five.

The geographical location of Wolf River Township is ideal for agricultural pursuits. The Wolf River, from which the township takes its name, runs through the township and supplies an abundance of water along its course. The people of the township are industrious and contented and they have the happy faculty of enjoying life as only Doniphan County people can.

This township received its name from the river of that name which flows through its confines. The river received its name from a celebrated Indian chief of the Sac tribe, who, previous to the opening of the country for settlement, owned a large tract of land in this neighborhood.

This township is one of the original five townships into which the county was divided, and was organized on the first day of September, 1855, and its boundaries fixed as follows: On the north bounded by Wayne Township; on the east by the second range line, running north and south between Ranges 20 and 21, through Doniphan; on the south by Wayne Township, and on the west by the county line. A. Q. Rice and Mr. Gillmore were appointed justices of the peace, and William Lewis constable.

The first election in this township was held at the house of Milton Ute, at what was then known as the Sac Village, on the first Monday in October, 1855.

On September 16, 1856, the county board caused one and one-half miles to be taken from the eastern boundary of this township and attached to Washington Township.

On June 21, 1859, a change was made, and the boundary was fixed as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 6, Town 3, Range 19, thence east to the northeast corner of Section 3, Town 3, Range 20, thence south to the southeast corner of Section 10, Town 4, Range 20, thence west four miles, thence south four miles to the county line, thence west to the southwest corner of the county, thence north to place of beginning.

On June 10, 1878, all that part of Wolf River Township then lying in the Congressional Town 4, Range 19, was re-organized into what is now known as Union Township, and the boundary of Wolf River Township was changed accordingly.

The surface of Wolf River Township is principally rolling, high prairie land, lying in gentle swells, excepting that part through which the Wolf River flows, where it becomes more broken and bluffy. Wolf River is the principal stream, not only in the township, but in the county; flows from the west nearly due east for about five miles, then making an abrupt detour to the northeast; leaves the township on Section 4, Town 3, Range 20. The stream is fed by numerous tributaries, which serve to drain a large area of the township.

It has been impossible to ascertain who was the first actual settler in the township, but during the winter of 1854, P. Hooper, A. Q. Rice and Messrs. Brown and Deacon settled on the Wolf River, above where Severance now stands, put up log cabins, and were the first to enter claims in the township.

During the next year, the following persons came in and took up claims: S. Lambert, N. Springer, C. C. Clouch, C. Millman, N. Bennett. J. Springer, J. Praul, C. Dittesmore, G. Dittesmore, E. Shockey, M. Utt and many others.

The first marriage ceremony taking place in the township was that of John Cummings and Caroline Hooper, a daughter of one of the first settlers. There being no minister in the neighborhood at that time (spring of 1855), the ceremony was performed by Squire Rice, one of the justices of the peace in the township.

Probably the first birth was Perry, a son of George Dittemore, some time in 1855.

It is said that the first death occurring in the township was that of J. Waggoner, in the summer of 1855.

It is believed that the first religious services were held in the spring of 1855, by Reverend Shaw of the Methodist persuasion, in an Indian village of the Iowa and Sac tribes. The village was located about three miles from the present townsite of Severance, on the Wolf River. The services were held in an Indian wigwam, used by the Indians as a council chamber.

In the summer of 1857 J. Utt taught the first subscription school in the Indian wigwam.

In April, 1861, a coroner's inquest was held at "Hooper's Ford," over the body of Peter Hooper.

A postoffice was established at Walnut Grove, July 5, 1856. Previous to this time, the settlers obtained their mail at Iowa Point.

In 1862, the postoffice at Walnut Grove was removed to Bain's Bridge, a point four miles below the present townsite of Severance, on the Wolf River, where it was continued until May 8, 1870, when it was discontinued.

In 1861 Doctor Archer located in the township, being the first to represent the medical fraternity.

A saw and grist mill was built in 1857 or 1858 by a Mr. Bartlett, at what was then called the Wolf River Falls, situated about three miles northwest of the present townsite of Severance. In the spring freshet of 1862, the dam was destroyed, and the enterprise was abandoned. Principal products of the township are corn, wheat and other small grains. Fruit culture is also extensively carried on.

Group of persons who attended the public sale on the old Noah Rittenhouse farm, about seven miles west of Troy, in Wolf River Township, March 16, 1915.

### Leona

Leona is located on Section 17, Town 3, Range 19, in Wolf River Township, a station on the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad. Laid off by a stock company, June 15, 1873.

Ryan's Station was located on Section 19, Town 3, Range 20, in Wolf River Township, a station on the St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. Was laid off by Joel Ryan, in November, 1869.

In 1869 George Brenner planted the first five acres of the celebrated Belleview vineyard.

# James P. Harper

### Past Eighty Years of Age, Retains All of His Faculties and Is in Good Health.

Mr. James P. Harper was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, February 2, 1834. Indiana is a nice state, as states go, but the family was progressive, and when James was but a small child, they moved to Andrew County, Mo., which was one step in the right direction. We are glad to know that they were wide awake to ouportunity's knock, and moved to Doniphan County shortly afterward. Here James was educated in the common schools, and grew to manhood here. For a number of years, he worked at home, helping with the farm work, and in fact doing the ordinary chores of a farmer's son. Although we have no exact record, we should judge he must have purchased a farm along in his late twenties, as he worked at farming altogether up to October 28, 1861. The mention of such dates as 1860, 1861, etc., brings to mind always the bitter struggle which divided our nation, and Mr. Harper heeded the call of duty and enlisted on the date above mentioned in Company I, Seventh Kansas cavalry. His term of service extended only a little over a year, being discharged December 11, 1862, on account of disability.

April 4, 1864, he was married to Miss Barbara J. Cowger of Burr Oak Township, who died April 25, 1880. To this union were born eight children, as follows: Thomas M., James G., Rufus G., John W., Chester L., Mary S., Minnie M., Inez J. On August 24, 1884, Mr. Harper took to himself a second companion in the person of Mrs. Polly Morgan of DeKalb County, Mo., by whom he had five children: Raymond P., Ernest M., Annie M., Stella A. and Hazel D.

Mr. Harper engaged in the lumber business for seven years in Leona, Kansas, but now lives a retired life. He has 160 acres of farm land one-half mile northwest of Leona.

James P. Harper. (Died September 7, 1915, since this article was set in type.)

D. MOYER

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Complete stock of John Deere Implements Wagons and Buggies. Also the famous OHIO CULTIVATOR

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## THE LEONA A. H. T. A.

### Is One of the Most Active in the County and Has Twenty-Eight Members.

An anti-horse thief association is an organization composed of law-abiding people, the most respectable of the country, who have banded themselves together for mutual protection, "to aid in upholding civil laws, to insure the safety of our property against loss by thieves, robbers, murderers, vagrants, tramps, incendiaries and all violators of the law and to secure to us and our families the enjoyment of life and the pursuit of happiness in the possession of our honest reward of labor with equal and just rights to all."

Such is the Leona Lodge of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, which was organized Aug. 28, 1903, and its effectiveness is shown in the fact that there have been scarcely any reports of thefts made in the last ten years. In some instances there were losses, but they were comparatively small. The Leona lodge is truly made up of the best men in the community. It is not like the old-time vigilance committees or regulators. It employs no illegal, nor white-cap methods, in carrying out its work. It opposes mob violence and will expel any member that takes part in a mob. Previous to 1903 there were a large number of robberies in the vicinity of Leona, and the residents of that neighborhood decided that something must be done. The result was the present efficient organization. The lodge is affiliated with the national association formed in Clark County.

The active members of the Leona lodge are: James Anderson, Severt Anderson, E. L. M. Benfer, George Dock, A. O. Delaney, M. H. Devine, John Delzeit, G. H. Devine, George Ebeling, Jr., L. O. Erickson, Edward Erickson, Jr., Henry Ebeling, Ole Gulickson, Adam Gentzler, Richard Gerdes, John Heaston, P. O. Hjetland, J. D. Hazen, Ray Harper, Lon Hazen, R. G. Harper, T. M. Harper, A. Jambold, W. H. Janicke, Walter Kimmie, Julius Kimmie, Fred Knecht and Harvey Kimmel. Henry A. Laverentz is president, and Geo. H. Devine, secretary.

The following is a list of the Leona A. H. T. A.

H. A. Laverentz, Henry Libel, Enoch Larson, Herman Libel, Henry Merkel, Louis Martinson, Geo. Moore, Geo. McCauley, Harry Mailler, Josiah McCauley, John McCauley, Sam McCauley, Robert Mansfield, Wm. Normile, Tom Poindexter, John Reidel, Harry Richter, Albert Reidel, John Stalder, Dave Shafer, L. O. Sherman, Frank Shafer. H. A. Laverentz, President; G. H. Devine, Secretary.

# Earl L. M. Benfer

### Prosperous Doniphan County Farmer Resides With His Wife and Eleven Children in the Same House That He Was Born In Forty-two Years Ago—Breeder and Shipper of Registered Cattle and Horses and Duroc-Jersey Hogs—Place Is Three Miles North of Leona—Farms One-Quarter Section.

Earl L. M. Benfer is one of the few prosperous farmers in Doniphan County who has lived on the same farm, and in the same house that he was born in up to the present day.

It has been generally the case that where families remained on the same place since first settling there, that a new house is usually erected in order to have more accommodations available for the rising generation.

Such a situation has never confronted Mr. Benfer for the very rational reason that when the house where he was born was being built, the work was done with an intelligent provision for future requirements. His father, Hugh H., who built the house, and who still owns the farm, certainly exercised good judgment and forethought when he constructed the old home. While the elder Benfer is enjoying himself at Weiser, Idaho, his son, Earl, with the assistance of a good wife and twelve children, is looking after one of the best farms in Doniphan County.

Hugh H. Benfer is one of the most obliging men who ever resided in the Bellevue neighborhood, and his friends were loathe to lose him as a neighbor.

Consequently the Benfer farm house is all that could be desired in the way of a substantial home, equipped with all modern necessities. It is comfortable and commodious and both exterior and interior bear all the indications of having been properly attended all those years.

The Benfer farm is located three miles north of Leona in Wolf River Township, and is a most delightful spot for an industrious farmer's residence. There is an abundance of pure water and the soil is both fertile and salubrious.

Mr. Benfer is the son of one of the early settlers in Doniphan County and the farm where he was born, on March 11, 1873, shows every appearance of having been intelligently cultivated and managed in a thoroughly business-like manner. Everything is in apple-pie order all over the place.

Residence of Earl L. M. Benfer

Unlike many other native sons of Doniphan County, whose education was obtained solely in the common

schools, Mr. Benfer had the advantage of attending colleges after he had left the public schools. That fact in itself should give a comprehensive understanding of the elegant conditions which exist on his farm.

Earl L. M. Benfer was still but a mere boy when he graduated from the public schools and he then went to Highland University for a year and a half. After leaving the University he decided to equip himself with a complete business education, so he took a full course at the old Electric Business College, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Benfer was married to Miss Julie E. Furman, November 11, 1896. Miss Furman was also a native of Doniphan County and her people are well known and highly respected.

Since the marriage of Mr. Benfer and Miss Furman twelve children have come to bless the union, and they are all living and comprise one of the happiest families in the entire county. There are seven girls, Vera, Irene, Alma, Doris, Bessie, Christina, and Lenora Louise, born Aug. 21, 1915, and five boys, Merrill, Vernon, Raymond, Arthur and Lawrence.

The Benfer farm contains 160 acres, well fenced and improved in every respect. The outbuildings are as good as can be found in the county and every arrangement for housing of the livestock has been made to provide for the most modern system of sanitation.

Mr. Benfer is a great lover of fine stock, of all degrees and varieties. He is an extensive breeder and shipper of Duroc-Jersey hogs and the output from his pens commands the highest figures on the market.

One of the finest features of the Benfer stock is the number of splendid registered Jersey cattle that are bred and fed on the place. These beasts cannot be surpassed for class or condition in the country. They are sleek and attractive at all seasons of the year and have the stamp of high quality and style from hoof to horn.

The Percheron horses bred on the Benfer place take rank with any animals of that class produced in the country. There is a great demand from both local and outside horsemen for the output of Mr. Benfer's Percheron stud annually, and he has little difficulty in obtaining the best prices, either at private sale or on the horse marts of the large cities.

Mrs. Benfer is a great lover of high-grade fowls, as much so as her husband is for livestock. Her specialty is in single comb white Leghorns, and white Holland turkeys. Her pens are invariably well filled with these varieties and, while being a source of pleasure to the owner, they also represent an important item of profit.

The Benfer home is a most delightful one, and the houseful of children add an additional charm to the place. Mrs. Benfer is a most devoted mother, splendid housewife and an ideal helpmeet of her husband.

Earl L. M. Benfer and family, except Lenora Louise, who was born August 21, 1915.

## A White Cloud Buffalo Hunt

### Old Timers, Kit Williams, Enoch Spaulding and Levi Utt, Organized an Exciting Chase at White Cloud in August, 1860, and Headed for the Plains Beyond the Confines of Civilization.

Many of the early settlers of Doniphan County varied the monotony of pioneer times by indulging in an occasional chase after the elusive buffalo. The animals were plentiful along parts of the plains in certain seasons of the year and the sport was both exciting and profitable. The meat of the animals was excellent for food and the skins commanded good prices on the market.

It was no simple matter to get within hailing distance of the animals those days, as they seemed to have human instinct in regarding mankind as their natural enemy. Expert skill and dexterity was frequently required to slay the buffalo, as they were fleet footed to a degree and extremely warlike when wounded or cornered. It was no uncommon thing for a wounded animal to turn upon its pursuers and give battle to the last breath.

Consequently the swiftest horses were requisitioned for the chase and the men most familiar with the habits and movement of the animals were always to be found leading the hunt. Late in August, 1860, a number of residents of Doniphan County gathered at White Cloud and organized for a lively buffalo hunt out over the plains. The "plains" in those days meant the country in Kansas and Nebraska along the Little Blue, which was then far beyond the confines of civilization.

Some of the experienced hunters had figured out that during that particular season of the year the buffalo would be feeding along the banks of the Blue River, where the animals knew there was plenty of water to be found. The party consisted of ten men, namely: Enoch Spaulding, Sam Macquilken, Kit Williams, Levi Utt, Edward Craig, Elijah Allen, Edward Allen, Marion Beeler, G. Beeler and William Dill.

It is not known whether any buffalo were killed or not, as all the principals to the expedition have passed away, but many of those who participated, gleefully narrated an episode with old man Dill as being one of the noted features of the hunt. Mr. Dill was a good natured old pioneer and while trailing the wary buffalo, the boys played many pranks which incensed him to the point that he declared he would stay with the party no longer, but would hunt up a band of Indians supposed to be in that region, and live with them forever.

To their chagrin the old gent started off and the members of the expedition concluded that when his tantrum had subsided he would join the party before night. When he failed to show up as darkness approached, the boys became uneasy, fearing that he had either been scalped by the Indians or killed by some wild beasts. They formed searching parties, but of no avail, and they gave him up for lost.

Finally after three days had elapsed and the party were preparing supper in camp, a rather wobbly object was discovered far in the distance, slowly approaching. At first the hunters thought the figure was that of an Indian, but as it came nearer they recognized it to be old man Dill. He was almost starved, for failing to find the Indians, he got lost and had he not found the camp that night it was believed that he would have perished. Upon returning to White Cloud there was a lot more joking at the old man's expense, but when a lady quizzed him as to the brand of liquor he drank in his wanderings he took it as a personal reflection on his habits of sobriety and vowed to never go on a buffalo hunt again. The only old time buffalo hunters left now are Judge M. S. Mauck, John Lynds, W. H. Forncrook and Mr. Wakefield.

Subscribe for The Weekly Kansas Chief.

## W. F. HARLOW

### A Gospel Mission Worker of the Far West, Former Resident of Doniphan County—Now Resides in San Diego, California.

Years ago, there dwelt in Doniphan County a young man who was gifted with the unusual ability of impressing his hearers with anything he might have to say. This man was W. F. Harlow, and he first put his talent to use by teaching school in District 60. The school house stood on what is now Mose Cox's land, and was destroyed by fire December 27, 1894. He taught one successful term, and his polish and personality made him a welcome guest anywhere he chose to go.

The exact date of Mr. Harlow's departure from Doniphan County is not known, but, at any rate, it is known that for a few years he taught school throughout Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and not long after was married to Miss Ella Stover, a school teacher of his home place, Adams County, Iowa. He then engaged in the general merchandise business for awhile, but on account of the death of his wife, and his own failing health he sold out and went to California. The present Mrs. Harlow was also a school teacher of Iowa, and a devout Christian lady. The Harlows devote their lives to gospel mission work, and are of that host of meek and lowly workers who disseminate the spirit of Christ among the fallen men and women of the slums. There is one son of his early marriage, K. S. Harlow, a rancher of Imperial Valley, California, and a little grandson, William Roy Harlow, of whom grandpa is very proud. At present, the Harlows reside at San Diego, California, and Mr. Harlow will doubtless be glad to welcome old pupils who visit his city.

W. F. Harlow

## Organization of White Cloud.

The principal members of the city company are as follows: Dr. H. W. Peter, James Foster, Esq., and J. H. Utt, Oregon, Mo.; E. Spaulding and C. Dorland of this place; S. F. Nucholls of Nebraska City; Hon. James Craig, member of Congress-elect; Maj. J. E. Barrow, Likens and Boyd, and others, of St. Joseph; General Doniphan of Leavenworth; W. J. Gatling, Esq., of Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. R. J. Gatling of Indianapolis, Ind.; Franklin L. Parker of Ann Arbor, Michigan; Senator Bigler of Pennsylvania; David Bailey and Ozias Bailey of Illinois; John W. A. McGarvey of Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. H. Burns of Wheeling, Va., and a number of others. The officers of the company are: President James Foster, Esq.; secretary, Wm. J. Gatling, Esq.; treasurer, Dr. H. W. Peter. The members of the company are all men of character and energy, and will spare neither effort nor money to make this one of the first towns in Kansas. — Taken from the Kansas Chief, October 29, 1857.

Rev. J. Paulson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is about to move to Ft. Scott, the circuit designated for him by conference for the ensuing year.—The Troy Reporter, April 11, 1867.

# Salem Evangelical Church

**Situated on North Line of Wolf River Township, One Mile East of County Line—A Place of Worship for the Rural Citizens—Rev. A. E. Butler, Pastor—Residents of Bellvue Neighborhood Assisted in Its Construction, Regardless of Church Affiliation—Dedicated July 17, 1886.**

The spirit of the good old days when the settlers in the Middle States would turn out and cut down the timber, shape the logs and build a "meetin' house," or a school house, as the needs of their community might require, was revived in a certain sense in certain communities in Doniphan County in the last half of the preceding century.

The need of a house of worship and of a school house have always been recognized by the pioneers who came to till the soil and to establish homes, and no sacrifices were ever too great for these pioneers if they brought these Christianizing and civilizing influences.

In Doniphan County they were not exactly "log-rollings," as in the early-day settlements in the states east of the Mississippi River, but when there was a church or a school house to be built, the farmers all turned out and took a hand in the work.

Salem Evangelical Church, situated in Wolf River Township

A great many of our people recall the instance of the building of the Salem Evangelical Church in Wolf River Township one mile from the west line of Doniphan County, three miles north of Leona, and five miles southwest of Highland. It was in the spring of 1886 when the building of the church was started on what is now the farm of E. L. M. Benfer, by a committee composed of William Heifner, Jack Benfer, W. C. Bingham and John McCauley. The men of the entire community, regardless of denominational affiliations, assisted in the hauling of lumber and material for the church, and also took a hand in its erection, while the women, always loyal to the cause of Christianity, prepared dinners for the men and helped to make the building of the church a season of genuine pleasure. These good people realized what the little church would mean to their community and especially to the young people and the children growing up.

Then, on July 17 of that eventful year, 1886, came the great day—the dedication of the church they had builded with their own hands, in many instances with sacrifices, for the community was young, and the prosperity which we now behold in that section was only dawning. The people for many miles around turned out to the meeting and listened to a great sermon, which was the beginning of the launching of this great religious enterprise.

For nearly thirty years the little church has been a beacon light to the people of that community or settlement, as first it was called, pointing the way to righteousness and to Christian living on this earth and to the life beyond. The Rev. A. E. Butler is the present pastor of this church, now residing in Sparks, in the new parsonage which was completed there a few weeks ago. This minister holds services every Sunday in the Union Church in Sparks, and also in the Salem Evangelical Church. The services in Salem Church are well attended by the people, and have proven a blessing to the people in supplying their spiritual needs. The Sunday school, now having about sixty in attendance each Sunday, also has had a wholesome influence on the lives of the young people who have been born and reared in the neighborhood.

Thus it is with great pride these far-seeking farmers of thirty years ago point to the little Salem Evangelical Church as one of the grandest institutions—and not one regrets the sacrifices it cost to build it.

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A big fire at White Cloud destroyed the hotel and part of the Shreve drug store. The buildings were put there in 1858. The fire occurred March 13, 1913.

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William Harkins was robbed at his home seven miles south of White Cloud, on September 9, 1894.


# The Best Drug Stock

**to be found in a small town in Kansas**

**Druggist Sundries and every article in an up to date country drug store may be purchased here. Sanitary Soda Fountain—We serve cool drinks in season. Everything strictly pure and wholesome. Call in and see us.**

**P. M. Leonhard, Leona, Kansas**


## W. D. ROSS, KANSAS EDUCATOR

**Superintendent of Kansas Schools Born in Log Cabin in Pennsylvania, 1870—Came to Kansas in 1879—Graduated from Kansas University, 1893.**

When a man is in charge of the teachers and has direction of the public education of a state which takes high rank in educational lines, and fills that place efficiently, he is a most exceptional man, both in scholarship and practical understanding of human nature. Kansas holds a high rank among the states in education, even as its residents are high in the average of intelligence and are keenly interested in schools and higher institutions of learning. In Kansas for a boy or girl to stay out of school is considered almost a disgrace to his or her family, and nearly every Kansas girl, at some time or other, has taught school or could have done so had she so desired. The man who is so well qualified to foster this ever growing spirit of education in Kansas is W. R. Ross.

W. D. Ross.

Superintendent Ross is of Scotch ancestry, the family having settled in America in the seventeenth century. The Kansas educator was born in a log cabin, then the family home, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1870. The patent to the homestead, issued to Mr. Ross's great great grandfather, was signed by George Washington, first President of the United States.

Mr. Ross, then a boy of nine, came to Kansas in 1879 with his parents, who settled on a farm in Jefferson County, twenty-five miles west of Leavenworth. He was graduated from the University of Kansas at Lawrence in 1893, accomplishing the unusual feat of gaining his Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts degrees at the same time. He did outside work to earn his way through school.

Afterward this noted educator served sixteen years in various positions, as high school instructor, city and county superintendent, and four years as member of the state reading circle board. In 1908 Governor E. W. Hoch appointed him a member of the State Educational Commission to propose educational legislation, and in 1909, when the legislature enacted the Normal Training and Industrial Training High School Law, Mr. Ross was selected by E. T. Fairchild, then Kansas State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take charge of the inauguration, development and administration of the normal and industrial training system, under the provisions of that law.

Mr. Ross was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in November, 1912, re-elected in November, 1914, and has filled this office to the satisfaction of all concerned. In addition he is the official censor of motion picture films exhibited in Kansas, assisted by Carry E. Simpson and the Reverend Mr. Festus Foster. Superintendent Ross and his assistants bar any film which may exert a bad influence on the patrons of the picture shows.

Mrs. Ross was Miss Eleanor Marshall Gephart, born near Valley Falls, Dec. 11, 1876. Mr. Ross and Miss Gephart were married Sept. 4, 1901. Mrs. Ross is an exceptionally bright woman and is well liked. They are parents of two daughters, Marion Ross, born Sept. 19, 1903, and Constance Eleanor Ross, born Feb. 9, 1909. The girls are lovable children and promise to reflect much credit on their parents.

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### The Oldest Settlers at White Cloud, Kansas

Phillip Kelley.
John H. Lynds.
M. S. Mauck
Andrew J. Cox

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The sketches and advertisements represented in this issue are filled with information. Study them, and in writing the advertisers mention the Kansas Chief.

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The body of Charles W. Shreve was found in the river near White Cloud, July 23, 1909. He was the son of Captain Shreve of White Cloud, and drowned while bathing in the river.

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Captain C. W. Shreve died at White Cloud, May 13, 1912, of heart failure. Captain Shreve went to White Cloud to survey the town site. He had resided in White Cloud since that date.

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John W. Walters committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn of his cousin, Will Walters, Sept. 20, 1912. The cause was probably due to the sickness he had undergone.

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The old William Sloane house, an old landmark, near White Cloud, was destroyed by fire January 27, 1912.

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The Sparks school ordered the school bell, which is now intact in the school house, November 20, 1894.

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Joseph Utt, a Doniphan County pioneer, who came here in 1853, died August 1, 1913.

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E. K. Douglas sold the White Cloud Globe to Frank Newlin about June 3, 1894.

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We shall never have the best good times until we have good roads.

# John Hunter, Farmer

## Being the Story of a Native of Scotland Who for More Than Forty Years Applied Himself Intelligently to Agriculture in Doniphan County, and Now, at Eighty-Two, Is Comfortably Fixed and Taking Things Easy.

### What the Scottish People and Hunter in Particular, Have Done for the Development of Our State and County.

Many of the men and women who have helped in the development of our glorious Sunflower state, and who have been numbered among its most loyal, upright and progressive citizens, were of foreign birth. To these Kansas owes a debt of gratitude that can not be expressed in mere empty words, for the part they have taken in advancing her to the proud position in the front rank of the states in agriculture, industrial activity, commercial and financial supremacy, as well as in education, culture, society and government. And not the least part of this credit is due people who came from Scotland, of whom John Hunter of Wolf River township, Doniphan County, is a worthy representative.

During the long and sanguinary struggle along the border to determine whether Kansas was to be admitted to the sisterhood of states, slave or free, hundreds of men of foreign birth were among those who came this way. They had cast off the yoke of oppression in the European countries and, being attracted by the magnitude of the issue involved, pushed their way out here into the thickest of the fight. It was a good time to test the valor and patriotism of our newly-acquired American citizens, but there was little opportunity to determine their real worth in the peaceful avocations. The Civil War ended, however, and things took a sudden turn. These foreign born citizens threw down their arms and, attracted by the wonderful fertility of the soil, the salubrious climate and the scenic beauty, turned their attention to agriculture in Kansas. Then in the years immediately following the close of the Civil War, thousands of foreigners, having heard from the pioneer immigrants who came before, about Kansas, crossed the Atlantic and came trooping out this way.

These immigrants were Scotch, Irish, German, Austrian, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Belgian, Hungarian and Russian, with something of a sprinkling of representatives of the other nations. These, with their varying characteristics, soon constituted one of the staunchest elements of our citizenship and our agricultural and industrial strength. They helped to cut up the prairies into farms, to pave the way for our present civilization, and through all the years that have followed they and their descendants have patriotically stood by the flag and for high order of citizenship and government.

While much might be written about the immigrants from other nations and their achievements in Kansas in helping in the development and upbuilding of the state, too much praise cannot be given those natives of Scotland for the part they have played in the making of this grand commonwealth, occupying the geographical center of the United States. The people who came from Scotland were, first of all, of the industrious class; there were no drones among them. As a rule they were well educated, intelligent, shrewd and sincerely religious. They came to America to escape persecutions, as did the early German immigrants, and the Russians who put Kansas on the map as a hard wheat state. The Scottish-born element of our citizenship was a liberty loving people, with high moral standards of government. They have won honorable success in their every undertaking. As ministers of the Gospel we find them in almost every community in Kansas. They are in the learned professions—professors in colleges and universities, teachers, editors, writers, lawyers, physicians and surgeons. We find Scottish-born people engaged in business and in the arts and industries in Kansas. And here also we find American citizens of Scottish birth engaged in the noble avocation of farming and stock raising, and ninety-nine out of every one hundred have scored success in capital letters.

But to return to our good friend and fellow citizen, John Hunter, of Wolf River township, Doniphan County, who is a representative of the high type of natives of Scotland engaged in agriculture. He was born Aug. 23, 1833, in the territorial division of northeast Scotland bordering on the sea, that was known as Aberdeenshire, famous for its thorough and practical farmers as well as for its fine pure blood livestock. He was a son of George Hunter. He possibly could trace his ancestry and find the old family identified with Scotland's struggles back to the time where recorded history lapses into tradition; but John Hunter is thoroughly American, laying no claim to title of any kind other than as an American citizen and resident of Kansas.

John Hunter's boyhood days spent in Aberdeenshire were like the boyhood days of other youths, a little play, some rigid schooling and a lot of hard work, with stern home discipline. It was the sort of rearing that fitted boys for sturdy, useful manhood. At the age of twenty, John Hunter was fairly well educated and was well equipped to make his own way in the world. He was filled with the spirit of adventure and he possessed an ambition that would not balk at anything. He was a typical Scottish youth, possessing the characteristics of the people of the land of the hills and the heather.

Residence of John Hunter

The year 1857 was an eventful year for our young John Hunter. He had reached the age of twenty-two and was keen to start out on a career for himself. The eyes of the Old World then were focused toward the New World, which was luring thousands from their native lands. Across the Atlantic they were hearing stories about Kansas with her wealth of sunshine and her rich rolling prairies open to settlers. John Hunter joined the throng, determined to make his start in life in the New World.

He landed on the Eastern coast and on his way Westward stopped in the state of Michigan, which was offering plenty of inducements for young men who were not afraid of work to locate there and build homes. For thirteen years John Hunter lingered in that state, engaged in various occupations. Finally, in the year 1870, he no longer could permit the call to the soil of Kansas to pass unheeded.

It was in the spring of the year 1870, that John Hunter landed at the Missouri river and crossed over into the promised land. It was a thrilling adventure for him to reach the beautiful land which but a few years before had been the bone of contention over which the forces of freedom and those of slavery fought and which plunged the nation into a seething sea of turmoil and strife. But it was an adventure he never once found cause to regret.

Along the river and to the west for a distance of many miles the homestead lands were taken up by settlers who had gone before. He might have gone farther out into the interior of the state and taken a homestead claim, but he found just what he wanted in Doniphan County—he was a good judge of soil—and he would go no farther. So he paid fifteen dollars an acre for the quarter section of 160 acres of unimproved land which, had he gone there a few years before, he could have taken up as homestead land from the government at a maximum cost of a dollar an acre.

The farm then purchased was in Wolf River township, one mile east and one-half mile north of the present village of Leona, on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad. The land he found suited to his needs for a first-class general farm and for stock raising. He at once began to improve it according to his notions as to what was needed. He builded his house and barns with an idea of convenience and utility, cut the land up into fields and pastures, and grew the crops that would yield the best returns for the effort. He stocked his farm with good livestock. Then he began to specialize by raising fine horses for which there was a demand at St. Joseph, Kansas City and Chicago. This called for more land and in the course of time he purchased another 160 acres, giving him a total of 320 acres of the choicest land in this locality.

John Hunter was successful from the start. By patient labor, close application to the details of management and intelligent methods of farming, he was always forging ahead. There was the year of the grasshoppers, and once in a while a year when the returns would fall short of the average, but in all seasons good and bad, he had something to sell. Whether it was wheat, corn, oats, he got a good price. His cattle, hogs and his fancy horses were always in demand; he knew what they were worth and generally got it. He conducted his farm as a business institution, keeping accurate tab on everything and at the end of each year striking a balance in his accounts to enable him to find just where he was "at."

If one were to ask him, John Hunter would tell you that the farming business pays in Kansas, though it is the man who farms intelligently, who has a sound business system, who takes care of his farm and does not let it run down, who looks after all of the little odds and ends, and who applies himself diligently to his job that comes out ahead and lays up a bank account. The lazy, shiftless farmer who permits his farm to run down, does not get any farther than the one who markets his wheat and corn and lets hundreds of dollars worth of other products that would sell for cash, go to waste. It's a shame, he says, that thousands of dollars worth of farm products annually are allowed to go to waste or to rot in the fields and orchards simply because the farmers consider them of too small importance to gather and take to market. Anything you grow that you don't need for your own use should be sold, for the money thus obtained very often swings the year's balance to the right side of the ledger.

It may also be recorded that John Hunter considers Kansas good enough for any man who desires to farm in the right way. A look at his farm, with its neat and substantial improvements, tells you that. There is no better farming land than that of northeastern Kansas, in his estimation. It will grow abundant crops of everything that can be grown in this latitude. That is why farm lands in this section are worth more than in some of the older states. It used to be, and not a great while ago, that Kansas land that would yield three times as much as two hundred dollar land east of the Missouri river, was selling for $50 an acre. Since then there has been something of an evening up of farm values. With our improved transportation facilities no other section of the country has anything on us when it comes to marketing our products. Hence increased land values in Kansas.

John Hunter

Referring to land values in Kansas, however, reminds us that John Hunter made no mistake when he settled in Kansas. The land for which he paid $15 an acre in 1870, now is worth $200 an acre, thirteen and one-third times more than the original purchase price. And he has 320 acres of it—and any farmer will tell you John Hunter's land is worth all of $200 an acre.

Aside from being regarded by the people of this community and by hundreds of others who know him as one of the foremost general farmers and growers of livestock, John Hunter also enjoys the distinction of being looked upon as one of our most progressive, wide-awake and public-spirited citizens. During all of his forty-five years' residence in the county he has been unceasing in his advocacy of improved farming methods, improved farms and soil efficiency. He has advocated the building of good roads as a means of bettering the farmers' facilities for hauling their products to market, or to the shipping station, as well as for the comfort and convenience of everybody else who use our public highways. He believes that every dollar intelligently expended on road improvements will be returned with interest in the increased value of land contiguous to the roads improved. Having no children of his own, he believes in other people's children having good schools. He has proved himself a loyal citizen by his interest in state, county and township affairs, standing always for those measures and things which in his honest judgment are best for the common good, believing as he does that the farmer folk whose labor goes into the production of the necessaries of life are themselves entitled to the best they can get out of life.

John Hunter is one of those genial souls who enjoy the friendship and association of his fellows. He is a reader of good literature and through the newspapers he keeps himself well informed on current events. He is a delightful conversationalist and, possessing to a marked degree the genuine humor of the Scottish people, the visitor to his farm home finds him a most agreeable and entertaining host.

Now comes the announcement that John Hunter, successful farmer and raiser of fine horses, having celebrated his eighty-second birthday on August 23d of this year, and having acquired a goodly fortune off his gold mine farm, intends to spend his declining years in ease. This is the information that comes to the writer of this article. But John Hunter quitting farming sounds like a joke. Whoever heard of a Kansas farmer retiring at eighty-two to spend his declining years in ease?

Joke or no joke there is behind this bare announcement a story of human achievement that knocks out the hifa-

lutin' theories of those highbrow, know-it-alls who insist that farming is a low down, despicable business with nothing but drudgery and in the end pauperism as a reward of faithful service. Perhaps it would have been so had John Hunter remained in his native land. He might have been eking out a hand-to-mouth existence without a ghost of a show of saving up a competency for old age or to break into the gentry class. But it's different in Wolf River township, Doniphan County, Kansas. John Hunter, owner of a $64,000 farm that is a veritable gold mine and a fat bank account, could afford to take it easy at eighty-two, for his is the reward of forty-five years of farming activity, not drudgery, but joyful service and real living. As for title, John Hunter believes that no grander title can be conferred on any man than that of American citizen—and with the privilege of living in Kansas, with "Highland, Kansas, R. F. D." as his mail address.

And so we may envy John Hunter as he sits on the front porch of his pretty farm home, filled with effervescing joy, his mind alert, his Scottish wit keen, as one who has lived sanely and well, taking things easy in his declining years.

# Leo Duehn, Farmer and Stockman

## Prosperous Farmer of Wolf River Township—Born in Doniphan County January 19, 1869.—Parents Came from Prussia in 1864 and Located in This County—Specializes in Short Horn Cattle—Farms 300 Acres.

Leo Duehn, a son of Doniphan County pioneers and one of the most prosperous farmers in Wolf River township, lives in one of the nicest residences in the township, two and one-half miles southwest of Leona. He is a good farmer and stock raiser and specializes in Shorthorn cattle. This young man inherits the thrift and business ability of his German parents, Carl and Ernestine Duehn, who were reared in Prussia. That nation has sent many of its best people to America, where they have become the most substantial of citizens. The Duehns were these kind of people.

In the early 60's the family heard great things of America. In the evenings as the men of the village (Dorf) smoked their long stemmed pipes and drank steins of beer as the "haus fraus" talked together, America was sure to be mentioned as a "sehr gut land." The information about the land of promise was likely meagre, but the prospects held out were alluring. The Duehns at length left the fatherland, and after a long voyage, landed in America. They started out almost immediately for Kansas and arrived in Doniphan County in 1864.

The Duehns located on a farm within one mile of the present Leo Duehn place. Here their son Leo was born amid a winter snow storm, Jan. 19, 1869. On his father's farm the little German boy grew up and attended the country schools of his time. He applied himself to what books he had, feeling strange no doubt among the "kinder" whose parents had been born in America and who spoke the American language so fluently. Likely it was sometimes difficult for him to think in one language—in words which he heard at home—and to express himself in the words of another speech which his teacher and playmates used. Their ways and viewpoint were quite different, and doubtless he wondered why his innate ideas were so different from theirs, not knowing that environment can not change altogether the traits inherited from generations of ancestors who spent their lives on a foreign soil.

Nevertheless, whether he realized it or not, it was those traits and habits which cropped out in young Duehn that not only set him a little apart from his schoolmates, but also gave him a tendency in paths that have made him much more prosperous than many. "Das geld" is something the Germans do not give for things that are not useful to them. In fact it is a common saying that a German family can live on what an American family will waste.

Mr. Duehn, early in life, showed inclinations toward economy, and the pennies and nickels he earned did not find their way to the candy store man as quickly as many of those of his comrades. Nevertheless he enjoyed the simple pleasures of country life, went swimming with his playmates and was probably guilty of tying several hundred knots in his comrades' shirts in the course of his boyhood.

As the subject of this sketch became a young man, the inherited and developed traits of his ancestors began to give him those qualities which have made him so successful. Gradually he began to acquire land, and after the vicissitudes of drought were over, he was in possession of more than the average share of Kansas soil.

Incidentally the home-founding instincts of the Teuton race began to assert themselves. Among the popular and most sensible girls of the neighborhood was Miss Nellie Laverentz. This young lady and Mr. Duehn formed a friendship which ripened into a deeper affection. They were married in December, 1898. Mrs. Duehn is a

Residence of Leo Duehn

true mother and model housekeeper. She is well fitted to have charge of the fine residence in which the Duehns live. She is kind, energetic and held in high esteem by her neighbors. Mrs. Duehn is intensely interested in her husband's investments and has afforded much of the inspiration for his successful undertakings.

This young farmer is one of the

Residence of Edward N. Erickson, situated on Quiet Hill Farm.

leading citizens of his community. He is both prosperous and progressive and takes equal pride in his fine home and the barns and houses in which his cattle and machinery are kept. His Shorthorn cattle are of the best thoroughbred stock and he sees to the details of the care of the stock as well as to the various operations required to farm the 300 acres of fertile land.

Mr. and Mrs. Duehn are parents of three children: Vernon L., born Nov. 5, 1900; Letha, born Nov. 12, 1905; Leah, who was born on the day that is sometimes called the nation's birthday, July 4, in the year 1907. The children promise to reflect credit on their parents.

# Edward N. Erickson

## Of the Hardy Norwegian Stock and Born in Missouri, This Man Has Achieved a Good Measure of Success as a General Farmer and Grower of Live Stock in the State of Kansas.

Among the men of Doniphan County who are honored by their fellow men, because of their true worth as useful citizens, assuredly must be mentioned our friend Edward N. Erickson, whose farm is two miles north and one mile west of Leona. A natural born farmer, and spending all the years of his life on a farm, Mr. Erickson is a splendid example of a man who had achieved success by the exercise of intelligence along with his farming. The old idea that brains and intelligent business management were not essential to farming, has been exploded. Men who win success in any pursuit or business or profession must have an intimate knowledge of the things they are undertaking to do. To obtain from the soil all that it is capable of producing the farmer of today uses his head as well as his hands. Blind ignorance may sometimes blunder into success, but in the end such a farmer won't get very far. It is the farmer like Mr. Erickson, who sets a high standard of efficiency and dignifies farming as a learned profession, that is looked up to in any community.

Mr. Erickson comes from the hardy and thrifty Norwegian stock and rightfully he has inherited many of those qualities that have distinguished the people of the Northland of Europe as among the most industrious and most productive workers of the Old World. His parents were Ole and Anna Erickson, who were among the early settlers of Buchanan County, Missouri. It was on their farm not far from the then frontier city of St. Joseph, that Edward N. Erickson was born on Jan. 5, 1854. The family left Missouri in 1860, when Edward was four years old and crossing the Missouri river located on a farm in Brown County, Kansas. Here they found ideal conditions for farming and for eighteen years they cultivated the rich soil and raised livestock with success.

To the growing boy, Edward, there was something fascinating in the tilling of the soil, the handling of the various crops and in the breeding and rearing of farm animals. He took an interest in everything about the place and there never was in his breast an ambition to fly to the city and a seven and one-half dollar a week clerkship in a store. The independent happy life of a farmer appealed to him. He attended school and learned all he could, helping about the farm as soon as he was old enough—thus spending practically all of his life on the farm.

In the year 1878, when Edward was twenty-four, he came to Doniphan County and established himself on the farm on which he has resided for thirty-seven years. It was not much of a move, being just across the road which marks the division line between Brown and Doniphan counties, but it made him a citizen of our county and of whom we of Doniphan have had reason to be proud.

The young farmer, with the enthusiasm of his kind, set to work improving the place. He had a pride in his farm and he wanted to make it the best farm in the community, and it was with great joy that he witnessed its transformation from virgin prairie to a high state of cultivation, with clean, well-kept fields and meadows and pastures. He built a neat home and erected farm buildings of a substantial character and suited to his needs.

Then, on June 16, 1881, he took unto himself a life partner in the person of Miss Julia A. Nelson of Buchanan County, Mo. Her parents, Lewis and Guerena Nelson, were also natives of Norway and early settlers of Buchanan County. Mrs. Erickson proved indeed a good partner and helpmeet. A lover of home and family, well educated and reared in a good home, she was fitted for the wife of an intelligent and thrifty farmer; and, let us here assert without fear of contradiction, much of the success that has come to her husband is due to her splendid encouragement, her calm counsel, her cheerful, untiring devotion and her unflagging energy in their Doniphan County farm home.

Meanwhile there was no lagging of improvements on the farm, and through all of the years that have followed, Edward N. Erickson has not stood still, nor has he been content with doing fairly well. His desire always has been to excel, to do his very best. Through experience and observation and patient study he has learned much, until it can be said there is very little about farming and stock raising he does not know; yet he is not the kind of a farmer who insists that he knows it all. If any other farmer has anything better in the way of methods of work or of soil culture, Edward N. Erickson is interested. And he is just as ready to help others by giving them the benefit of his own experiences which have year in and year out brought him substantial returns until now he is numbered among the prosperous farmers of Kansas.

Mr. Erickson is a man of strong convictions and one who believes the highest duty of man here on earth is to do the very best that is possible for him to do. He is the kind of self-confident man who when he says he will do a thing can be counted on to go ahead and do that particular thing—who bends his energy to work and almost always accomplishes it. Some misguided people are apt to say it is his luck, and all that sort of thing, when in fact his luck or success, whatever you may be pleased to call it, has been brought about by his own persevering efforts and by his confidence in himself and his ability to do whatever he sets out to do.

Edward N. Erickson may properly be called a general farmer, not a one-crop farmer. He believes in several crops, in the rotation of crops and the scientific upkeep of the soil. He raises cattle, hogs, sometimes sheep, and poultry. His orchard and truck patch yield an abundance for the family use and a good deal to sell. And there is always a market for his products. This is the kind of farming that pays dividends in northeastern Kansas. At least that is his way of expressing it, and he knows whereof he speaks.

"If I were asked to advise a friend,"

he said recently, "I would say buy a farm, not too large in acres, but of good soil, and grow a variety of crops, employing modern methods of cultivation and cultivating well. I would buy a few good cows, some good hogs, and a flock of good hens. With such a beginning, and with patient care and intelligent business management, any level-headed man who is not afraid of work will do well. Don't begin on too large a scale unless you are an expert farm manager, or you can afford to take chances. Great oaks from little acorns grow, and great success from farming comes from beginning on a small scale and enlarging one's operations by degrees as he learns the game and his ability is increased. As for choice of location, well, the soil of Kansas is as good as any."

Edward Erickson

Mr. Erickson is a man of sterling character and strong mentality whose life has been governed by high principles of integrity and honor, so that he is held in the unqualified esteem of those with whom he has come in contact. Though a man of strong parts who would succeed in any avocation he might adopt, he has been constant in his allegiance to farming and stock raising. His holdings at this time include the home farm in Doniphan County of 150 acres and 200 acres in Brown County, all valuable farm lands. Now, at the age of sixty-one, he is independent and prosperous.

He is public-spirited and is keenly interested in the affairs of his community as well as those of the state and nation. He has during his entire residence in the state, been a persistent advocate of clean and efficient government in all departments of the public service and his vote has always been recorded in favor of men who in his judgment were best capable of filling the public offices.

Mrs. Erickson and Miss Anna A. are lovers of flowers and to their credit it can be said that their lawn is a beautiful one and the casual observer passing by usually remarks, "Oh, those lovely flowers on Quiet Hill Farm."

Mr. and Mrs. Erickson are parents of four interesting children. The eldest, Loslie O., was born April 10, 1882; Anna A., the only daughter, was born July 31, 1884; Edward N., Jr., June 19, 1887 Osborn A., Aug. 11, 1891.


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# Champion Auctioneer

## Charles J. Foster, of Severance, Has the Record of Being Able to Sell More Real Estate Than Any Other Crier in the State of Kansas—Learned the Business Under the Veteran, Jack W. Pry.

### Started When Almost a Boy and Has Had Twenty-Five Years' Experience Up to the Present—Conducted Real Estate, Loan and Investment Business for Past Fifteen Years.

The business world of the United States has long since realized that a man must be an artist in his line to be a successful auctioneer.

In recent years, however, competition in all branches of business has become so keen that more than artistic skill is required to get the money.

There were many live wires produced in the Nineteenth Century, but it remained for this good, young Twentieth, to develop the real sizzlers, who can deliver the punch.

Auctioneering in the old days was generally regarded as a side line, followed by men who availed themselves of exigencies created for their services by the pressing needs of other people.

In this progressive age men who specialize in conducting public sales are in demand everywhere and at almost every time and season. The forced sales of former years are a thing of the past. Now it is the proper caper for a farmer or storekeeper to engage the services of an auctioneer in order to obtain the best prices possible for his surplus stock.

Developments in recent years show that better results are obtained by holding public sales than by disposing of the marketable commodities by private business arrangement between all parties to the transaction.

Consequently the services of a thorough auctioneer are always in great demand. He does not have to go out and hustle for business. It comes to him naturally when his reputation for ability, integrity and accuracy is known to the general public.

The state of Kansas has produced some master mechanics in the business of calling sales, and Doniphan County was a fertile field in this respect. It has given to the world some of the ablest auctioneers, both past and present, who have ever cried their wares from a sales block.

Among the brilliant stars of the profession in Doniphan County, it is more that fitting to include the name of Charles J. Foster of Severance. Mr. Foster is not only an artist at the business, but he is gifted with all the requisites which combine to place him in the front rank of his calling.

Cold-blooded business methods have no place in the career of a successful auctioneer, and that is the chief reason why Mr. Foster has popular estimation centralized on himself. He is tactful, witty and judicious, with a true appreciation of his responsibilities. His professional acumen is remarkable and his ability is unexcelled.

Charles J. Foster is a native son of Doniphan County, and he is proud of it. Naturally he believes it is the best place on earth, and nobody blames him for his sentiment. Local pride is a good thing for any citizen, but it takes second place when the pride of birthplace is under discussion. Mr. Foster is unequivocally well endowed with both.

Born on his father's farm a half mile south of Severance, on October 18, 1873, Charles J. Foster had an opportunity in his youthful days to learn all about land and live stock. He lived the life of the usual farmer's son, attending the common schools and rustling around home while he was resting from his school duties.

Early in life, Mr. Foster showed an aptitude for values on the public market which was recognized by Jack W. Pry, the oldest auctioneer in the state of Kansas. Mr. Pry, realizing the lad's natural instinct and latent abilities, took him in hand and taught him the sales business to the most minute detail. Young Foster had been taken all over the state and to other states, and his preceptor gave him all the advantages of his own personal knowledge and the practical experience which is gained by taking part in sales.

Mr. Foster was yet little more than a lad when he had so won the confidence and admiration of Jack Pry that he had no hesitation in putting him into the business right. So when the sale for the Oldham estate, north of Effingham, Atchison County, was announced, Charles J. Foster was on the block for the first time. It was his maiden sale, and he surely made good, as he has done ever since.

With his reputation firmly established Mr. Foster had little difficulty in securing plenty of business, and during the twenty-five years that he has called sales he has had very great success. At present he is conceded to be the most extensive caller of real estate sales in the state.

Fifteen years ago Mr. Foster branched out in the real estate, loan and investment business in his home town of Severance, and the venture has proved both profitable and congenial. His knowledge of land values and his perspicuity in all matters of business has brought him clients from every walk in life.

Charles Foster received more actual cash commissions from the sale of real estate during 1914 than all other Doniphan County real estate agents put together. His training on the farm and subsequent knowledge of the fine points of his business make him the recipient of the confidence of all whom he meets, and the most intricate deal does not puzzle him in the least. He has made such an exhaustive study of his work and has had so much experience, that large business affairs are simply a matter of routine with the subject of this sketch.

## WELL-KNOWN STOCK BUYER AND GRAIN MERCHANT

Doniphan County is known throughout the West especially for two products, namely, fruit (including berries) and stock. A well-known promoter of this last named industry is Rufus G. Harper of Leona, Kansas, who buys and sells stock with great shrewdness and success. He is considered among stockmen one of the best in the business, and well may he be, as he has followed that line of business for the past twenty-three years in Leona. They say no one has ever been smart enough to get the best of Rufus G. in a trade, and as to him getting the best of it, well—it isn't his fault if you're not educated as well as he. He can tell the weight of the hog by the way it wags its tail.

Five years ago Mr. Harper entered into the grain business, of which he is evidently making a success, as he is always buying and selling, and does not go out of the county for his trade. He is always eager to buy either grain or stock, and he turns the goods rapidly, owing to his wide acquaintance and genial personality.

Mr. Harper was born in Doniphan County on a farm one and one-half miles north of Leona, January 3, 1868. He received a common school education here, and further than that he is a self-made man, having learned by experience, the hardest teacher of all. He was married to Miss Theodosia Edwards, also of Doniphan County, June 30, 1903. Their home is in Leona and they have no children.

## Bendena Protective Association

The Bendena Protective Association is one of the liveliest of its kind in Doniphan County. It has been exceedingly fortunate in having behind it Joseph Howard, the foremost anti-horse-thief exponent in eastern Kansas. Mr. Howard, perhaps, has done more to discourage live stock stealing than any other one man in the county. He has been tireless in his efforts to put a stop to such practices, and has captured many of the thieves himself. The Bendena Association was formed April 10, 1910, when there was an epidemic of horse and cattle thefts. J. P. Severin is president; J. W. Howard, vice-president; A. O. Johnson, secretary, and P. A. Kirwan, treasurer. The following are members: John Gallagher, William Webb, Jr., John Devereaux, P. A. Kirwan, James Gray, Mike Joyce, John Cooper, John O'Shea, George Cooper, Lou Collins, John Joyce, Leslie Franklin, George Ricklefs, Grover Franklin, John Godfrey, Allen Miller, Elbert Ladwig, George Jones, James Morley, Jack Joyce, Patrick Mahan, Julius Kuhnert, Joseph Klaus, James Black, William Albers, Edward Baker, George Schwartz, H. L. Vanverth, C. C. Tilburg, James Aylward, John Albers, Dr. Clutz, Charles Myers, G. A. Ricklefs, Theodore Selub, D. C. Hardy, Edward Joyce and Orley Monroe.

# C. L. Marcell

## A Well Known Farmer of Wolf River Township and Native of Kentucky, Whose Parents Were Among the Early Emigrants From Switzerland to America—His Wife a Native of Kentucky—Contented on Their Doniphan County Farm.

To own a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of rich Doniphan County land is a privilege vouchsafed only to a limited number of families. Likewise to produce from the soil of such a farm such bountiful crops of life-sustaining cereals, vegetables, fruits and food animals, is also a privilege such as may be enjoyed by those who are fortunate enough to be possessed of Doniphan County lands. Wherefore the fortunate Doniphan County farmer is blessed as few people in this or any other nation are blessed.

Such is the observation of C. L. Marcell, owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Wolf River Township of our county, who has resided there for fifty-seven years and has reared a large family of children. Mr. Marcell is a native of Kentucky and he lived in that state long enough to know something about conditions and opportunities there. Moreover his parents were Swiss, came to America to find homes in the land of the free, and they were wise and far-seeing enough to choose Doniphan County as the best place on earth in which to live, rear children, till the soil and prosper.

Residence of C. L. Marcell in Wolf River Township.

C. L. Marcell comes of a hardly people noted for their longevity. His father, Charles M., was born in Switzerland, December 15, 1813, and his mother, Elizabeth Utley Marcell, was also born in Switzerland, the date being August 18, 1812. They were married December 13, 1827, and came to America in search of homes and for some years resided in Jassemine County, in the heart of the Blue Grass country of Kentucky. There the subject of this sketch was born on January 13, 1847. The family remained in Kentucky until April 8, 1857, when they came to Doniphan County and settled on a claim in Wolf River Township. They had reached the land of plenty, though at the time of their coming the whole country was embroiled in the troubles that later culminated in the Civil War. Charles M. Marcell, father of C. L., died March 3, 1885, in his seventy-second year, and Elizabeth Utley Marcell, the mother, died January 9, 1893, in her eighty-second year.

As a boy C. L. Marcell received a little education in the schools of his native county in Kentucky, and coming to Kansas at the age of ten years, he obtained a little more education here. He was a hard working farmer boy and contributed much to the work of cultivating the home farm. He took to farming naturally and he loved the work, as also he loved the free, independent and happy life on the farm.

On February 25, 1866, the subject of this sketch married Mattie J. Burchfield, who was born February 18, 1850, in Franklin County, Kentucky. Her father was James Burchfield and her mother was Elizabeth Ross Burchfield, residents for many years of Kentucky. She was educated in Franklin County, Kentucky. This union was blessed with twelve sons and daughters, whose names and date of birth are as follows:

Minnie, born November 22, 1866. Married to Lewis Tilden Skinner, January 31, 1889. Born to them one daughter, Velna May, December 24, 1890. On August 14, 1915, she was married to Elmer C. Rittenhouse, who was born December 16, 1889.

Ida May, born January 23, 1869. Married to J. J. Mulkey, October 7, 1890, at Hiawatha, Kansas, the Rev. James McGuire officiating. To them have been born four sons and daughters as follows: Gladys, August 13, 1891; Grace, March 25, 1893; Jewel J., September 27, 1904; Philip, August 26, 1912. Mr. Mulkey was born at Allendale, Mercer county, Missouri, February 5, 1859. He has been an engineer on the Rock Island for twenty-eight years.

Etta Isador, born June 19, 1871. Married to William Archer Smith, January 26, 1898, by the Rev. L. S. Tarvin, near Hiawatha. This union has been blessed with five children: William Lewis, born in Highland, November 19, 1898; Clara Marie, born at Highland, August 22, 1900; Mattie Josephine, born near Highland, January 17, 1904; Etta Irene, at Chanute, January 3, 1908; Mary Louise, Joplin, Mo., June 9, 1914. All seven children are living excepting Mattie Josephine, who died March 17, 1914. Mr. Smith was born May 12, 1875, near Severance, and they now reside in Joplin, Missouri.

Ollie, born November 5, 1873, and died April 21, 1874.

James Everett, born May 6, 1875; married June 17, 1896, to Mary Helen Dillon. To this union were born Zelinda Florence, April 1, 1898; Helen Eloise, born September 28, 1899; James Everett, Jr., September 5, 1901.

Lewis Lee, born July 7th, 1878, was married to Virginia Overlander, August 16, 1889. They have one daughter, Genevieve Elizabeth, born Aug. 22, 1900. Lee engaged in the oil business, at Chanute, Kansas, and has amassed a fortune. Was educated at Highland and Campbell University at Holton, where he was considered one of the brilliant students. He was popular with his classmates and manifested a keen interest in his work.

Maude Pearl, born April 24, 1881, and died March 3, 1885.

Elsie Anna, born October 4, 1884. Married to J. Lyndon Thornton, who was born at Green, January 14, 1886, on April 17, 1907, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Hugh Lomax, Pastor of the Christian Church in Highland. This home has been blessed with two daughters, Marseyne Elizabeth, born January 25, 1908, at Fairbury, Nebraska, and Phyllis Fae, October 26, 1909.

Timothy Justin, born February 25, 1887. Married April 15, 1913, to Jessie Louise Myers. They have one daughter, Geraldine Elizabeth, born January 9, 1914.

Elonso Prentis, born April 6, 1888. Married January 17, 1911, to Nellie M. Vigus. They have one daughter, Alberta Louise, born October 15, 1912, and one son, Donald, born June 5, 1914.

Mattie B., born October 9, 1890, who is one of the prominent school teachers of Doniphan County. She is teaching her second term in the Severance schools and is giving universal satisfaction.

Charles Luther, born January 12, 1893. Married December 18, 1912, to Mona Erle Vigus. To this union have been born one daughter, Darline, May 28, 1913, and one son, Kenneth Luther, October 4, 1915.

These sons and daughters, born on the Doniphan County farm, four miles southeast of Highland, were reared by their parents there, and have grown up to be intelligent and industrious men and women.

The farm which is owned by this Kentuckian is one of the best quarter sections in the country southeast of Highland. By patient labor and persistent effort it has been brought to a fine state of improvement. His long experience and his knowledge of agriculture, combined with his industry, has enabled Mr. Marcell to grow some truly remarkable crops of grain and fruits on the farm, and these have brought him handsome returns. He has the reputation of being one of the best farmers in his section of the county, besides being a tireless worker. His life indeed has been a busy one, and he received loyal assistance from his children while they were growing to man and womanhood on the farm. Mr. Marcell stands well with the people of the community and is accounted a good citizen and one who is to be depended upon to do his full share for the well being of the community. He has spent fifty-nine of his nearly sixty-nine years in Doniphan County and he has no desire to leave it. He will spend his remaining years in Kansas.

### B. F. Harpster

Among the pioneer bankers of Doniphan County was B. F. Harpster, now a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri. He was born in 1845, November 9th, in Columbus, Ohio, and was married to Miss Emily J. Brown, of that town, June 11, 1874. Came to Doniphan County in 1872 and established the Bank of Severance in 1875, selling same to John Morley in 1896. He moved to the City of St. Joseph in 1908. He has one son, C. W. Harpster, and they are engaged in the real estate business and reside at 124 S. 24 Street

Christian Church, Leona. Russell Lewis and his Shetland pony.

### Leona Church

Standing in the west part of Leona, fronting to the east is the Christian Church which was erected in 1890. The Church was organized February 10th, by Rev. Nelson A. Stull, who died at Highland, December 10, 1915. For several years the Church was presided over by the late N. A. Stull, and since that time they have held occasional services.

### Jack Pry

Was born in Virginia July 5, 1835, and died at his home in Severance, Kansas, April 9th, 1910. Mr. Pry came to Doniphan County in the early 50's and saw Doniphan County develop from its wild, untamed state to that of one of the best farm counties in the state of Kansas. He was an auctioneer of ability and cried one-half of the sales in Doniphan County for more than forty years. He was endowed with the ability to judge the value of stock which made him a valuable auctioneer.

### Charles B. Corbet

Charles B. Corbet is one of the prominent school teachers in Doniphan County. Was born January 20, 1891, on farm, six miles north of Severance in Wolf River Township. Graduated from red school house and in 1912 from Highland University. Has life certificate to teach in Kansas. Was married to Miss Nebling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nebling, of Iowa Township.

### Howard Taylor

Who is now fourteen years of age and who resides in Iowa Township near White Cloud, received a premium last year of $25 from the State Agricultural College, for raising 92 bushels of corn on one acre of land. He produced the corn at a cost of 5 cents per bushel.

### David M. Goacher

Born, October 29, 1850. Came to Doniphan County in 1859. Was married to Miss Sarah Ann Speak. They have five daughters and one son, Viola, now Mrs. J. W. Thomas; Rebecca, now Mrs. H. L. Stocking; Rosa A., now Mrs. Burt Patterson; Mary Letha, now Mrs. Joe Neider; Clara, now Mrs. C. E. King, and the son, John David. The subject of this sketch resides in Iowa Township and owns a forty acre farm.

Extra copies of this issue, $1.00.

# Miss Margaret Ruddy

### Popular Teacher, Native of Doniphan County—Was Student at Emporia in the State Normal School.

One of Doniphan County's most efficient and best loved school teachers is Miss Margaret Ruddy, who lives six and one-half miles northwest of Troy in the beautiful Ruddy farm home. Reared in this delightful rural section of Doniphan County, Miss Ruddy has grown to womanhood surrounded with the best environments for the full development of her artistic nature. During the last year she instructed the pupils in the Moray district school, but her labors ended there in May of 1915, and in September she assumed the responsibilities of teacher in the Willow Springs district northwest of Sparks in Iowa township.

Miss Ruddy never has to hunt for a school. They come to her unsolicited, which is a compliment to her ability and aggressiveness in following her chosen line of work. She is certain to make for herself a high place in the esteem of the scholars, the school board and the citizens who come in contact with her and the patrons of the district.

This promising young woman is a native of Doniphan County. She is the daughter of Mrs. Anna Ruddy, and was born and reared on the farm where she now resides. She has contributed largely to making it the delightful country place that is a center of social activities in the neighborhood. Here on winter evenings often are gathered the young people and in the summer the pleasant little outings are long remembered by all who are privileged to participate. It is near the Number 4 school, where she received her early education, which has been carried forward in the higher institutions of the state. Her father was the late Michael Ruddy, a former prominent resident and farmer of this county. After completing her studies at Number 4 school the subject of this sketch, who had made up her mind to become a teacher, entered the state normal school at Emporia. She has been working at her chosen profession for about eight years.

Combining a love of her vocation with a thorough and efficient training, Miss Ruddy has all the qualities to make her the unqualified success that she has proven to be. She has the womanly virtues which secure for her the respect and admiration of the patrons whom she served. The school boards are grateful to her for coming to them with her application, and they consider themselves fortunate indeed, when they obtain her services for the winter. She has the faculty of gaining the confidence of her pupils and thus one-half of her battles are won from the start. She is able to retain this hold upon them, which grows with increasing force as the school term runs on into the winter and finishes in the spring. The older pupils respect her, while the younger ones find comfort and solace for their petty troubles. To all of them she is a faithful instructor and guide in every respect. She is patient when patience is a virtue and stern when those measures are necessary. She has been in great demand among the school directors in the different districts in Doniphan County, and thus far has experienced little difficulty in securing a school.

The subject of this sketch has been happy in the relationship of her family ties. With one sister and five brothers, her associations have always been of the most pleasant kind, the family group being one of the most delightful in Doniphan County. Reared in the outdoors, with the blessing of good health and a cheerful disposition, she garnered the best into her life Her sister is Miss Mary Elizabeth, and her five brothers are William, Frank J., James G., Hugh L., and Michael, Jr., all of whom live at home with their mother. Mrs. Ruddy, her mother, is a woman of pleasing personality, and has endeared herself to her family as well as to all who know her. Through the long years of her residence in Kansas she has been solicitous of the welfare of her children, bringing them up with that care which only a true mother can give.

The beautiful farm residence of George McCauley situated three miles north of Leona in Wolf River Township.

## GEORGE McCAULEY

### Progressive Farmer Is Large Land Owner in Doniphan and Brown Counties.

Doniphan County is noted for its progressive farmers, but there are none in the community better equipped to handle large farm properties than George McCauley, of Bellevue, north of Leona. He has twelve hundred acres of the best land in Brown and Doniphan counties, all of which he has in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. McCauley is one of the early residents of this section, having been for thirty-five years at his present place. He is widely known not only in Doniphan but in Brown County, as well, and has the esteem and trust of all those who claim his acquaintance.

Mr. McCauley is a native Ohioan. He was born Jan. 7, 1857. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his state and upon completion of his studies he went with his people on their farm. The opportunities there, however, were not what he sought and early in the year of 1880 he came to Doniphan County and purchased the farm on which he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. McCauley were married June 1, 1880, and have two daughters living: Katie E., born September 14, 1893, now Mrs. John G. Ukena; Mary E., born August 22, 1896. Ellen May, the first daughter, died February 1, 1886, when only three years of age. Mrs. McCauley was born April 14, 1858, in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, her parents being one of the oldest families in the state and extensive property owners.

In addition to general farming, which he does on a large scale, Mr. McCauley is intensely interested in cattle raising. He has some of the best in this section of the country and has made an unqualified success of his work. He has erected a magnificent home on the farm and it is the meeting place of the neighbors far and wide. Mrs. McCauley is a lady of the deepest sympathy and understanding and the two are immensely popular among the acquaintances and associates. Mr. McCauley is always to be found assisting in any movement that is for the betterment of the community in which he lives. His success is largely attributable to hard work and serious attention to the business at hand. He is one of Doniphan County's best citizens.

## DENNIS J. WARD

### Cashier of the Bank of Severance, Was Born in That Town—Likes All the Folks So Well That He Went to School There, Married a Girl Born There, Engaged in Business There and Owns Property in Severance—Likes to Raise Pedigreed Chickens.

Dennis J. Ward, cashier of the Bank of Severance, is truly a son of Doniphan County, and his place of nativity is Severance.

There are few instances where so much local pride may be observed in any individual as can be found sticking out all over Dennis J.

Mr. Ward was not only born in Severance and educated there, but he went into business in the town and married a young lady who was born and reared in Severance.

It was on January 5, 1875, that Dennis J. Ward first saw the light of the universe in his parents' home in Severance. Like other lads of his age he attended the public school and acquired all education that could be imparted to his intelligent mind from the teachers.

On leaving school he secured a position with the Bank of Severance, and is now cashier of that institution. He developed a keen inclination for financial matters from his first entry into the bank, which has become more pronounced with advancing years.

On November 12, 1907, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Agnes Corcoran, who was then one of the prominent educators in Doniphan County schools. Both Dennis and his bride have lived in Severance all their lives.

Although a young man, Mr. Ward has been frugal and he now owns his own home and likewise two other houses which he rents. He is a lover of fine poultry and during spare moments devotes a little time to raising White Rock chickens.

## East Norway

East Norway is located on Section 28, Town 3, Range 20, in Wolf River Township, a station on the St. Joseph & G. I. Railroad, laid off by a town company in the spring of 1869. Town consisted of eighteen acres. There has always been a store there, and in the last few years a grain elevator has been built and men residing there own it and a co-operative store with Clyde Conrad as manager. The following is a list of the stockholders:

Thomas J. Dawe, O. D. Nelson, O. L. Steanson, Andy Hoverson, Clarence Turkelson, Roy Jenkins, Oscar Nelson.

## I. O. of G. T.

Severence Lodge No. 218 was duly instituted Dec. 11, 1871, by Deputy G. W. C. T. J. M. Toner. The following officers were elected and installed to serve the term ending Feb. 1, 1872: W. W. Bell, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. Campbell, W. V. T.; J. A. Campbell, W. S.; J. C. McGee, W. F. S.; Nannie Nesbit, W. T.; S. F. Nesbit, W. C.; S. F. Wright, W. M.; J. Segyne, W. O. G.; Josephene Segyne, W. I. G.; Julia Clonch, W. D. M.

## SEVERANCE ODD FELLOWS HALL

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, in Severance.

The accompanying cut shows the exterior of the lodge rooms of the Severance Odd Fellows Fraternity.

The hall is a spacious one and is large enough to accommodate a large number of members very comfortably. The furnishings of the lodge room are expensive and there is an abundant supply of regalia for all occasions.

Judging by the picture, this headquarters for Odd Fellowship makes a fine meeting place and would do credit to a town of 10,000 population.

The Odd Fellows Lodge of Severance is an exceptionally strong body. The members are composed of the best element among the population of the vicinity and they all take a keen interest in the welfare of the Lodge.

# The Town of Leona

**Founded in 1873 by David Kercher, Who Originated the Plan for a Town on the Present Site—First Residence Built of Lumber Hauled by Team From Norton's Saw Mill in White Cloud—First Newspaper Started in 1883 by Delno E. Kercher, Now a Leading Physician in Philadelphia.**

The town of Leona, now one of the thriving places in Wolf River Township, was conceived in the brain of David Kercher, one of the early settlers in Doniphan County.

The plan for a town at the present site of Leona was original with Mr. Kercher, and he was the town's first inhabitant. The actual surveying and platting of the town was done by a Mr. Ellis, who at that time, in 1873, had been living at Robinson.

The complete survey of the townsite had been finished in June and the first residence was erected by Mr. Kercher. The lumber for this building had been hauled by team in the early spring from Norton's sawmill in White Cloud by Mr. Kercher.

Other buildings were put up, and it was not very long until Leona took on a real life-like aspect. Gregg Brothers erected an elevator and J. W. Schock started a wagon shop. Alexander Nigus built a hotel and Robert C. Mailer opened a general store.

Residence of A. O. Delaney

The first drug store of any dimensions was conducted by Doctor Lewis, who was then a practicing physician in Leona, and the first clerk in this store was W. I. Stuart, then a very young man, but with the same energy and integrity that has characterized him ever since.

The youthful Stuart later studied law and has been for the past twenty years judge of the Thirty-Second Judicial District of Kansas, comprising Doniphan, Brown and Nemaha counties.

The first attempt at publishing a newspaper was made by Delno E. Kercher, son of the founder of the town and now one of the leading practicing physicians of Philadelphia. It was a youthful effort, and was a four-page affair, four by six inches in size, and was known as the Leona News. The first issue of the News appeared in 1883, and the paper continued to be published at irregular intervals until about twenty issues had been printed, when it suspended permanently.

Later, in after years, the town of Leona was put on the map of the country in fine shape through the medium of another newspaper that had been started by Harry Mailer. When Mr. Mailer got married he wrote an account of the event in such original style that it was copied all over the United States. This paper did not last very long, as Mr. Mailer saw a more lucrative field in the general mercantile business. So he engaged in that line and discontinued the paper.

Leona boasts of a population of over 300 people at the present time. There is every reason why the town should continue to expand and prosper, as the country surrounding it is splendid for farming and is thickly settled with thrifty and industrious people. Leona was at one time an exceptionally heavy grain-shipping point, but several destructive fires, which destroyed the elevators, gave the town a setback and seriously interfered with the grain shipping industry.

The business men of Leona have great hopes for the future of the town. Their trade compares favorably with that of towns considerably larger, and the fact that farming land in the vicinity sells from $200 an acre up, seems to justify their faith in continued prosperity of Leona.

Among the leading business residents of Leona may be mentioned Ray Randolph, station agent for the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad; Thomas McCormick, owner of the grain elevator; Rufus G. Harper, a leading stockman; Ed Kinsley, the town blacksmith; Daniel Moyer, hardware merchant; Henry W. Larson, who conducts the best restaurant to be found in any town in Kansas that is even twice the size of Leona; F. A. Bodwell, postmaster; Murray Childs, barber; George L. Ebeling, cashier of the bank; John Lyons, assistant bookkeeper in the bank; Andy O. Delaney, president of the bank, and one of the prime movers of the town and a public spirited citizen who always boosts; Penn M. Leonhard, druggist; Harry Mailer, general merchandise store; Ransom Mansfield, harness shop; Doctor Carwford and Mrs. Childs, telephone operator.

Leona suffered an immense property loss through a fire which destroyed a number of business houses in the south side of the town, November, 1914. This did not discourage the citizens, however, and many of those who suffered the severest losses at once started preparations to rebuild.

Farmers Bank of Leona. George Ebeling standing in the door.

While there is a fairly commodious school building in Leona the people of the town are considering the advisability of erecting a new building in the immediate future.

The Bank of Leona is a substantial institution, and Mr. Delaney, the president, is one of the most popular men in that section of the state. He has the distinction of having only three votes recorded against him in the Leona precinct, when he was up for election as county commissioner last November.

## ANDREW O. DELANEY

**Former County Commissioner and President of the Leona Bank Is One of the Most Wide Awake Business Men of Doniphan County—First Twenty-four Years of His Life Were Spent on a Farm Near the Old Town of Columbus—Has Been Justice of the Peace and School Director.**

There are few men in Doniphan County better or more favorably known than Andrew O. Delaney. His activities have been varied and his interests diverse.

Mr. Delaney needs no introduction to the people of Doniphan in this brief sketch. He is one of them, from start to finish. He was born among them and has always said that if he lives long enough he intends to die among them.

His acquaintance throughout the county is limited to the boundary lines. He knows about everybody, and it is no exaggeration to state that everybody knows him. Mr. Delaney is endowed with that kind of affable nature which attracts friends and magnetizes most people.

Andrew O. Delaney was born near the old town of Columbus, fourteen miles northeast of Troy, on December 12, 1869. Needless to say, he was born on a farm because he has not gotten over the hereditary inclination toward farming since.

After going through the common schools, Mr. Delaney was graduated from the Christian Brothers College in St. Joseph, Missouri. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Delaney was given an opportunity to forget the farm during school years. There was ample opportunity between school sessions and semesters to renew old acquaintances with the livestock and the farm implements, but it can be truthfully said that Andy was always on the job.

In 1895 Mr. Delaney entered the banking business at Leona, and is at present the executive head of the bank there. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Fenton, also a native of Doniphan County, on November 19, 1894, when he was less than twenty-five years old.

Four children have been born to the union of Mr. Delaney and Miss Fenton, two boys and two girls. Their names are Andrew, Jr., and Richard O., and Elizabeth and Bernice.

In addition to his banking and other interests Mr. Delaney owns a full half section of land in Union Township. Mr. Delaney, although not a politician, has held several public offices. He has been elected a justice of the peace, a school director, and served four years as county commissioner of Doniphan.

In the wind-up it might not be out of place to state that Mr. Delaney was one of the county commissioners who caused the notorious railroad bonds, to be fixed so that the entire amount will be paid off in a few years.

The esteem in which Andy Delaney is held in Doniphan County is indicated clearly by the fact that when he made the race for county commissioner in 1910, there were but three dissenting votes registered against him, the office being secured by almost unanimous approval.

When this former county official turned his attention to the banking business it transpired that his wide acquaintance in the country and splendid reputation were of inestimable worth. He not only transacts the financial affairs of hundreds of Doniphan County residents, but has encroached on Brown County, where he has a wide circle of friends.

A. O.'s friends are trying to induce him to toss his hat into the ring and say that he will be a candidate for the state senate from the Brown-Doniphan district. Should he decide to announce as a candidate for that responsible position, there is no question but that he will be a formidable candidate. He is a versatile man and could make a success of any line of business. Should this successful young business man be nominated and elected, he will serve his constituency in a manner that will reflect credit upon the district.

## Earl Akers

Was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, February 15, 1876. Educated is the public schools. Owned Stafford County Republican for fifteen years. Is president of the Citizens State Bank, of Argonia, is a stockholder in the Peoples State Bank at Haviland and in the Zenita State Bank. Was married to Ada Ella Bump, who was born in Eldorado, Kansas, February 9, 1879. She was educated in the public schools of her town. The officiating clergyman was the father of the subject of this sketch, Dr. Geo. W. Akers, of Stafford, Kansas. They have one son, Romaine George. Earl is state treasurer, a competent official, a pleasant man to meet and has discharged the duties required of him faithful and promptly, and in a manner which reflects credit upon the great state of Kansas.

Earl Akers.

## Benjamin F. Heaston

Benjamin F. Heaston died Aug. 9, 1909, and in his death the community suffered one of its greatest losses. He was the postmaster at Leona, and reared a large family. Mr. Heaston was a courteous, kind old gentleman, who had the respect and well wishes of all who knew him. His funeral was largely attended.

Good roads will facilitate transportation, add untold wealth to producers and save millions to consumers.

# School House Completed

November 5, 1915, was a gala day in Leona and well it might be as they opened a $10,000 brick building for the youth of their town and community. Every face beamed with pride as they viewed this modern structure where their children will be comfortably housed—yea, their children's children. For they have been wrought so well in providing proper lighting, heating and sanitation that the building should serve not only this but another generation. The dedication began by the assembling of the children in front of the building, where a flag was in readiness to be unfurled to the breeze. Mr. Rickenbaugh stood near the flag and told to the eager children and to the patrons the meaning of the American flag. Following this number, the band again played and the children followed by the patrons and friends marched indoors where the room was decorated with potted plants and flags. The Rev. Bodwell gave the invocation, said "As the American flag stands for liberty and justice and the Christian flag stands for peace, the blending of these principles will give America her rightful place among the nations of the earth.

New Leona school house, District No. 45.

thanking the God of our fathers for civil and religious liberty, such as America more than any other nation has enjoyed. The assembly then stood and sang our national anthem "America." The band played several selections and the pupils then sang in true spirit "Kansas My Home." Miss Ida Janicke gave a reading. The Honorable S. M. Brewster, Attorney General, was introduced by F. W. Kreitzer, the principal. Mr. Brewster gave one of his inimitable addresses in which he emphasized the importance of education and of training the boys and girls for citizenship. He spoke with much earnestness on the constitution and the principles that we as patriotic citizens must uphold. He spoke of Liberty as the corner stone and of Justice as the cap-stone of our government. Miss Whitney, the County Superintendent, spoke briefly of the fitting program that nad been given. She spoke of the flag that should float over every school house, or be therein displayed. She showed the American flag and the Christian banner and

### Edward Kinsley

Nowhere in Doniphan County is there to be found a mort comeptent blacksmith than Edward Kinsley, who is known as the village blacksmith in Leona. His shop is kept in order and the latest devices are in evidence. Those visiting the shop say that the proprietor is a methodical man.

Edward Kinsley was born on the farm one and a half miles east of Leona, December 21, 1873, and has resided in that vicinity ever since. He was educated in the Leona school and is a fine man.

On February 13, 1901, he was married to Miss Lilly Bailey, who was born near Phillipsburg, April 18, 1879, and came to Doniphan County with her parents when only eighteen months old.

This union has been blessed with two daughters and one son. Millie Francis, born June 8, 1903, and died in infancy; August Burdette, born August 16, 1905, and Mary Isabelle, born October 3, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley are a devoted couple and take great pride in their children.

Ed is a natural born mechanic and endowed with the ability to make good at his profession.

### James H. Huss

James H. Huss, one of the substantial farmers in the east part of Wolf River Township, was born July 11, 1858, the same day that Wm. H. Chappell, of near Troy, was born. These gentlemen quite frequently get into an argument as to which is the older.

Mrs. Susan Ann Jones Huss, his mother, was born July 24, 1824, in Hodgenville, Kentucky, and died at the age of 90 years, 11 months, 3 days, on June 27, 1915. She was married to Wyne P. Huss, June 7, 1842. To this union three sons and three daughters were born. Mrs. J. D. Jones, of Kingman, Kansas; Wm. Huss, of Hiatville, Kansas; Mrs. W. H. Shark. The deceased ones were Fielding Huss, who served in Company B, 13th Kansas Volunteer Infanty, and Mrs. Henrietta Shaw. Mrs. Huss came to Doniphan County with her husband August 28, 1856. The funeral was conducted by Rev. A. J. Pertle, Pastor of the First Christian Church, of Severance.


# Edward Kinsley

## The Village Blacksmith

An up-to-date shop. All kinds of repair work. Bring in those old plows and we'll make them work like new ones. Our shop is equipped with the latest machinery.

Horseshoeing our specialty. Prompt and efficient service at all times. Give us a call.

**Leona** **Kansas**


### Foster's House Burned

Wm. Foster's house burned Thursday, February 13, 1879, at 6 o'clock P. M. It was located a few miles south of Severance. Pierce Pry, discovered the fire and J. P. Bitner, Fred Harpster, George Robb and the Welsh boys made an unsuccessful attempt to extinguish the fire.

### Hotel Burned

The City Hotel, of Severance, burned at 3 a. m., April 30, 1902, Sol Weil, of Severance, was sleeping in the house that night and remembers the circumstances well. The proprietor of the hotel was Mrs. Lillie Hamilton, a sister of Mrs. George T. Baird, of Highland, and a daughter of the late Judge J. D. Smith. Upon the ashes of this building was built the electric light plant.

### First Marriage

At the Iowa and Sac mission building, two miles east of the present site of Highland on the 3rd day of July, 1845, by Rev. Wm. Hamelton, Silas Pierce was married to Miss Mary Hook. This is recorded as the first marriage in Kansas.

### Pioneers

The following is a list of some of the pioneers who came to Doniphan County in 1854. Wm. H. Bayless, born in Brown County, N. Y., March 13, 1829; George Bird, born in Conneticut, November 6, 1825; Robert Hayes, Solomon Calvin, came from Missouri.

### Ruel S. Wakefield

whose biography appears on another page in this issue died at his home in White Cloud, April 10, 1915.

Extra copies of this issue, $1.00.

Picture of Leona school, taken October, 1914. Teachers for 1916, F. W. Kreitzer, Silvia Hathaway, Ida Ruehlen. Members of school board, H. S. Royer, director; Harvey C. Kimmell, treasurer; W. H. Janicke, clerk. School house completed November 5, 1916.

# Congregational Church of Leona

(By Levi Rickenbach.)

A city built on a hill cannot be hid; neither can a city where its entire population consists of indefatigable workers who, at all times, boost with unceasing efforts for its success.

Leona is only a small town, but it has a better church equipment than most towns of twice its size. This is due to the wide-awake and intelligent citizenship of the town, and especially those who are affiliated with the Congregational Church.

At various times there have been different churches organized in Leona, but, on account of lack of interest or finances, they have failed to flourish and, after a few years of rather doubtful existence, became altogether extinct, with the exception of the Congregational and Christian Churches. At this time everyone appears to be well satisfied with the churches they have; and, while the Congregationalists are not egotistically conservative in their ecclesiastical belief, they are nevertheless happy to see members of other denominations attending their Sunday school and church services.

In April, 1882, arrangements were made with Rev. Daniel Kloss, the pastor of the Congregational Church in Highland, to preach each alternate Sabbath in the school house at Leona. These irregular services were continued until 1885. In January of that year a stirring revival meeting was held in Leona by Rev. John N. Reynolds, and a large number of persons professed their faith and expressed a desire to unite with some church.

Reverend Kloss and other Christians decided the time had arrived for a church organization. Accordingly a meeting was called and held in the school house, May 17, 1885, to consider the advisability of organizing a Congregational Church. All the interested parties in the neighborhood attended. The meeting was called to order and a temporary chairman elected, Rev. D. Kloss filling the chair. Levi Rickenbach was chosen temporary secretary.

After some deliberation, it was unanimously agreed to organize. A constitution and articles of faith were adopted, and it was agreed to call a council to meet May 26, 1885, to finish up this preliminary work of organizing a Congregational Church.

At this meeting, on May 17, 1885, the following officers were elected: Deacons, Levi Rickenbach and George Ebeling; trustees, James Jenson and Daniel Moyer; treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Schock, and clerk, Levi Rickenbach. A sick committee was appointed, consisting of Irvin Stapleton, Mrs. Levi Rickenbach and Mrs. A. E. Wallace.

Pursuant to previous plans, the council met in the school house May 26, 1885. The greatest earnestness was displayed by all the officiating members and laymen who attended. Rev. J. B. Richardson was elected moderator, and J. O. Steinbach, clerk. After the business of the meeting was completed, a hymn was sung and a prayer was offered by the moderator.

The following persons constituted the members of the council: From Oneida, Rev. L. A. Smith and J. O. Steinbach; from Sabetha, Rev. A. C. Hogbin; Hiawatha, Rev. J. B. Richardson and Dr. W. W. Nigh; Highland, Rev. D. Kloss and E. E. Simmons. The council advised the full organization of the church and the following persons were received as members. On profession of faith: Levi Rickenbach, Mrs. Caroline Rickenbach, Daniel Moyer, Mrs. Eliza Moyer, Miss Mary E. Hull, Miss S. Jennie Hull, Norman Hickman, Mrs. Hannah M. Schock, Mrs. Mariah Thompson, George H. Ebeling, Mrs. Ida Ebeling, Henry H. Hickman, James Jenson, Irvin Stapleton. By letter: Mrs. H. H. Hickman, Mrs. Annie Jenson and Mrs. A. E. Wallace.

The Reverend Kloss was then extended a call to preach at the meager salary of $100, which he accepted. It might be irrelevant to digress at this juncture, but it occurs to us that a preacher who could live on an annual income of $100 might earn a platform salary now, if he could explain away the high cost of living that confronts the public today.

The congregation continued to worship in the school house, but from the time the church was organized, there was a vague dissatisfaction with this as a place for regular meetings. Accordingly the members began to voice their sentiments in regard to a church building, and on February 25, 1886, it was decided to erect a meeting house during the following summer. A committee to solicit funds was appointed, consisting of J. W. Schock, James Jenson, Levi Rickenbach, Mrs. H. M. Schock, Miss A. Angstad and M. R. Brown. The building committee was composed of the following members: J. W. Schock, John Moeck, Jr., David Kercher, Amos Angstad and Alex Nigus.

The committees evidently did immediate and effective work, as the church was dedicated October 10, 1886. A sermon was preached on Saturday evening, October 9, by Rev. A. Blanchard, superintendent of home missions in Kansas, from Revelations 3-20: "Behold, I Stand at the Door and Knock."

The dedicatory sermon was also preached by Reverend Blanchard, from Ephesians, 2-21, after which an effort was made to cancel the indebtedness against the building. The effort was successful, and the church was dedicated to the worship of God free of debt. This was a day of joy and thanksgiving to the church. The cost of this church was $2,850.

The pastorate of the Reverend Kloss began in April, 1882, with preaching at the school house, and continued until July, 1887. He was a faithful servant, and a good friend to the people whom he served. During the time above mentioned, he preached 221 sermons, added fifty-one members to the church, forty-four by profession of faith, of which number eighteen were baptized, and seven were admitted by letter. Two infants were baptized by Reverend Kloss, one being James Lloyd Jenson, on July 4, 1886, and George Leonard Ebeling, August 7, 1887.

During his pastorate only one member died, Mrs. Mariah Thompson, on August 4, 1885, aged sixty-four years, seven months and twenty-nine days.

After Reverend Kloss left, a number of ministers were employed, among whom were the following: Reverend Winslow, Rev. David Clemer, Rev. David Todd, Reverand Ford, Rev. W. B. Simmons, Rev. Toothaker, Reverend Evert, Rev. A. S. Bacon, Rev. B. A. Sutton. The present pastor is Rev. F. A. Bodwell, who is especially well fitted for the position.

During these years, quite a number of the older members died, and many others have moved away. While there have been a goodly number of accessions to the roll, the membership of late years has slightly decreased.

Mailler's New Store

LEONA, KANSAS

Harry Mailler, Proprietor

A double store, and four warehouses, filled with first-class open stock for the benefit of our customers.

We value your good will more than the profit on your purchase, hence quality is never sacrificed for price.

Come and trade with HARRY.

In 1910, during the pastorate of A. S. Bacon, an up-to-date parsonage was built, at a cost of $2,500.

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The only records we have of provisions ever being shipped to Doniphan County, on account of destitute circumstances prevailing among the farmers, is on March 30, 1861, and Geo. H. Robb of Severance was made distributing agent. Many accused him of being unfair in the distribution of the seed wheat and other articles which caused him to write a scathing letter to H. D. Hunt, who was then editor and publisher of the Elwood Free Press, lambasting the unscrupulous class for the criticism.

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Messrs. Tracy and Camp started one run of burrs the other day and have been grinding corn in great quantities since. They have splendid machinery of the latest and best style, and we expect this mill will be a good one.—Troy Weekly Reporter, 1866

The Leona Congregational Church. Russel Lewis sitting on the Shetland pony and Thelma Leonhard holding it.

# Ransom H. Mansfield

## Popular and Successful Young Harness Maker of Leona Has Finest Twin Babies in Doniphan County.

Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Mansfield have the finest, healthiest, prettiest and cutest twin babies in Doniphan County, and perhaps the whole of northeastern Kansas. With Mrs. Mansfield he has taken them to every fair and baby contest within a radius of one hundred miles and in each case they have simply walked away with blue ribbons—to put it in the language of the slang-

Amilla and Rhodella Mansfield

ster. The twins are Amilla and Rhodella, the chubbiest specimens of humanity you ever set eyes on.

Mr. Mansfield is a harness maker in Leona and has a fine and prosperous business. During the month of March of this year he oiled and repaired 152 sets of harness. This is believed to have set a record for a harness maker. At any rate no word of its ever having been excelled has ever reached this county. His prices are reasonable for all kinds of work and all who trade with him are sure to receive courteous and honest treatment at his hands.

Mr. Mansfield was born in Wright County, Missouri, Aug. 19, 1882, and received his early education in the public schools of his native state. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship at his trade and moved to Leona.

On Nov. 17, 1909, Mr. Mansfield was married to Miss Ruth Brewer, who was born in Robinson, Dec. 1, 1893; the ceremony being performed in Falls City, Nebraska. The twins were born in Leona, April 19, 1912. At the butchers and bakers' convention in St. Joseph, where they were exhibited with 185 babies, they captured first prize with a perfect score. Also they took prizes at the Robinson and Hiawatha fairs. Mr. Mansfield engaged in his present business on May 1, 1911, and is a fine young citizen.

Mrs. Mansfield is justly proud of her twins and will bring them up in a manner which will reflect credit upon their parents and the community.

# Fifty-eight Years in Doniphan County

## J. P. Bitner Came from His Home in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in September of 1857—Settled on a Farm Near Severance and Married Miss Ellen Robb—Recalls a Number of the Old-Time Settlers in Wolf River Township in the Early Days.

The early days of settlement in Wolf River township surrounding the present town of Severance are graphically recalled by J. P. Bitner, who came to that locality in the month of September, 1857.

Although in his eighty-second year, Mr. Bitner has a distinct recollection of the people and events of those pioneer times. The town of Syracuse was on the map those times, or what was dignified by the name of town.

Mr. Bitner was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1833, and he was past his twenty-fourth birthday when he started for Doniphan County. He was the son of Daniel and Rachael Ambrose Bitner, both of whom were born in Westmoreland County in 180-.

On Sept. 10, 1857, Mr. Bitner arrived in Doniphan County in company with G. H. and C. D. Robb, also of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and Wilson Larimer, who was at the time county surveyor of Lucas County, Iowa. G. D. Robb, another of the Robb brothers, had come to the county the preceding spring and settled on a claim one-half mile west of Syracuse. He had built himself a little shanty and it was there the newcomers unloaded their goods.

That winter a substantial house was built and it is still standing and being used as a corn crib by Jacob Denton, who owns the land now. The Syracuse Hotel was erected about the same time as the present corn crib. It was put up by Walter Peck and did a thriving business for some time. The hotel building was used as a voting precinct for several years and all manner of political and religious meetings were held there. Rev. Mr. Graham and Rev. Mr. Sever, two well known preachers, used to hold services there and an itinerant exhorter from Missouri occasionally held forth there. The hotel building disappeared into kindling wood a generation ago.

Mr. Bitner remembers all the early settlers who came to that part of the township during the year 1857, 1858 and 1859, and says they have all gone to their reward and likewise nearly all of their children. Early in the spring of 1858, G. W. Robb came with his family from Pennsylvania. Mr. Robb was later county commissioner from Wolf River township, there being seven commissioners for the county at that time. After the death of Mr. Robb his son, G. H. Robb, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The greatest danger which confronted the early settlers of those times was the menace of prairie fires, which frequently caused widespread destruction to property. They were usually started by careless campers and often created terrible havoc among the settlers. Mr. Bitner tells to this day of the precautions that were necessary to insure protection from the fires. He says that the only certain method by which the fires could be checked was by back-firing, and that when the prairie hay was stacked it was the custom to plow several deep furrows around the pile. When the first frost came the growth between those furrows had to be burned off in order to better insure protection.

The chief characteristic of the early settlers, Mr. Bitner says, was their free handed open door policy. No one was ever turned away from a door when calling for food or shelter over night. East of Syracuse there was a settlement known as the Irish settlement, and east of that was located the Norwegian settlement. Two of the most prominent men in the latter settlement were Chris Turkleson and Thomas Steanson. Mr. Bitner recalls that they were highly respected and had the confidence of all the early settlers.

Among the early settlers on the land where Severance now stands and adjacent to the town, Mr. Bitner remembers Uncle Johnny Prawl, Nathan Springer, Jonathan Springer and C. C. Clonch. The Pry family came in the spring of 1859. The only members of the settlement around the present town of Severance, whom Mr. Bitner can name as living today are Athalia Vickery Hollingsworth, of Sumner County, Kansas; Mrs. Thomas Lyons, of Severance; Ellen Robb, of Severance; Maggie Eaton, of Severance; Pierce Pry, who also lives in Doniphan County; Mrs. Dug Hancock, of Severance; the Widow Hall, now ninety years old and residing in Severance; Mrs. Jane Pry, of Severance; Mrs. Dr. McCormack. Peter Prawl is a son of one of the oldest settlers.

Mr. Bitner has a clear recollection of the time Denton and Severance were laid out. Most of the original settlers are still living, but Major Grey and Mr. Waters, who had located west of Syracuse, are now numbered among the dead. Many of the others have moved away and are living in other states, or in other counties of Kansas.

There is one family in particular that lived south of Denton which Mr. Bitner feels it his duty to make mention of in his reminiscences. Those were Cornelius Burke and his wife who came to the neighborhood in the spring of 1858. This was a most kindly couple who had ever a warm welcome and a word of cheer for the stranger and the neighbor alike. This was especially true of Mrs. Burke, who was a most warm-hearted woman and dearly loved by all the early settlers. Her home was always open to the traveler or the wayfarer and it was her inflexible rule to keep the latch-string hung on the outside of the door. Con Burke died over thirty-five years ago and his wife followed him to the grave about seventeen years later, sincerely regretted by all her old-time neighbors. Her funeral was one of the largest ever seen in that portion of Doniphan County and was attended by practically the entire population, who mournfully laid her to rest. There were several children in the Burke family, and Mr. Bitner believes they are all living. He has no knowledge of their persent whereabouts, except that of one son, William, who is a resident of Denton.

Pat Grey, editor of the Severance News, another son and several sisters, and Pat Kirwan and a number of sisters, of Bendena, are among the living of the oldest settlers whom Mr. Bitner can recall. Thomas Lyons, a Severance mercnant, is one of the children or some of the early settlers whom Mr. Bitner was well acquainted with. There may be a number of others living throughout the county at the present time, but Mr. Bitner has lost track of the youngest generation with the passing of years.

A bolt of lightning caused the destruction of a house and the loss of two lives one night during the fall of 1857 on the Pike's Peak trail where the Rock Island railroad runs now. Mr. Bitner remembers the incident very well. The summer of that year two industrious men from Indiana came to Doniphan County and located claims, one near Roger Morley's place and the other near what is now the Diebolt farm. They constructed a rude dwelling on the Pike's Peak trail and at night they slept in the shanty near the Morley farm. During a blinding thunder and lightning storm the house was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The next morning some of the neighbors saw the ruins of the place, and, not finding any tidings of the two occupants, started to dig among the charred timbers. Sure enough the bones of the two Indiana men were found and reverentially buried in the school section north of Syracuse. Nothing had ever been heard from the relatives of the men, and all papers that might lead to the location of their families had been destroyed with them.

The matter of getting mail was a serious proposition with the settlers around Syracuse during the primitive days of location. The men folks got together and solved the problem in a manner eminently satisfactory to all interested. The mail came to the town of Doniphan and the distance was too great for every man to go there when the boats arrived with the mail. The settlers were busy trying to bring the virgin prairie under cultivation and could scarcely afford the time necessary to make the trip to the postoffice. So they pooled their interests. There were fourteen settlers and their families around Syracuse who got their mail at the town of Doniphan. In order that everybody should be taken care of it was agreed that a list of the fourteen should be pasted up in the postoffice in plain view of all who appeared at the delivery window. Then when any of the fourteen Syracuse men came for his own mail he was reminded by documentary facts that there were thirteen others whom he was in duty bound to look after. And then the mail for each member of the community was called for. Sometimes there would be a mass of newspapers from the East which almost taxed the capacity of the mesenger's hauling ability, but every scrap of mail was always zealously carried to those for whom it was intended. Occasionally the mail carrier, whoever it might happen to be at the time, did not find the owners on his way home. In such instances he left the undelivered mail at "Old Lady Vickery's" and on the following Sunday morning all the old settlers would go there and get it.

J. P. Bitner was married to Miss Ellen Robb on May 11, 1854, one month before he was twenty-one years old. He left his wife at their home in Pennsylvania when he started for the territory of Kansas, but she came West with the children after Mr. Bitner had prepared a home for them about 1858. Miss Robb was the daughter of George W. and Christine Palmer Robb, and was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1833. Mr. Robb also came to Doniphan County, and as has been heretofore mentioned in these reminiscences was at one time commissioner for the county from Wolf River township. There were six children in the Bitner family, four of whom died young. George D. and Hattie E. were the only ones to grow up. The latter married James Armstrong, and resides near Bendena. Her father lives with her since the death of his wife. When Mr. Bitner came to Doniphan County he pre-empted a quarter section south of Severance, where he built a substantial house and lived until his wife died some years ago. He always followed the occupation of farmer and was successful in that line. Mr. Bitner died May 24, 1915, since this article was set in type. He was a Republican in politics and has held the offices of constable and trustee of the town of Severance.

# A Successful Educator

### Charles R. Hewins, for Twenty Years Principal of the Severance Schools, Is a Native of Doniphan County—Became a Teacher in 1885-1886 and Has Had Unparalleled Success Ever Since—A Member of the County Board of Examiners—Taught in All the Best Schools of the County.

While Doniphan County has been noted for the high standard of its schools, many people have come to regard teachers who were born in the county as being pre-eminently equipped for the work.

Since the county was organized there have been many able men and women teachers employed in the schools, some of whom have gone to other fields and won fame and fortune. At the present time the schools of the county are under expert supervision and the corps of teachers cannot be excelled for ability.

As a very active and living example in this respect, The Chief takes the liberty to refer to Prof. Charles R. Hewins, who for the past twenty years has been principal of the Severance schools. It's a long time to remain in the same position, but Professor Hewins has evidently made good.

Professor Hewins is a natural born educator. From early in life he manifested a strong inclination for study. He was born on a farm near Palermo on December 1, 1866, and had little difficulty in making rapid headway through the district schools.

After graduating from the local schools, he attended college at Parkville, Missouri, and coming with h[illegible] ors from there, he took a course at the Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kansas. He went to both these last named institutions with the sole object of becoming proficient as a teacher.

Professor Hewins' first school work in Doniphan County was during the term 1885-1886, and has been actively engaged at his profession ever since. He had taught in several schools with a noticeable degree of success until 1892, when he was elected principal of the schools of Severance. Professor Hewins has rounded out over twenty years in that position, and in all that long period he has given the utmost satisfaction, to not only the members of the school board, but to the parents whose children have been so carefully and ably educated under his direction.

Professor Hewins is a popular figure in Severance. His manner is genial and he has the happy faculty of gaining and retaining the confidence of his pupils. With the business element he is regarded very highly, and his quiet and refined disposition has endeared him to the entire community. While he was still a young man, Professor Hewins was appointed to a position on the county board of examiners.

Mr. Hewins was for sixteen years principal of the Severance High School, and is now serving his fifth year as superintendent of that institution to the entire satisfaction of the community. He has always had the welfare of his school at heart, and the Barnes High School owes her high standard today to the efforts of this worker. Improvements in the way of equipment and studies have been suggested by the superintendent and unanimously adopted by the school board. He numbers among his pupils many successful farmers and business men who pursue their occupations in this county now, also thirty-eight teachers and professors, and twenty-four who have graduated from college courses. These all reflect credit upon their former instructor, to whom they acknowledge their various degrees of success and position.

His ability has been recognized on several occasions by the county superintendent recommending him to the county commissioners for the appointment as a member of the county board of examiners, and president of the Doniphan County Teachers' Association. He also is frequently an instructor in the Teachers' Normal Institutes.

Mr. Hewins is deeply interested in politics, and in this, like everything else, he is thorough. His opinion on local and even national politics, is always regarded as well-balanced authority, and the result of much deliberation. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar at St. Joseph, Mo., and this, doubtless, is the foundation of his interest in political questions, and the reason for his clear conception of the technical points. However, Mr. Hewins evidently did not see fit to engage in the law business, as he kept on teaching after receiving his sheepskin. August 2, 1900, he was married to Delia A. Heeney, a prominent school teacher of this county, and she has apparently made him a very congenial and helpful companion, as she has known how to encourage and sympathize with him in his work. Their town home is in Severance, but they own a splendid farm of 160 acres, four miles south of Denton. The Hewins, husband and wife, are well thought of in Doniphan County, and number practically the entire population as their friends. Doniphan County owes a great deal to this man of numerous ideas and great purposes, and may we have the opportunity to honor him for many years to come.

## SEVERANCE SCHOOL DAYS

### C. R. Hewins, For Twenty-One Years Connected With Severance School, Relates Past and Present Experiences, and Gives Some Interesting Statistics Regarding Progress of School From Start to Present Date—First School House Built In 1871.

(Contributed by C. R. Hewins.)

The first school district of Severance was organized in 1870, and sessions were held at first in a makeshift schoolroom, very inconvenient and very uncomfortable. Miss Laura Herne taught that first winter, and concerning her trials and vicissitudes, we have no record; but, without doubt, her experience was similar to that of scores of pioneer teachers; the usual trouble of inducing the big boys and girls to attend along with the tots; the problem of teaching a half dozen grades at once; the severe winters to contend with in enforcing attendance, and then the quaint, primitive idea that "skules war a bother, and wouldn't benefit nobody nohow."

Nora B. Corbett, Katherine Lancaster, Mary Gray, Ida Berg, Loretta Moyer, Louise Meecke.

The first school house actually built for that purpose was erected in 1871. The original building still stands, and today is owned by the Christian Church. It was a plain structure, very unpretentious and unassuming; however, it was a progressive move for the betterment of future citizens, as it indicated that the settlers were having better times and were in a more agreeable frame of mind regarding education. I do not intend to imply directly or indirectly, that the early citizens of Severance were dullards, and not capable of realizing the benefit of instruction and training for their young. There were all classes represented; there was the few to be found in any locality, who are antagonistic to any change, either one way or the other; those who prefer to remain at a standstill and let the world slip by, but on the other hand, some were ahead of the times and foresaw the profit and improvement to be gained by the establishment of an efficient school system. It is well to remember, though, that times were hard, children were needed at home to help all they could; it was an effort to raise money for books, shoes and the teacher's salary, modest though it was; then it was sure to be somebody's turn to board teacher just when somebody didn't want said teacher. The first to teach in the new structure was D. J. Mawherter, and of his ability not a little can be said. He was a well-educated man, naturally, and to this was added a dignity of manner and perfection of precept that endeared him to all who knew him and caused the school board to appoint him for all but two terms, up to the year 1880. The two terms referred to were taught by D. L. Carpenter.

In 1880 an addition to the schoolhouse was built, and it was necessary to employ two teachers, D. L. Carpenter and Miss Georgia Scott, for the rapidly-increasing school. The next year, three teachers were needed, which is sufficient evidence that the townspeople recognized a good thing when they saw it and were eager to push it along. The curriculum gradually advanced from the indispensable three r's—readin', writin' and 'rithmetic—to a definite course of study, embracing all branches of fundamental study. The teachers for several years succeeding were as follows:

1881—T. B. Marshall, Lena Lindner, Georgia Scott.
1882—T. B. Marshall, Lena Linder, Emma Plank.
1883—M. L. Edwards, Mary Clonch, Mollie Gray.
1884—E. R. Westfall, Amelia Klippel, Mollie Gray.
1885—C. E. Bassett, Jean Whitney, Mollie Gray.
1886—O. B. Sarber, Amelia Klippel, Mollie Gray.
1887—Charles Floyd, Mary Clonch, Georgia Scott.
1888—J. Z. Clem, Ella Wood, Georgia Scott.
1889—J. Z. Clem, Agnes Richards, Maggie Delaney.
1890—C. W. Vaughn, Agnes Richards, Maggie Delaney.

Tempus fugit, or, to put it in plain Yankee, time flies, and the year of 1892 witnessed the construction of a second school house. The old one had been inadequate for several years for a number of reasons. There was the need and demand for a higher course of study than the mere elementary grammar grades, so in 1894, a two-years' high school course was recommended and accordingly adopted by the board of education, much to the satisfaction of the community. Seventy-eight students were graduated from this department, and the material result of the venture was the foundation in these graduates for one lawyer, one professor of music, a county superintendent, twenty-seven teachers, several traveling salesmen, five telegraph operators, many successful farmers and business men, and sixteen who have graduated from college courses. The principals of the new school from 1891 to 1910 were, in their turn, as follows: C. W. Robertson, C. R. Hewins (two years), G. W. Kinkead, C. W. Reader (two years) and C. R. Hewins (fourteen years). The grade teachers in that period of time were: Maggie O'Shea, Anna Revelle, Delia Heeney, Lucy Kiley, Anna Frick, Irene Gifford, Nellie Monroe, Estella Norman, Agnes Corcoran, Josephine Katner, Elizabeth Corcoran, Emma Babcock, Omie Ballard, Helena Gray, William Butler, Anna Ebeling, Cora Howe, John Gray and Nora Ward.

Prof. Charles R. Hewins

The high school department was very popular, and so hearty was the general approval, that in 1911 the building was enlarged and remodeled into an eight-room building, and given the title of Barnes' High School in honor of the author of the bill.

The grammar grades and lower grades, of course, were retained, but the school is known primarily as a high school, and seven teachers are employed. The equipment of the Barnes High School rivals that of large town institutions, and the board of education is conscientious in employing only competent and skillful instructors. The school boasts of a large reading and reference library, and a good working laboratory. The Barnes High School teachers have been as follows: C. R. Hewins, superintendent (four years); Olive Vezie, H. F. Baustian, Flosse Kennedy, Ina Dixon and Ellen Nystrom. Grade teachers: Edith Corbet, Nora Ward, Erma Davis, Bertha Libel, Edna Broyles, Edith Gamber, Mae Thorp, Mattie Marcell. The present teachers are: High school—C. R. Hewins, G. C. Hartenbower and Frances Terrell. Grades—Mary Gauham, Anna Ward, Ruth Elwood, Mattie Marcell. The board of education is composed of three excellent gentlemen—S. L. Carpenter, T. J. Lyons and J. A. Campbell, each a credit to the community he represents.

The editor has requested that I say something relative to my personal experience in Severance schools, but this is difficult, as whatever success I have achieved and whatever good I have accomplished is due not to my efforts alone, but to the co-operation and support of my many good friends in Severance and vicinity. It has pleased me to have my endeavors rewarded by being allowed to serve in the capacity of instructor, superintendent and prin-

cipal for the last twenty years. What are considered the best years of a man's life I have spent in conscientious labor to benefit the Severance school, and there is no regret attached. The results are a source of tender pride, and as long as I am permitted, I shall put forth my best efforts to merit the approval and commendation of the patrons of education in Severance.

C. R. HEWINS.

[Editor's Note—In the foregoing article, the author has failed to take to himself the honor due him. C. R. Hewins has been connected with Severance schools for twenty years, and in that time has accomplished many reforms and succeeded in getting the Barnes High School on a recognizable basis with other advanced schools. Its diplomas are accepted by colleges, and its graduates are considered thoroughly informed academicians. Professor Hewins is well known in educational circles, not only throughout this county, but is acknowledged as one of the best informed pedagogues of northeast Kansas, and the City of Severance is lucky to have had his services for so long. He is a man who, once met, is instantly liked, and, no doubt, it is his lovable personality, as well as his extraordinary ability, that has endeared him to a host of friends in Severance.]

Severance School

The first school house to be erected near Leona was built in 1867, but it met with a somewhat unique end after the close of the term. When the fall term for the next year was to begin there was no school building to be found, and it was discovered that some enterprising individual had stolen the house bodily. The theft was committed after a heavy rain, and the missing building was traced to a point near Padonia, in Brown County, but the school house was never recovered. In the fall of 1868 a new building was erected and school taught there until 1879, when a building, 28x48 feet was erected, at a cost of about $2,500. Dr. R. L. Teas and Miss Nannie Nesbit were the first teachers in this building.

In 1871 the first school house was built in Severance at a cost of $1,200. It was a rough wooden affair, and stood on the hill at the east of the town. In 1879 the increase in population necessitated the building of an addition, and this was done at an outlay of $1,300. It was about equal in size to the first school and began to be crowded to its capacity a few years after it was built. The present school building was erected several years later.

Brush Creek School was built and finished all over on August 18, 1871. It was located in School District No. 34, in Wayne Township, and cost $2,500. It was built for a graded school and had sufficient upper and lower rooms to accommodate 150 pupils. The building committee consisted of John Landis, Bethel, and Frank Sproul. I. H. Watson and Miss Mattie Gordon were the first teachers.

# Professor Walter A. McCollum

## Principal of the Severance Schools Is a Live Wire Who Has Made His Own Way in Life, on Account of Circumstances—Forced to Leave School and Ride the Range When He Was Seven Years Old—Worked His Way Through State Normal School and at Twenty-two Years of Age Had Won a Life Diploma — An Advocate of School Athletics and Other Incidental Activities.

Professor Walter A. McCollum, the now principal of the Severance public schools, is a shining example of what ambition will lead to in the battle of life.

Forced to leave school at the tender age of seven years, Prof. McCollum rode the western Kansas prairies until he was sixteen years old, and now, at the age of twenty-four, he is the proud possessor of a life diploma from the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia.

He has had a career up to the present time, that any young man might well be proud to emulate. He is endowed with sufficient independence to justify him in providing all the funds for his own education, which he did like a veteran.

On March 23, 1891, Professor McCollum first saw the rays of the rising sun through the scant window of an old sod house on a government claim in Haskell County, on the plains of southwest Kansas. His father is Hon. S. A. McCollum, who came to Kansas, March 8, 1886, from his old home among the Ozarks, in Barry County, Mo., and his Missouri friends will be pleased to know that Haskell County elected him to the state legislature.

S. A. McCollum was one of the pioneers of Haskell County, or the entire southwestern section of Kansas, for that matter. Settlers were few and widely scattered and the privations that had to be endured were many and severe, the railroad being located thirty miles distant. In 1888, Professor McCollum's father was married to Miss Anna Smithey, at Garden City, Kan., and together they fought the battle of life to a successful issue in the wild plains of southwestern Kansas. Mr. McCollum was soon afterwards elected county treasurer, and from that date life was much easier.

The professor's father is of Scotch-Irish extraction, having been born in Missouri in 1855, and his mother is of German descent, she being born in Kentucky in 1858. Professor McCollum's paternal grandfather lost his life in the civil war. S. A. is now the owner of one of the finest homes in western Kansas, situated in the heart of Haskell County, land that is estimated to be worth $150,000. He also operates a sugar beet farm near Garden City, and was elected to the state legislature in 1914, where he served with distinction.

At the age of four years, Walter A. first started to school, walking with his sister, a distance of over two miles. At seven he was taken from school and given the task of herding cattle on a broncho over his father's ranch. This continued until he was sixteen, when he entered the country schol again. At eighteen he taught his first school, receiving for this work the small sum of $40. He took this school, however, with the sole object of gaining experience.

The next year he had been given strong inducements to remain on the home ranch or manage a ranch in Mexico, but he declined either offer, and entered the State Normal School in Emporia, with only an eighth grade diploma, at the age of nineteen years. At twenty-one he was graduated from the High School and at twenty-two years he came forth with a life diploma and the honors of the class, being one of the actors in the class play.

The professor's path through the State Normal was not all strewn with roses. He chose to work his own way through school and did most everything from firing a furnace to operating a "beanery" (better known as a student eating house) of his own, although his father's resources made this unnecessary. He was nevertheless one of the most active students in the Normal. He took part in the debates, sang in the glee club, played in the band and orchestra, and made all the squads in the major sports of athletics. During the winter of 1914 Emporia chose Prof. McCollum as one of the delegates to the state Y. M. C. A. convention at Salina, and also one of the delegates to the national Y. M. C. A. convention, at Estes Park, Colo., during the spring of the same year.

This young Christian worker went to Severance as principal of the schools, equipped with a splendid record for school activity. Football, as well as track, was an unknown diversion in the Severance schools until this young exponent of athletics arrived, and he immediately organized teams for football, playing the season. He then coached an "all victorious" team in basketball, which team finished the season without a defeat. He also organized a girls' basketball team which carried well the colors of the school. Track was introduced for the first time in the history of the school. Our first annual track meet for Doniphan County is credited largely to this young mandarin. His specialties are science and history.

The new principal of schools is afraid of no kind of work, is leader of a chorus and orchestra, and can use any instrument in band work. He is not backward in assisting the young people in any form of entertainment. This brilliant young man has not yet completed his college career. It is his intention to take three years at Chicago University, then follow a three years course at the University of Harvard. His final ambition lies between law and journalism. His two sisters will graduate from the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia in June, 1915. The younger sister will follow music and journalism in schools with the professor.

(Since this article was set in type Prof. McCollum has completed his work at Severance and is employed in the Denver, Colorado, schools.)

## Basketball at Severance

The historical edition would indeed be incomplete without some reference to the major winter sport—basketball—and the subject of this sketch is going to be the championship basketball team of northeast Kansas, the Severance Conference five. They finished the season early this spring without a defeat in the northeast conference, leading all opponents by a total of 367 to 271. The only defeat met with during the winter was when the five went a little out of their class and were downed by the Atchison high school in the district meet by a score of 15 to 38. This, however, was somewhat expected. The picture accompanying this story shows the victorious quintet.

Professor Walter A. McCollum

The scores during the season were as follows:

Dec. 11, Severance vs. Robinson, 35 to 19; Dec. 18, Severance vs. Wathena, 33 to 17; Dec. 25, Severance vs. Benton High School of St. Joseph, 31 to 21; Jan. 1, Severance vs. Robinson, 27 to 12; Jan. 22, Severance vs. Horton, 43 to 33; Jan. 29, Severance vs. Sabetha, 54 to 22; Feb. 5, Severance vs. Horton, 39 to 37; Feb. 12, Severance vs. Wathena, 31 to 24; Feb. 19, Severance vs. Morril, 26 to 16; Feb. 26, Severance vs. Morril, 33 to 32, and March 12, Severance vs. Atchison, 15 to 38.

Coach Walter A. McCollum.

Reading from left to right in the picture, the members of the team are: John Prawl, 17 years old, 170 pounds; Toll Ware, 17 years old, 150 pounds, captain of team; James Lowe, 18 years old, 155 pounds; Howard Riffer, 18 years old, 145 pounds, manager of team; Harold Riffer, 17 years old, 150 pounds, and William Lancaster, 17 years old, 140 pounds.

The coach was W. A. McCollum, who is from Emporia, Kansas, and one of the best basketball men in the state. He taught his charges the value of a strict training, team play and speed. With these combinations they succeeded in rolling up their splendid record.

# Severance Built

## Although One of the Younger Towns in Doniphan County, Severance Has Prospered—Its Location Followed the Building of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad in 1869.

The town of Severance stands today as a proud testimonial to the judgment and enterprise of the men who planned and built that thriving center of business and industrial activity. Notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the younger towns in Doniphan County, its prosperous condition today can be traced directly to the foresight of its founders and the public spirit of its citizens. The building of Severance was the direct result of the construction of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, now the St. Joseph & Grand Island, through Doniphan County in 1869. The promoters were mostly men connected with the road, and the town was named after John Severance, an officer of the road, who died over twenty years ago at Hutchinson, Kansas.

Captain C. C. Clonch laid out one addition, and the late W. D. Rippey another. From the very first Severance showed every indication of becoming a lively trading point and its importance in this respect was enhanced by the coming of a number of good stores. John F. Wilson, father of the present sheriff, Robert Wilson, was one of the first merchants, and Arch S. Campbell opened the first drug store. The town grew by leaps and bounds, and at no time in its history did it have any inclination to lag. The residents have from the start displayed a true public spirit, and this, coupled with their push and energy, has been the making of Severance. Her people are progressive and wide awake and it seems safe to predict a great future for the town. They own their own up-to-date electric light plant and other municipal improvements.

The original townsite consisted of forty acres, on the northeast quarter of Section 26, Town 3, Range 19.

L. E. Gunn established the first store and opened with a general stock.

In the winter of 1869, a hotel was built by Severance & Gunn. About the same time C. C. Clonch deeded every alternate lot to Messrs. Severance and Gunn, in consideration of which they gave him a one-fourth interest in the hotel.

A blacksmith shop was established in the fall of 1869, by A. Porter.

Dr. Granstaff, of Virginia, located as the first physician in about 1872.

The first school was taught in 1873 or 1874, in a frame building erected for that purpose.

S. L. Ryan located in 1875, as the first lawyer.

The St. Joseph & Western passenger depot was built during the winter of 1874, and S. L. Ryan enjoys the distinction of being the first agent.

In 1877 the place was incorporated as a city of the third class, and the first municipal election was held.

The Severance Silver Cornet Band was organized in 1879 by George Bird, the old soldier who resides in Denton.

Severance is located on the south side of Wolf River, ten miles west of Troy, the county seat, and is situated in the midst of the best agricultural section in the county. The city, although it cannot boast of being among the older places of the county, can lay claim to its being one of the best busines towns on the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad in the county.

The Methodists, Christians and Catholics each have organizations and church edifices in the place, two of them having been built in 1914.

The first post office in Severance was established December 29, 1869, and the following is a correct list of the postmasters and the length of time they served up to the present time:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alex Gunn | Dec. 29, 1869 |
| A. S. Campbell | Dec. 4, 1871 |
| A. L. Springer | Dec. 2, 1875 |
| A. S. Campbell | Apr. 16, 1877 |
| N. L. Springer | May 10, 1877 |
| N. L. Springer | Oct. 22, 1878 |
| Edward Heeney | Sept. 1, 1885 |
| Jas. A. Campbell | May 2, 1889 |
| C. F. McCormick | Dec, 17, 1892 |
| Wm. Ward | Apr. 19, 1897 |
| Geo. H. Robb | Feb. 2, 1905 |
| Chas. E. Hargis | Mar. 23, 1912 |
| Thos. J. Lyons | Dec. 2, 1914 |

Franklin & Frick were the first millers in Severance and in the early days enjoyed a lucrative business. They located the mill about one-half mile northwest of Severance on Wolf River, and this mill drew trade from a radius of twenty miles.

Severance is located on Section 26, Town 3, Range 19, in Wolf River Township, a station on the St. Joe & Western Railroad; was laid off in the summer of 1869, by C. C. Clonch, J. Severance of 40 acres.

The following is the list of the business people of Severance, Kansas.

Ed Heeney, Hardware.

Edwin J. Heeney, Hardware.

John M. Morley, Owner, Bank of Severance.

Dennis J. Ward, Cashier, Bank of Severance.

Roger W. Morley, Assistant Cashier, Bank of Severance.

George W. Springer, Gen. Merchant.

Thomas J. Lyons, Gen. Merchant and Postmaster.

Henry Kersch, General Merchant.

John F. Ebeling, Mill and Grain.

Gus Ebner, Exclusive Shoe Store.

W. S. Hamilton, Manager Bone-McLucas Lumber Co.

John Lynds, Elevator and Grain.

S. H. Blakely, M. D., Drug Store.

William Ward, Sr., Meat Market.

Henry Miller, Harness Shop.

Frank Levendouski, Restaurant.

Fred Ford, Restaurant.

William Ward, Restaurant.

Arthur D. Hall, Severance Auto Co.

Henry J. Laverentz, Severance Motor Car Co.

John Wertin, Severance Motor Car Co.

Henry Corcoran, Corcoran Hotel.

George Lancaster, Blacksmith and Horseshoer.

Isaac E. Weyer, Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.

Pat L. Gray, Editor, Severance News.

W. H. Dye, Barber Shop.

Earl Hettick, Manger Electric Light Plant.

Earl Bailey, City Drayman.

Miss Haufner, Milliner.

Dr. Clarence J. Ryan, Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. J. M. Riley, Dentist.

Dr. L. M. Bennett, Dentist.

Chas. J. Foster, Real Estate and Auctioneer.

Sol. Weil, Stock Buyer and Insurance.

William Cackler, Livery Barn.

John Lowe, Bridge Builder.

James A. Campbell, Notary Public and Justice of Peace.

Rev. C. C. Clampitt, Methodist Minister.

Rev. A. J. Purtle, Christian Minister.

George W. Riffer, Station Agent.

Robert Fuller, Station Operator.

Jake Vaughn, Station Foreman.

Frank Leonhard, Insurance.

Thomas H. Franklin, Insurance.

Squire L. Carpenter, Fire Insurance.

Oliver R. Howe, Manager, I. O. O. F. Hall.

Robert Tomilson, Rural Route Carrier.

Horace Coy, Rural Route Carrier.

Frank Black, G. I. Ry. Pumpman.

George Miller, Carpenter.

Rufus Hall, Carpenter.

Frank Corbet, Carpenter.

Joseph Corbet, Cement Builder.

W. P. Cochran, Stone and Cement Mason.

O. M. Swansen, Painter.

Lafe Bowman, Painter.

Chas. Hancock, Engineer, Ebeling Mill.

Ed. Lyons, Clerk, Heeney's Store.

Wm. Lancaster, Clerk, Heeney's Store.

Hardy Hettick, Clerk, Blakely's Store.

Hugh Corcoran, Clerk, Lyon's Store.

Ray Hancock, Clerk, Lyon's Store.

George Springer, Jr., Clerk, Springer's Store.

Luther Miller, Clerk, Springer's Store.

looking over the names, it is noticeable that each and every one of them has either been a successful farmer, a prominent business man or well-known professional man of the town. All of them are long residents of Doniphan County and well qualified for the position now held. Squire L. Carpenter, the present mayor, needs no introduction to residents of Doniphan County, as he is widely known throughout the country, also possessing in Severance a host of friends, amounting to almost the entire population. Charles J. Foster, George W. Springer, John F. Ebeling, Arthur D. Hall, Dr. John M. Riley are councilmen, all eminently fitted for their positions. The clerk is J. A. Campbell of the well-known family of that name. John W. Morley guards the finances under the title of treasurer.

The station agent is George W. Riffer and Robert Lee Fuller is the telegraph operator. Both are friendly and obliging, and are well liked.

## Lodges and Secret Societies of Severance

Whenever a town begins to encourage the establishment of fraternal orders and societies, women's clubs and the like, it is a sure sign there is some real social activity in that town. Churches are a mighty fine thing, about the best thing a town can build. Stores are good things, too; we've got to have them both, but it's a sign of the times that both of these and lots of other necessary enterprises are permanent institutions, when people begin to wonder what to do with the idle time, and there comes the telepathic answer, "Encourage the establishment of a secret order." Today there does not exist the prejudice for lodges that formerly threatened their existence. People know now that the service of some lodges, the I. O. O. F., for instance, is no less solemn than a Sunday morning sermon. Their intentions are not wholly for pleasure and insurance, either.

The city of Severance is very lucky in having quite a number of orders represented in her domain, a list of which follows, with names of chief officers:

Severance Lodge No. 313, A. F. & A. M.—Sol Weil, secretary; James Gillen, W. M.

King Lodge No. 144, I. O. O. F.—Oliver R. Rowe, secretary; Robert L. Hinckman, Noble Grand.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 75, of Severance—Edith Heeney, secretary; Hattie E. Peeler, president.

Severance Council No. 3056, Knights and Ladies of Security—Dennis Ward, secretary; Thos. J. Lyons, president.

Severance Council No. 675, Knights of Columbus—Dennis Ward, secretary; Roger W. Morley, G. K.

Severance Lodge No. 399, A. H. T. A.—Roger W. Morley, secretary; Theo. Teufler, president.

Teckley Chapter No. 218, O. E. S.—Sara K. Carpenter, secretary; Hattie E. Peeler, W. Matron.

Photograph of Severance School, 1914, by Photographer Cook, Tenth and Jule Streets, St. Joseph, Missouri

## Mayor and City Officers of Severance, Kan.

A lamp town will be a lamp town all its life, if it is not governed by an efficient city government. There may be any number of progressive citizens, but the men in power must be men of more than ordinary ability in order to think of the numberless things required to keep the town moving and prevent its declining into a middle-aged staidness and stolidness. Not only that, but the governing body must be composed of honest men and true, and men who have made successes of their own lives before they are fit to make the laws for a community.

Severance, Kansas, has now for a mayor and city council a body of men who could not well be surpassed in matter of integrity and ability. In

# Jacob Stout, Patriot and Farmer

## Born in Ohio, to a Life of Hard Work, He Served in Three Regiments in the Civil War, Then Came to Kansas with $17 and Amassed a Fortune, Including 2,200 Acres of Doniphan County Land, Valued at $250,000.

About eight miles south and west of Troy and not far from Severance, on a magnificent farm of twenty-two hundred acres, lives one of Doniphan County's finest and most respected citizens. He is a man who started in this life with practically nothing in worldly goods and who has been handicapped at many turns of the wheel of Fortune, and yet has amassed a fortune. He is a man who has defended his country, fighting for her during those perilous times when secession threatened the life of the Union. He is a man among men, honest, upright, with a courage that goes with his convictions and one of the best known

Jacob Stout

and most admired citizens of the county. He is none other than Jacob Stout, a Doniphan County resident for forty-five years and one of its leading men in every walk of life.

To those who read this biography, and who know Mr. Stout today, it will seem almost incredible that any man could overcome the handicaps which he has faced during his seventy-two years; yet they are facts taken from his life. Where other children came into the world with at least the semblance of a chance for a start in life, Mr. Stout had none. When other boys were getting their education in the rural schools, Mr. Stout was forced to work to aid his family. When other boys of his age were at play, he was at labor. When other young men of his time were seizing upon opportunities that had been thrust at them, Jacob Stout was at a task of some kind which he was compelled to perform in order to earn his daily bread.

Two factors have brought Mr. Stout to the pinnacle of success. They are grit and work. He faced enough trouble in his early days to equal the burden of a Hercules. There were discouragements in his early days beside which the ordinary big troubles in a lifetime seem trivial. There were moments when it seemed that his shoulders must bend under their burden, but always there came surging to his aid those dormant qualities of work and grit which later were to give him the prominent and honorable sphere in life which he now occupies. No higher tribute can be paid to Mr. Stout than to say that he never shirked a responsibility nor groaned under a weight that would have staggered Ulysses.

Mr. Stout, who is one of the oldest residents of the county, was born in a period of stress. It was in that time just preceding and leading up to the events which culminated in the war of rebellion. Industrial conditions were at an unrest. Factories had not been developed and there were few opportunities for work. It was the period that brought out a Stephen Douglas and an Abraham Lincoln. A shadow of doubt was over the entire nation. Indiana was thought to be a "Western" state. It was in a period such as this that the subject of this sketch came into this world under the greatest of handicaps.

It was on a little farm back in Highland County in the state of Ohio that Mr. Stout was born. Ohio then, as it has often been since, was the turbulent hot-bed of political rebellion. Conditions were far from what they are today. The state, of course, was populated but not thickly. Farming was the principal occupation and the condition of Mr. Stout's parents was similar to that of several hundred other families of that time; all were hard pressed to make ends meet. As a consequence when young Jacob was born he was destined to a life of toil. He has made of it an honorable legacy and is now reaping the fruits of those efforts in the love and honor showered upon him by the whole of Doniphan County.

For three or four brief years it was Mr. Stout's privilege to attend country school. He learned to read and write and "figger," as then it was called. There came the time, however (he was but little more than ten or twelve years old), when the exigencies of life demanded their toll. In other words, young Jacob was needed on the farm. He was healthy, strong and willing, and while his parents hesitated in forcing him from his books, it was imperative that some new factor in their life be added to aid in the struggle for existence. As a consequence of this situation, the boy, for he was but little else, dropped his speller, his reader, his "figgers," and plunged into the gallant fight his parents were making to keep their particular wolf from the door.

Residence of Jacob Stout in Wolf River Township

For seven or eight years Jacob Stout worked in the fields from four in the morning until eight at night. It is needless to draw comparisons between the progress which has been made from the early farming methods to the present; but it is not out of place to say that there were no reapers, binders, rakes, cultivators or any of the modern farm machinery then. The wheat was cradled, bound and shocked by hand. The corn husker had not yet made its appearance to revolutionize its particular field; neither had the ploughshare reached its present state of almost perfection. Farming in Ohio in 1856, and the period that followed until after the Civil War, was a work of the body. It required physical strength and physical stamina.

Soon, however, there was to be a change that was destined to have an important bearing on the life of Mr. Stout. Abraham Lincoln had been elected President, the sizzling period of the Lincoln-Douglas debates had passed over, and now war clouds were gathering swiftly over the nation. At the first outbreak of hostilities Jacob Stout felt the blood course through his veins at a faster pace. He has always been intensely patriotic, whether it be for the nation, state or county. This has been ably shown numberless times since coming to Doniphan County. Whenever the call went out for volunteers for any cause, if it was a worthy one and needed help, Mr. Stout has always promptly tendered his services. His friends, neighbors and practically every citizen who knows him to the slightest extent will bear witness to this fact. It is one of the traits that has made him justly popular.

The first call, 1861, young Stout was passed by, although not without regret. He was only seventeen years old and was not needed in the army as sorely at that time as he was at home with his parents. So the first of the troops marched away from Ohio with banners waving and bands playing and young Jacob Stout wished he was a part of it all. In 1862, however, the situation changed. The battle of Bull Run had been fought and the Union was in danger. The boy realized this. He knew he was needed at home, but he also knew that the nation needed him, and so finally his love of country triumphed over his love of home. One hot, sultry day in the latter part of July he walked to the nearest recruiting station and, although but eighteen years of age, was mustered in as a private in Company E of the 50th Ohio volunteer infantry.

Practically everyone is familiar, through books at least, with the horrors of war. It is work—the old familiar work with which the boy Stout had been on intimate terms all of his life. In all of the campaigns during the fall and winter of '62, in which the 50th Ohio played a part, Mr. Stout had an active part. The following June, after practically a year of service, he was discharged for disability at Louisville, Kentucky. War had taken its toll. He was weak and broken as a result of the tremendous load which the shoulders of all the privates had to bear. And so in this condition he returned to his old home in Highland County, Ohio, again to take up a burden, the work on a farm with his parents. From the latter part of June, 1863 until 1865, Mr. Stout spent in recuperating his broken health and assisting his parents.

Mr. Sout remained with his parents until March of 1865, when he felt himself well again and, with his recovery there once more came the call of patriotism. Again he walked to the recruiting station and offered his services to his country. Again he was accepted. This time he enlisted as a private in Company F of the 18th Ohio volunteer infantry and departed with his fellow soldiers for the front. Again through a period of great stress Mr. Stout served. He was only a private in the ranks with thousands of others, but to his position he brought that same measure of faithfulness and service which has placed him in the front ranks of Doniphan County.

On October 10, 1865, after six months of additional service, Mr. Stout had the satisfaction of seeing his ideal of the Union perpetuated. Lee had surrendered at Appomattox and the struggle had ended. Consequently on Oct. 10, 1865, he was mustered out with his company and honorably discharged at Augusta, Georgia. Once again he returned to his old home in Highland County, Ohio, and took up the tasks that confronted him; and, for five years more, he labored on the farm of his parents and others. In 1870 he began to see that the old familiar site held no opportunities for him, and he decided to go West. It was quite a task to select a field of activity. A number of states were calling for new blood from the East and finally Mr. Stout's selection rested on Missouri.

In June of 1870 Mr. Stout packed his few belongings and, bidding farewell to his family and friends, started on his way Westward. He went first to Rushville. There for nearly a year he worked at whatever presented itself. Some of the time he was employed in the little village and the remainder he worked on the surrounding farms, getting what he could for his efforts and trying continually to save a few dollars. It was difficult work. Labor was scarce and wages were small. A first class farmhand could get little more than $18 or $20 a month. In spite of these hardships, however, Mr. Stout managed to put a little away and early in the year 1871 he made the decision to move. It was a decision which was to have an important part in the history of Doniphan County and bring here one of its foremost citizens.

Rushville was overcrowded. Mr. Stout looked over every possible location and then determined upon eastern Kansas. Here is an interesting fact in connection with his career. It is said that when he arrived in Doniphan County he had only $17 to his name. Certain it is he had very little money, but he had other attributes which were more valuable. He had an indomitable will to succeed and he had a desire to work and earn that success. Therefore, he was richer by far than if he had had millions.

Having selected Doniphan County as the field of his labors Mr. Stout settled near where the Syracuse school house stands today and rented a place. He worked this for a little less than a year and then moved to a place near Severance, again renting. The next ten years he builded the foundation of his present high position. Into his labors he put every ounce of his energy, realizing that it was getting to be the time when he should have something of his own, and a guaranteed income to take care of his wants in later years. His efforts were not in vain, as the county records will show that he has been frugal and saving. In the recorder's office there must be a musty old record which shows that Jacob Stout bought his first piece of Doniphan County land in 1882. It was a good sized tract just south of Severance and for thirteen years it served as his home.

In 1895 however barely twelve years later, he saw a golden opportunity and with the money saved through hard work and frugality he purchased the beautiful 2200 acres which he now owns and lives upon. This was the beginning of his fortune. From it he has amassed enough of these worldly goods to rest content for the remainder of his life if he so wishes. The property has increased in value by leaps and bounds, and today his farm is considered one of the most valuable if not the best in the entire community. It is a significant fact, however, that Mr. Stout still retains, at his present age of seventy-one, the qualities of energy and industry that brought about his marvelous success.

To revert back to Mr. Stout's young manhood, there was one important event that transpired before his migration Westward from his old home in Highland County, Ohio. After his return from the Civil War, he met Miss Elizabeth Stivers of Brown County, also in Ohio, and near to his home. There was a rapid friendship between the two and they were married at the home of Miss Stivers' parents, who were well-to-do farmers, on the fourth day of March, 1869. That was one year before his move to the West.

And through all of the trials and tribulations which he has suffered in gaining his present honored position, Mrs. Stout was a guide and helping wife and companion. It is sad to relate that on June 21, 1914, she passed away, after being his helpmeet and friend for more than forty-five years. To their union were born four children:

Okley K., November 28, 1871, who was married March 3, 1908, to Mollie Loretta Cooney Smith.

Maud Ruth, born April 9, 1879; married May 23, 1907, to Frank J. Libel. To this union have been born Paul

Kenneth, Decembeer 15, 1910; Francis Jacob, May 24, 1914.

Pearl, born June 19, 1884. Married September 6, 1905, to John E. Corcoran. To this union were born Ruth Elizabeth, September 26, 1906; Agnes Marie, September 18, 1908; Pearl Louis, March 5, 1912. John E. Corcoran died November 23, 1913. His occupation at the time of his demise was a traveling salesman for the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company and was considered a salesman of ability.

Grace Elizabeth, born April 5, 1889. Married May 12, 1915, to Ed J. Lyons of Severance.

Mr. Stout, who left home when a young man with but 50 cents in his pocket, at the present time not only has one of the largest farms in the county, but is, perhaps, its largest sheep breeder and feeder. He has made a specialty of this branch of stock raising, although he does general farming on a large scale. His life has been crowned in the fullest measure with success. He has a beautiful home, a family that is near or with him practically all of the time, and he can look back on the struggle of the past with a feeling that after all, perhaps, the Lord knows best. All young men should emulate his life.

# H. C. Hansen

### The General Agent of The Penn Mutual Insurance Company for Northwest Kansas Was a Danish Boy Who Came to Kansas in 1870 With His Parents—Began in the Life Insurance Business in Doniphan County Ten Years Ago and Worked Up to His Present High Position.

The great life insurance companies of America, which have survived many years and which have hundreds of millions of dollars of insurance written on the lives of many thousands of men, have built up their gigantic business and made their records for square dealing because they have been far-seeing enough to choose for their trusted agents and representatives men of character and ability. In some

H. C. Hansen

lines of business "pull" counts a good deal in landing a good position; but it is different in the life insurance business—if you haven't the ability, and character that goes with the position, all of the influence you may be able to bring to bear on the company won't land you.

A case in point to which we would be pleased to refer you is that of H. C. Hansen, who, possessing the ability, in eighteen months worked his way up from sub-agent to general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, one of the oldest and one of the greatest life insurance companies in America.

Mr. Hansen was born in Denmark, January 17, 1867, and was brought to America by his parents when he was a baby. He was three years old when the family crossed the Missouri River on a ferry at Atchison. From Atchison they migrated to Brown County where the father took a homestead and constructed a "dug out" in which the Danish youth made his home for the first two years of his residence in Kansas. The place is what is known now as the Andy Scheid farm. The "dug out" is still there in good state of preservation, but for many years it has been covered with a neat and substantial frame farm dwelling.

The Hansen family moved to Severance in the year 1871, and it was there the Danish boy got his first schooling. He was an industrious youth with a good deal of hustle about him, and one whom the people of the community vowed would some day make his mark in the world. After he was well through with the district school he went to St. Joseph and attended the Christian Brothers College for fourteen months, working for his board at the home of Freeland Pugh, and receiving in that length of time a classical education such as would take any ordinary young man twice as many months to acquire.

Hansen's business education was received in the hardware store of Ed Heeney, and it took twelve years to acquire a salesman's diploma from that famous institution; but it was a diploma such as would be recognized anywhere as a priceless possession and one that carried with it a recommendation of fitness for service in almost any great institution. It was an education acquired by hard experience and which was a guarantee of success in anything its owner might undertake.

About ten years ago, in the year 1905, the subject of our sketch decided to enter the life insurance business. The decision made, he was not long in getting into the business. The great Penn Mutual Company of Philadelphia was glad to have such a hustler and man of ability on its staff. He was given a sub-agency in Doniphan county to start with; and when he got under headway nothing could stop him. His business training, together with his education and his happy manner of dealing with men, won for him such success in eighteen months as a sub-agent in Doniphan County that he was called in by the company and sent to Atchison. There he was made general agent for the company for northeastern Kansas. In other words, as Hansen himself puts it, he worked his boss out of his job. Work, he says, was the secret of success.

H. C. Hansen's name now stands first on the list of men in the employ of these great life insurance companies in Kansas for having won his high position solely upon his merits. He has been successful in his work for the company which employs him, in the handling of its great volume of business in this part of Kansas; and he has been remarkably successful in the handling of his own personal business. He is the owner of a fine farm in Atchison County of 120 acres, he has a comfortable residence, a lucrative insurance business, with a fine suite of rooms in the Simpson building at Atchison.

Beside all these things Mr. Hansen has a family which is his pride and joy. Mrs. Hansen was Katie E. Browning, of Highland Station and a Doniphan County school teacher. They were married August 20, 1891, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Um. Lyons in Troy, the Rev. G. W. Wilson, a Baptist minister, officiating. She is a woman of many accomplishments and the kind of a wife to encourage her husband t win great success in the world.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hansen, Anna, Bettie, Christelle and William P., who was christened by Tom Lyons of Severance as "Pat," a name that will cling to him through life, though he is now only eight years old. Anna is one of the first grade teachers in Doniphan County, at present teaching in the Sparks school. Bettie is a graduate and registered nurse in St. Joseph's hospital in St. Joseph, Missouri. Christelle is a milliner in Ramsay's Department Store in Atchison. All the children are an honor to their parents and a fine credit to the good old Danish name of Hansen than which there is none better. Every young man in Doniphan County has as bright a future before him as the subject of this sketch who had no command of the English language when he arrived from the fatherland. It was this young Dane's ambition which lead him to success. The young man of today who will put his shoulder to the wheel and exert every effort as did Chris Hansen, will be successful throughout life. When Chris first came to America, he was unfamiliar with the ways of this country and handicapped by being unable to speak the English language. The first words Chris learned to say when he came to America, "A tank yo gam ma yob," and fortified with this much of our language, he approached a blacksmith and secured a place to hammer iron at which trade he continued several months. Next he engaged in the hardware business, making a success of this, he engaged in the life insurance business and only a few years ago landed the job of general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, one of the largest and best insurance companies of America.

### Killed in a Runaway

On Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871, Mrs. Henry Pridy was killed in a runaway near Arrington, in Atchison County. She and her husband had been to Atchison on the above date, driving a wagon with a pair of mules hitched to it. Approaching their house on their return in the evening, the children heard the rattle of the wagon, and full of joy and delight, ran to meet and greet their parents. Their sudden appearance and cries of pleasure frightened the mules and they ran away. The wagon was overturned, killing Mrs. Pridy instantly.

On Sunday, Feb. 18, 1872, the Rev. Mr. James Lawrence, pastor of the M. E. church of Troy, preached his farewell sermon.

# Joseph W. Howard

### Prosperous Farmer, Leader in Movement to Protect County from Horse Thieves.

Joseph Howard is the leader of the anti-horse thief societies in Doniphan County, and was one of the organizers and officers of the Bendena Central Protective Association, formed to prevent the thefts of cattle and horses. His name is well known to every band of these robbers, who used to prowl through eastern Kansas; and there are some left yet who tremble when the name of Joe Howard is mentioned. Beside being active in preventing the loss of his property and that of others, Mr. Howard is a successful farmer, and has the finest 167½ acres in the quarter of Section 4, Town 4, Range 20, and is level, fertile soil of the best that Kansas affords.

Mr. Howard is, perhaps, as well known throughout this section as any other one man. Active and fearless, he is always interested in some project or another which takes him from town to town, north, east, south and west. Whatever movement is on foot, it is safe to lay a wager that Joe Howard has a hand in it if it is for the making of a better county to live in or will be of help to some of the poor families. Although so many outside interests claim his attention, he does not let his farm suffer, and it is doubtful if any piece of land receives any better attention than his. The farm is equipped with all that is latest and best in machinery, and thus much work is saved. Also Mr. Howard is progressive, and much of his time is spent in scientific study, thereby in the long run enabling him to expend a minimum amount of time for a maximum amount of results. He is keenly interested in stock and has some fine specimens on his farm. Horses, too, he likes, and in the past has done considerable breeding although he never pretended to make this a special line.

Joe Howard is an example of what a man can do in Doniphan County. He was far from a wealthy man when he came here with his family, but he had energy and thrift, and he went to work with a will. The result is now showing for itself, for not only is he well-to-do, but he has the esteem and honor of the entire county. Mr. Howard is a native of Illinois, the Sucker state, and that state has sent many of her sons and daughters to Kansas, much to her loss. He was born at Stone's Prairie, Adams County, on Feb. 8, 1849, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Howard, also farmers in that vicinity. All of his early education was received in the public schools, as he had little or no opportunity for college.

On Sept. 1, 1872, he was married at Colusa, Ill., to Miss Mattie I. Congrove, and to this union six children have been born: Lulu P., now Mrs. Frank Nunn of Ohiowa, Neb.; Roy M., who is on the farm, and Rachael, Franke, Leota and Nellie, the latter four deceased. Seven years after his marriage, Mr. Howard decided that there was little chance for a rapid rise in his native state and decided to come West. He arrived in Doniphan County, Jan. 22, 1880, and for the next two years worked at various occupations, saving his money and waiting for the chance to get a place. On March 1, 1882, he purchased the place he now occupies and has been there ever since, to the credit of himself and the community.

Residence of Joseph W. Howard in Wolf River Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard have a fine home. It was built a few years ago and is of solid concrete; a fine example of modern architecture. There they will be found at any time, and there will always be a welcoming hand extended to greet the visitor. Both are interested in civic and religious life, being members of the Knights and Ladies of Security and of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bendena. While Mr. Howard has never been elected to any county political office, and does not want any, he is generally to the front in the councils of his party. He is a fine example of the prosperous Doniphan County farmer and a gentleman in every respect. Both Mr. and Mrs. Howard are congenial people and enjoy a pleasurable life.

# The Late Noah Rittenhouse

**A Pioneer of the 1860's Who, as an Educator and as a Farmer, Helped to Make Doniphan County Not Only a Good Place in Which to Live, But to Lay the Foundation for Our Prosperity for Generations to Come.**

Noah Rittenhouse was one of the farmers who, coming to Doniphan County about the close of the Civil War, spent the remainder of his life in helping to lay a sure foundation for future generations. Too much cannot be said in praise of those noble citizens, for it was because of their untiring energy, their intelligent building and their splendid character that the people of this day enjoy so many blessings.

Highland County, Ohio, was the birthplace of Noah Rittenhouse, the date being December 16, 1847. His parents were David F. and Mary Ann Rittenhouse. They started westward from their Ohio home in 1849, when Noah was two years old, locating in Indiana. Six years later, in 1855, the family moved to Iowa, where after a residence of four years they moved, in 1859, to Missouri. Not yet satisfied that they had found the one place of all others they desired to spend their remaining years these parents moved to Doniphan County in 1865, and settled on a farm four miles northeast of Severance.

Young Noah, at the time of coming to Doniphan County, was in his eighteenth year, and a very promising young man. He had had some schooling in Missouri and Iowa which was rounded out after coming to Kansas by a course taken in that excellent school, Highland University. Following this Noah Rittenhouse entered the profession of school teaching and for three terms he taught in country schools with good success.

October 27, 1870 occurred the marriage of Noah Rittenhouse and Cassander Ware at the residence of her parents, John A. and Rachel Ann Ware, two miles north of Severance. She was born in Grant County, Indiana, March 15, 1851, came to Doniphan County with her parents in 1855, grew up in the county and received her education here.

About one year after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Noah Rittenhouse went to their farm of 270 acres, which is two miles north and east of Severance and seven miles west of Troy in Wolf River Township. Here they improved their fine farm in many ways, and making it one of the best in the county. Aside from the substantial buildings and other improvements that were made, fifty acres of orchard was planted, and a splendid orchard it has been. Besides the home farm they acquired 35 acres in another tract and 320 acres in Logan County, Kansas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse five children were born, all of whom are living. Ann May was born December 13, 1871, and is the wife of Guy Holbrook of Logan County, Kansas. Eva Cassander was born December 13, 1876. She is the wife of Charles Murray, and is now residing in Los Angeles, California. Arthur F. was born April 14, 1879, and is living at home. Noah A., born December 30, 1881, is now a resident of Logan County, Kansas. Grace Rosella, the youngest of the five, was born August 19, 1886. These sons and daughters, all now grown, are prosperous and well to do, an honor to their parents and to the communities in which they reside.

After residing in Kansas forty-three years, and making a fine record as a school teacher, farmer and live stock grower, as well as of a noble and upright citizen, Noah Rittenhouse died February 17, 1908, and was buried here on the Kansas soil he loved so well. He had laid the foundation for the furture of his children in providing for them such a magnificent farm, and had helped to make that part of Doniphan County into as fine a farming region as can be seen in the Middle West. He had helped to pave the way for our splendid system of schools by his constant interest in education, whether he was teaching or farming. He was looked upon as a model farmer and also as a citizen of the highest class. His death was sincerely mourned by many of the people outside of the family circle, for in Wolf River Township there was no grander man, or one whose every act was more upright or more honorable.

The magnificent farm which Noah Rittenhouse cultivated for so many years with such splendid success, and on which he raised some of the finest live stock ever produced in the county, is a beautiful estate. Mrs. Rittenhouse, the devoted wife of so many years, now in her widowhood, resides on the farm with her son, Arthur, and her daughter, Grace Rosella. Having almost reached her sixty-first birthday anniversity, she is able to show an active interest in the farm which is dear to her and on which she will remain until her final summons comes. The family are members of the Methodist Church and active workers therein.

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M. L. Kemp's undertaking establishment caught fire during the night of May 23. George McClaren discovered the fire and the fire was soon extinguished by the bucket brigade.

## Farmers' Bank, Leona

A. O. Delaney, president.
J. D. Hazen, vice-president.
G. L. Ebeling, cashier.
P. M. Leonhard, director.
Ole Larson, director.
George McCauley, director.
Stockholders: Levi Rickenbach, J. Jenson, Jacob Gamby, Mary E. Hull, David Kercher, I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 178, H. A. Laverentz.

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## Capper at Severance

The accompanying cut is a true likeness of about 500 people who listened attentively to the address delivered by Gov. Arthur Capper in the Methodist Church in Severance, October 3, 1915. Long before the hour for the arrival of the Governor, the congregation began to gather at the Church. When the hour of arrival came and the Governor did not materialize, the crowd became weary and Rev. C. C. Clampett phoned to Atchison to ascertain why the Governor did not arrive on the appointed hour. A chicken dinner was served to about 500 people on that day and everyone present did ample justice to the bountiful repast. Gov. Capper enjoys the distinction of having been the first Governor to speak in a church on Sunday in Doniphan County. The following program was rendered that day. Solo, Miss Theresa Wagenerknecht; Solo, Misses Castels and Jewell, of St. Joseph; Solo, Thomas Springer; Duet, the Misses Castels and the Craig boys.

Photograph of Severance M. E. Church and congregation, taken by Walter B. Montgomery, Sunday October 3, 1915, the day Governor Arthur Capper spoke

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Pryor Plank well known pioneer of Doniphan County, died January 20, 1913. He came to this county in 1855 and located near Iowa Point then the leading town in this part of the state. He took a claim there which was later sold for the benefit of the Iowa Indians.

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Good roads are civilizers.

# William D. Rippey

### One of the Pioneers of Doniphan County—Conceded to Be One of the Most Public Spirited Men in Middle West—His Immense Fortune and Characteristic Charities.

It can be truly said that William D. Rippey, who died Mar. 3, 1915, was the Grand Old Man of Doniphan County. He had the years of residence to justify that title, and he had the intelligence, good human judgment, love of his fellow man and sympathetic nature, to have it recorded as a matter of history.

Mr. Rippey was a man who would have brought honor to any community in which he lived, and that community would have felt better and would have been better, because of his having been its resident. His inclinations and efforts always were for the advancement of mankind. While his instinct for business was keen, that accomplishment only came from rational observation and a well-developed intellect. He had been a resident of Kansas since 1856, and saw the country grow from a wild, untamed prairie, to the golden garden of plenty, which it is today. His experiences were wide and varied and his entire life was marked by its usefulness, generosity and faithfulness. All the world can stand up and say: "Here was a man."

William D. Rippey

William D. Rippey was born near Benton, Elkhart County, Ind., Sept. 28, 1833. He was the son of Matthew Rippey, one of the pioneers of that section of the Hoosier state. He received his education at Fort Wayne University. When twenty-one years old he went to Iowa. That was in 1854, when the state was little more than a wilderness. He was engaged by the government for the survey of some of its lands; and, at the completion of the work in 1856, he came to Kansas, arriving in this state on May 4 of that year.

Having been born and reared on a farm, the early environment gave him an insight into land values, in the different states, that was to prove immensely valuable to him later. While he was but a very young man when he came West, it was noticed frequently by the older settlers, and often remarked upon, that he was the best judge of a piece of land it was ever their good fortune to meet.

Immediately upon reaching Kansas, Mr. Rippey started to purchase and cling to land that had been placed on the market by the government. He had never manifested any liking for other pursuits and made a study of property, particularly land values. It was the business of his long and useful life. His judgment was never questioned, and many of his oldest friends believe that he was infallible. The fortune which he amassed gives conclusive proof that they were not far wrong.

Mr. Rippey was reputed to be the largest landowner in Doniphan County and by some was thought to have more holdings than any other man in the state. It was said that he had the title, at one time, to 2,000 acres in Doniphan County alone, all of which is extensively cultivated and is considered the most valuable farming land in the county. In addition to these immense holdings, he owned about six or seven thousand acres in Anderson County, Kan., and almost an entire township of the best land in the Panhandle section of Texas.

Practically all of the Anderson County property is under cultivation, and the receipts from the corn and wheat crops in recent years represent a sum equivalent to a dozen small fortunes. Mr. Rippey was an extensive shipper of fine cattle for more than thirty years, and his time was almost wholly devoted to his landed properties and their allied interests.

The subject of this sketch was noted all during his life for his public spirit. He never had a desire for public office, although there were times when he could have been elected to any place that the people had the power to give. He was always exceedingly liberal in politics and never failed to take a deep interest in public affairs. Whenever the issue in controversy seemed to be nearest the right, Mr. Rippey always gave that side his unqualified support.

In June, 1862, Mr. Rippey was married to Miss Eliza Keeney, who died in 1867. In January of the following year he was married to Miss Amanda C. Hopkins, who, in after years, became one of the best-known women in Kansas. Miss Hopkins was born in Genessee County, New York, on Dec. 22, 1837, and during her childhood, came with her parents to Elkhart County, Indiana. She graduated from Hillsdale College, Michigan, in 1862, and taught school for about ten years. The marriage of Miss Hopkins and Mr. Rippey took place at the home of her mother in Goshen, Indiana, and she left with her husband at once for her future home in Doniphan County.

While taking a post-graduate course at Ann Arbor, Mich., Mrs. Rippey joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and until her death, on Aug. 23, 1901, was a most zealous worker and advocate of that denomination. She was interested in all humanity and gave her attention particularly to Sunday school work and the cause of temperance. Because of her interest in these things, she was elected a delegate to the Methodist General Conference that met in New York City in 1888, and took a leading part in the discussion relative to the admission of the women delegates.

Mr. Rippey, several years ago, made a donation to Baker University of $11,000. This is the college of the Methodist Church at Baldwin City, Kan., and in it he took much pride. In 1906, there was a controversy regarding the proposed removal of the college, and Mr. Rippey offered to donate $100,000 to the institution should it be located in Topeka. President Murlin of the university, received Mr. Rippey's offer, but the school was not moved. Mr. Rippey was of the opinion that the school could do better work if located in the capital city of the state.

Mr. Rippey had but one child, a daughter, Emma, who is Mrs. Robert W. Ware of Severance, Doniphan County. She was married March 16, 1883, and seven children, all living, were born to the union. They are five boys and two girls; William L., Frank E., Harry W., Charles W., and Toll R.; Beulah, now Mrs. J. N. Garretson of Texas, and Miss Vivian, who at present is at home with her parents.

After the death of his wife in 1901, Mr. Rippey made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Ware. He was an invalid and had turned over the management of his huge interests to his daughter. She is one of the leading women of the county and has a delightful personality, inheriting all of her father's sound judgment and expert management in business affairs. She was a great comfort to Mr. Rippey in his declining years, and her soothing touch was with him to the last.

After a useful life Mr. Rippey died March 3, 1915.

# Robert W. Ware

### His Accomplished Wife and Children—How He Got His First Job and Afterward Secured a Position—The Career of a Farm Hand Who Became the Most Extensive Farmer of Doniphan County — The Wealthiest Man in Doniphan County—Has Extensive Interests in Other Counties.

If ever industry, self-denial, honesty and integrity have been exemplified, it is in the success of Robert W. Ware, of Severance. Much has been written and said of what these qualities can and will do for their possessor, but it is seldom that one sees a concrete example of their virtues in this day and age. We hear much of self-made men in these times; but very frequently there is exaggeration in the tales, but in the case of Mr. Ware there is the literal truth. Born of poor parents, he faced the struggle against the world with a stout heart, a smiling countenance and an unconquerable faith in himself. He never lost that faith; never wavered during the dark times that often shrouded his life and, today, he is reaping the reward in the wholehearted esteem of his fellow citizens, his possession of much of this world's goods, and a family to gladden the heart of any living being. It was not luck with Robert W. Ware. It was pluck, perseverence and energy. They are indeed a most happy combination.

Robert W. Ware was born in Grant County, Ind., on March 16, 1856. His parents were John and Rachael Ware, of those sturdy, strong, vigorous pioneers who invaded a new country and brought with them all of the best traditions of the old, and the energy, intelligence and spirit which has characterized this Middle West of ours. It was into no pampered home that the young Robert saw the first light. There were no pampered homes in those days. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Ware were not wealthy. Neither were they poor. They were of the stern, yet loving, firm yet forgiving, and thrifty yet generous people who had a mission in life and went at that mission with all their soul and body. Their aim was to make a home out of that then unsettled country.

Young Robert, during his infancy, showed the traits that later brought his marked success. There is no record to show that he was any different from any other child, except that he might have cried a little harder when he wanted something or walked a little earlier in life than most children; but these were only the outcroppings of the characteristics that he inherited, and were really a help to him in later life. He pretty generally got what he wanted if he went after it hard enough; and all of his friends and acquaintances will testify that Robert W. Ware always goes after everything hard, once he gets started. At any rate he passed through that period of youth, so dear to us all, in much the same manner as other boys. He played his boyish pranks and did his boyish chores with the same vim and energy; for he has always believed that a man can get as much pleasure out of work as out of play if he goes about it in the right way.

By the time young Robert was nine years old there came a big change in his life—a change that was destined to have much to do with his future. The situation in Indiana did not look favorable to his parents. There was much talk around the family table, and the boy was an interested listener. He did not understand exactly what it meant, but had a realization that from that time on there was to be new work for him to do and new responsibilities. After much discussion, John Ware and young Robert's mother decided to make a change. It was on the first

Robert W. Ware

Mrs. Robert W. Ware

day of August in 1866, that a new family that was to have an important part in the upbuilding of this community, came to Doniphan County. Little did Mr. and Mrs. Ware think at the time of the part young Robert was to play in the history of this county.

In the meanwhile, the growing boy practically began his schooling. At his mother's knee he had mastered his A. B. C.'s and the rudiments of the three R's. In that day and age, Doniphan County was far from being what it is today. The land which his parents had selected was a claim approximately one and one-half miles from what today is the thriving city of Severance. It was practically virgin soil and hard to cultivate. The elder Ware, however, was not to be daunted by such adversities, and plunged into his new task. Young Robert must be sent to school. We who live in this age do not realize the handicaps under which many of the county's foremost citizens received their education. There were only rough, uncouth log huts—they were nothing else—and these served for institutions of learning. The teachers, while kindly intentioned, were on the hit-and-miss plan. Very few of them were erudite. Many worked on the farms during the summer months and practically all received their pay in the form of board and "lodgin'."

The nearest school to the Ware tract was two miles distant, and young Robert Ware started for his education. Week in and week out he trudged his way twice a day. In the winter months it was bitter cold and in the early spring days there were the heavy rains, but there was seldom a day that the young boy missed. And his day was not done with school, for after reaching home there were the chores. What boy does not know the terrible burden they seemed at the time? Robert, however, met them with stolidity, and early and late he was helping his sterling father and mother to make a proper place for themselves in this new land of opportunity. A land where thrift, hard work and intelligent effort were needed to induce the goddess of fortune to pour the golden blessings from her horn of plenty. Young Ware studied with thoroughness. He read everything he could get his hands on, with avidity. The school teacher, perhaps, was of the kind that did not spare the rod to spoil the child, but such treatment was not needed on the boy. He mastered all of the rudiments of what is now the graded schools, and took up some of the higher branches; obtaining in all what would be equivalent to a high school education, although, perhaps, some of the flourishes were omitted.

When he reached the age of sixteen, Robert W. Ware was experiencing the first flush of his young manhood. He was restless under the inactivity of school. His parents were doing splendidly and all around him were harvests of silver-lined opportunities. He wanted to go out in the world for himself and make money. "There is no further need for me here with you," he argued to his father and mother, "and I want to get out in the world for myself. I believe I can make good." How well placed was his confidence in himself is shown conclusively at this later day, by the success he has achieved and the high position he occupies among his co-citizens and fellow-workers. At any rate, he obtained his parents' consent and, bidding them farewell, he started forth.

He was just sixteen years old when his first position was obtained. "Do you want a good man?" he asked of William Symns, a farmer about twelve miles south of Troy in Wayne township. Mr. Symns looked at the interrogator; smiled at his boyish faith in his budding manhood, and then glanced at the stern look on his face. "Yes, come to work," was Mr. Symns' reply, and Robert Ware had his first job. It was a job, too. There was no dearth of work. Just what his first wages were Mr. Ware has never told, but the probability is that he was proud of them. Suffice to say at this point that they were not $20 a day nor $16.00 a month, for that matter, because in those times a farmer could not afford to pay the latter price, much less the former; and there were men to be obtained much cheaper. The boy—for, despite his avid assertions, he was little more than that—made good from the start. It was no easy task, "working out," and it taxed one's endurance, strength and stamina almost to the breaking point. Robert Ware held on, however. He had the opportunity of making frequent trips to his home, and there he received the counsel and advice of his loving father and mother.

Mr. Ware has often said that to his mother, more than to any other one person, he owes his early start in life, and the high ideals and purposes to which he has tenaciously clung. From her he obtained the fine sense of honor which he possesses, his dauntless courage, his fidelity to his convictions, his reverence of God, and his love of humanity and justice. She inculcated in his mind all of the right thoughts and traits that go to make up the real man he has shown himself to be. Her teachings have been forever before him; and during his first troublous years, when the inevitable struggle is going on to obtain a place in the world, it was the remembrance of her inspiring thoughts that kept him firm to his purpose and prevented him from being swept aside in the maelstrom of temptation.

At the conclusion of two years' service with Mr. Symns, Mr. Ware—for he then had reached the age that all young men secretly like to be called by that euphonious title—began to assert his marked tendency to get ahead. While Mr. Symns was a kind employer, that was not the chance that the now famous citizen wanted. It was only a job, and he wanted an opportunity. So he left. And now comes the turning point in his career. The poet tells us that there is a tide which, if taken at the ebb, leads on to greater things, and Robert W. Ware most assuredly grasped his tide at the ebb when he entered the employ of William D. Rippey, philanthropist, humanitarian and grand old man of Doniphan County, who later became young Ware's father-in-law. The occasion, as Mr. Ware has since described it, was the banner day in his life—the day he became Mr. Rippey's employe.

Mr. Rippey, who now has gone to his well-earned rest behind the heavenly gates, had a faculty for judging men, and he must have known when young Ware made application to him, that the future would justify his faith, as it since has so gloriously done. Mr. Rippey may not have had the clairvoyant sense to see to what heights Mr. Ware was to go; but, before his death, he lived to see one of the most successful, honest and honored men in the county grow out of that young man he employed back in 1876. No one has ever attempted to cast an aspersion on Mr. Ware's name, and he is as free from any taint of any violation of the rules which govern the righteous, as a new born babe.

To get back to our story, Mr. Ware received the munificent salary of $18 a month. Imagine with what frugality he lived. Mr. Rippey, while kindly, was also keen. He wanted to help the future honored citizen of Doniphan County instead of hindering him. Mr. Ware was given responsibility from the start. His big, strong, courageous nature did not shrink under it. Indeed, he accepted each new task that brought hard, grinding work, with just a little more of a smile than he had the last, and put into it all of the fine qualifications which he possesses. He also saved money. It sounds incredible, but Mr. Ware accomplished it, for he had a vision and it was of his own pecuniary independence and a higher place for himself in the world.

As time went on and Mr. Ware accepted his duties with that cheerfulness and willingness which has always characterized him, he began to rise in the estimation of his employer. Mr. Rippey was the most generous of men. He was highly respected and honored in the community, had made a place for himself in financial circles and he saw in Mr. Ware the sort of a man he wanted to succeed him. He not only spoke kind words, but he showed his appreciation and interest in a more substantial way. The man who now stands at the top-most rung of the ladder of success, found his salary increasing by leaps and bounds—it was a salary, and not wages; it was a position, he now held, and not a job—and he also began to get chances for improvement, chances that have now shown that they were not a mere chimera.

There was also a greater incentive than ever for him to reach the goal of his ambitions. During his work he had met Miss Emma J. Rippey, who is now Mrs. Robert W. Ware. She was the daughter of his employer, and the two met not infrequently. Their acquaintance, which was a mere friendship at its conception, gradually ripened into that deeper feeling which blesses God's earth. This was in 1879-1880. The attraction and love were mutual. Miss Rippey was not only of a charming manner and disposition, but she had inherited all of her father's wonderful and magnetic qualities, so there was soon the announcement of an engagement. The two were united in holy matrimony on the fifteenth day of March, 1883, and if there ever has been a man and woman exemplifying the nobility, uprightness and felicity of conjugal happiness, they are Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Ware.

Mrs. Ware is one of the most angelic women that God has placed on this earth. Blessed with a soul as tried and true as steel, a sunny and radiant disposition and a love of all humanity, she has brought not only to her husband and her home, but to the entire population of Doniphan County, a wealth of happiness and cheer. To Mr. Ware, in times of stress and adversity, as well as in his days when the fickle goddess smiled down on him, she has ever been a source of inspiration. Her faith in him was unbounded. She has encouraged him in his every venture, and brought Heaven down to his door. In her home she has been to her family and friends a glorious blending of inspiring and harmonious qualities.

Mrs. Ware, as we have said, inherited many of her splendid qualities from her beloved and honored father. She was born in Holt County, Mo., Oct. 14, 1864. Mrs. Rippey, at the time, was visiting her mother, and, as soon as she was able to do so, returned to her beautiful home here in Doniphan County with the future Mrs. Robert W. Ware. The latter, a pink-cheeked, rosy bundle of humanity, was three weeks old when she arrived in Severance. In girlhood she was given a most thorough education; although, if she had only had the close association of her talented father and mother, it would have been practically sufficient. When seventeen years old she was taken with her father on an extensive tour of Europe, and afterwards on a thorough tour of the United States. This extensive travel gave her a greater insight into the good and beautiful, and was, in itself, a liberal education. She is, perhaps, the most indefatigable worker in the cause of charity, and for the church, in eastern Kansas.

These trips abroad and in this country were just two of the numberless wise and generous steps of her talented father, William D. Rippey. It was to inculcate in her a love of country, which it succeeded in doing. Mrs. Ware traveled over Kansas many times, and there is no woman a more loyal Kansan than she. As for Doniphan County, practically every nook of it is an open book to her, and to her husband. As an instance of her love of sentiment and all that is beautiful in it, it is a noteworthy fact that Mrs. Ware still insists on living in the old home, in one of the rooms of which she was married. Although it is possible for them to build an ideal home if they wanted to do so, she clings to the old with its dear associations and fond memories of her girlhood and her father and mother. Nothing could be more significant of her modest, home-loving and kindly disposition.

And now comes another interesting and grand part of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Ware, adding luster to their fame as one of the foremost and most distinguished families in Doni-

The Old William D. Rippey Home Situated in the South Part of Severance.

phan County. Seven children have been born to their union, and around their hearthstone are clustered all of the traditions which go to make up the ideal. All of the children were brought into the world in the same house in Severance that the family still occupies. What a cluster of hallowed and sacred remembrances there are in that dwelling place.

The first child to gladden the hearts of the two came in 1888, and he was named William L. Ware. As will be seen, he is now thirty-one years old, and at present is superintendent of his parents' enormous properties in Anderson County, Kan. He also is a large real estate dealer, having his offices and home at Garnett. The second child came in 1887 and was named Frank E. At present he is one of the largest farmers in the state of Texas. He has more than one thousand acres in the Panhandle region and all of it is under cultivation or used by the cattle. It is, perhaps, the most valuable land in the Panhandle section. Harry W. Ware is twenty-six years old, and at present is farming the old, original Rippey place, which his grandfather, the well-known W. D. Rippey, pre-empted many years ago when the land was uncleared, as a timber claim. Charles W. Ware is nineteen years old; is clinging to the home ties, although he is a busy young man, being engaged with his father in farming at McAllen, Texas, having charge of practically the entire tract. Toll R. Ware is eighteen, and is also at home. He is still a boy and is in high school at Severance. Upon his completion this year, he will finish his studies at the Kansas University, at Lawrence. This completes the list of the boys. Beulah, thirty years old, who is the wife of J. N. Garretson of Panhandle, Texas, and Vivian A., fourteen years old, who is still at home under her mother's able and kindly training, are the daughters.

Perhaps no family in Kansas has the real estate holdings controlled by Mr. and Mrs. Ware. In all, they total approximately 21,000 acres in different sections of the Middle West and Southwest. And these holdings are not scattered in small parcels. They are compact properties. In Doniphan County alone, they own 1,200 acres; in Anderson County, Kan., 5,000 acres; in the Panhandle of Texas, 14,260 acres; in the lower Rio Grande Valley, near McAllen, Texas, 265 acres, and 14 acres adjoining the city of Topeka, Kan. These holdings are the most valuable that could be had, and it is doubtful if their equal could be found in the United States today.

Needless to say, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ware are not only "making good" in the lines of endeavor the older ones have selected, but they bid fair to be as popular and as highly honored as their parents. The boys have inherited from their father that high sense of duty, honesty and love of justice and humanity which has made his name famous in the county. As for the girls, they have obtained from their mother her recipe for an unswerving fidelity to a high ideal, her lofty character, charming manner and enticing disposition. Nothing could be of more gratification to Mr. and Mrs. Ware than the knowledge that the offspring of their union will follow in their steps and endeavor to keep emblazoned upon their banners the sacred traditions and purposes of the family name.

Mr. and Mrs. Ware occupy a unique and exalted position, not only in Severance, but in the whole of Doniphan County. They have spent almost their entire lives here, where they have an exceptionally large circle of friends. Mr. Ware, because of the respect with which he is accorded in the community, has frequent opportunities to display those sterling qualities which have made him so universally honored. He is the confidante of hundreds of men wishing business advice. He has their esteem and through it, their confidence. "Honest Bob Ware," he has been called, and he deserves the name. To no man does he turn a deaf ear, when a worthy appeal is made, whether it be for advice or the loan of a sum to put through a business deal or make smoother a rough place in the uneven roadway of life. There is many a good cause that has received its support from Mr. Ware, who is loath to accept the credit for his good qualities. Of Mrs. Ware, every one in the county knows. She, perhaps, is more widely known than any other woman in the county. Her esteemed father left her a glorious heritage which time cannot efface. She is living up to all of the traditions of the family name. Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Ware, may you live long and continue to bask in the sunshine of God's prosperity, for you are children after His heart, is the wish of the editor of this edition.

# Dr. John M. Riley

### A Capable Young Man—Has Worked Up An Enviable Reputation as a Dentist—A Good Asset to the Town.

There is an old saying that a fair exchange is no robbery, and it is a true one. For proof, witness the exchange between Dr. John M. Riley, A. B., D. D. S., and the city of Severance. Dr. Riley, a young, progressive and thoroughly competent dentist, went to Severance less than two years ago, and Severance traded him its cordial welcome and patronage for the services of a fine, splendid, upright young man. And Dr. Riley is all of that and perhaps a little bit more. Right now it's hard to state which got the best of the transaction, if there was any best to be had. Dr. Riley is more than satisfied with Severance and Severance has opened its arms to him. What was that about a fair exchange?

Dr. John M. Riley is of that type of alert, sober-minded young dentists, who

Residence and Office of Dr. J. M. Riley

are revolutionizing old-fashioned theories and giving to the world a service that is both up to date and conscientiously honest. He is one of the men in his profession who combine an expert's knowledge of his business with the ethics of his avocation and yet are hustlers enough to get out and make the opportunity. That is what Dr. Riley has done and is doing. You will see how the citizens of Severance have shown their appreciation of such a young man.

Dr. Riley was born on a farm. Through and through he is a product of the open country. His clear-cut, honest and above-board method of doing business bear witness to this. His birth occurred in Buchanan County, Mo., near the city of DeKalb, on Dec. 18, 1880. As a boy he went to the common schools and passing through the grades, entered the high school at DeKalb. Long before his course was completed he had made up his mind what he wanted to do, but the way wasn't quite clear, so instead of going direct to a dental school, he determined to make a thorough job of it and get a bachelor of art's degree before entering on his professional studies. This step was a laudable one and only shows his sagacity, while the fact that he obtained his A. B. demonstrates beyond any shadow of a doubt that he desired to be well fitted for this life and his profession.

After leaving high school, Dr. Riley entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo. Here he studied and worked for four years, paying a part of his tuition through his labors outside of study hours. After receiving his diploma in 1906 it was necessary for him to do something for a time in order to obtain funds to further pursue his intended course in dentistry, so he decided upon teaching. For two years he was professor of history and English at the Edgerton Presbyterian Academy, Edgerton, Mo. Here he was a favorite not only with the pupils who came under this care and instruction, but among the faculty as well. Teaching, however, was not his aim, so he left and went to Kansas City. He had funds enough to matriculate at the Kansas City Dental College, and in 1911 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

The two years following were spent in actual practice in Kansas City. As is very nearly always the case, his scope was necessarily limited, and he decided to cast about for a broader field. During his investigations he paid a visit to Severance, where he had some friends, and the result was that he purchased the residence and practice of Dr. Eugene Thille. That was on May 1, 1914. To demonstrate with what regard he is now held by the citizens of Severance, he was elected alderman at the last election by a big majority. Dr. Riley is of the type of young men that is bound to succeed no matter what the venture. He has the personality, and much more than the required ability and faculty of making friends. Today practically everyone in Severance knows and esteems him because of his own merit.

He is very active in church work in his home, being a member of the First Christian Church. In all of the movements which are for civic betterment he has his part and it is often a heavy one. Also he is interested in lodge work, being a Royal Arch Mason. Severance citizens of all classes are unanimous in their praise of the young dentist, and all predict a most successful future for him. His business, already large, is increasing daily. Dr. Riley has never married, but hopes to some day, and the young lady who wins his heart will live in joy and peace forever.

## Wm. Schwab

Wm. Schwab, who resides one-half mile east of Bendena, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, December 19, 1851. Moved to Quincy, Ill., when a child. His mother had died in New Orleans, and his father enlisted in the army and died in the army, leaving him an orphan at the age of eight years. He was what they called bound out in those days, to a farmer, and stayed with him until he was married to Miss Melissa J. Howard of Adams County, Illinois, September 10, 1876. Has three sons, Howard, Frederick A., Wm. A.; girls, four, Florence M., Clara D., Nellie M., Carrie R. Came to Doniphan County Aug. 14, 1879, with only $300 in cash, and settled on the farm he is now on, of 160 acres, general farming and stock raising and shipping.

## Wm. C. Albers

Wm. C. Albers resides one mile west of Bendena; was born in Doniphan County, near Bendena, Sept. 29, 1879, educated in common schools and Midland College, Atchison. Married Miss Myrtle R. Hackney, also of Doniphan County, June 6, 1906. Has three daughters, Elva, Merle and Vera. Was engaged four years in lumber business and five years in bank in Bendena. Moved on farm he now owns spring of 1913. Farms eighty acres and raises stock.

## The Norway Saloon—How It Was Put Out of Business.

Up in Norway, which is now Moray, in the early part of 1884, a man from St. Joseph opened a saloon. It was a small building and a very tough place. Before the doors had been opened for the second week's trade, the boys came in one night, drank a little too much, and ordered the proprietor out. He went. Then they proceeded to shoot up the emporium, after which they simply turned it upside down and departed. The keeper, from a place of security in a corn-field, witnessed the ceremonies and without protest or an au revoir, he departed for home the next day. It was the first and last saloon in Norway.

Night school in Severance with practically all of the business men in attendance.

# Charles I. Moyer

**Wealthy Doniphan County Farmer Owns Three Thousand, Two Hundred Acres of Valuable Land, Situated in Three Different States—Lives Two and a Half Miles Northwest of Severance in One of the Most Modern and Substantial Farm Houses in the State of Kansas—Extensive Feeder and Shipper of Shorthorn Cattle—Only Child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moyer, Who Settled in Doniphan County in 1866—Four Daughters Compose a Quartet in Great Demand for Entertainments All Over the County—Residence Cost Almost $14,000.**

Three thousand, two hundred acres of valuable land, situated in three different states, comprise some of the possessions of Charles I. Moyer, one of the leading men among the wealthy farming element of Doniphan County. Mr. Moyer's holdings are in three parcels, one in Doniphan County, one in Sheridan County, Nebraska, and one in Custer County, South Dakota. Every foot of these lands is highly productive for both agricultural, stock raising and stock feeding purposes.

Although not a native son of Doniphan County, Mr. Moyer was reared here since he was eighteen months old. He was educated in the common schools and in Highland University, where he took a two years course. Ever since leaving school Mr. Moyer has devoted his entire time to farming and stock raising and in that capacity proved to be a worthy son of a worthy sire. Charles I. Moyer is descended from sturdy ancestors who for generations were thrifty and industrious tillers of the soil. That they have left an indelible impress of their sterling character on the subject of this sketch is unmistakably evidenced by his many fine qualities of ability, industry and equanimity. Mr. Moyer was born December 23, 1864, on a farm near Belleview, Sandusky County, Ohio. His parents were both raised in the Buckeye State, although his paternal ancestors had for generations back been numbered among the substantial farmers and land owners in central Pennsylvania.

Charles I. Moyer is the son of Samuel and Barbara (Haaser) Moyer. His father was descended from the early settlers in Pennsylvania among the German colony and his mother was descended from French ancestors on both sides of the family. Samuel Moyer, father of Charles I., was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, on March 20, 1839. He was the son of Samuel and Eva (Kline) Moyer, both of whom were natives of the Keystone State. Mrs. Barbara (Haaser) Moyer, Charles' mother, was the daughter of Joseph Haaser and Catherine (Yost) Haaser, both natives of France. She was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, on April 12, 1842.

Charles I. Moyer's father went to Ohio with his parents when a youth and finished his education in that state. The grand parents of Charles I. had settled on a farm in Sandusky County and there his father took up his life work after leaving school. On December 31, 1861, Charles I. Moyer's parents were married in Belleview, Ohio. His father was twenty-two years old at the time and his mother was nineteen. After the birth of Charles I., in 1864, his parents heard the call of "Westward-Ho" being wafted along the zephyrs that originated in Kansas. It was so alluring that some months later they started west and arrived in Doniphan County in March, 1866.

Samuel Moyer settled on a farm near Severance and it was here that Charles I. Moyer grew to manhood and has lived ever since. All his years have been devoted to the pursuits of his ancestors after leaving school. His father had been an intelligent farmer and stock dealer and young Charles was apt enough to become thoroughly familiar with every branch of the business long before he reached his majority.

The success which Charles I. Moyer has achieved in his farming operations in Doniphan County and elsewhere is something phenomenal, and is the result of an almost constant devotion to their interests by himself and his wife, for hand in hand they have worked together and, with the encouragement of their children, have seen the home farm each year yield bountiful returns, and in addition to its acres have added to their landed possessions.

"The old home place," or the Charles I. Moyer home farm, is situated two and one-half miles northwest of Severance and is one of the beauty spots of Wolf River Township. It contains four hundred and eighty acres of as prime land as can be found in any section of Doniphan County. There is considerable agriculture of almost every variety promoted on the place and Mr. Moyer specializes in short horn cattle of which he is an extensive feeder and shipper.

Residence of Charles I. Moyer, located in Wolf River Township.

In addition to the home place Mr. Moyer owns thirteen hundred and sixty acres of fine land in Sheridan County, Nebraska, which is entirely devoted to farming. He also is the owner of thirteen hundred and sixty acres in Custer County, South Dakota, which is all given over to a cattle ranch where some of the finest thoroughbreds in the country are bred and fed until they are in condition for the block.

The residence of Charles I. Moyer is an ideal farm home. It is one of the model places in Doniphan County. The house contains twelve rooms, with two bath rooms and sewing room. Every modern improvement has been installed. It compares favorably with the finest residence in any metropolitan city in the country. The plumbing system is the latest and most approved that has ever been figured out. It is perfect in every detail. There is hot and cold running water, both soft and well water, all over the house, which is heated throughout by the latest improved furnace. The system of gas lighting is a revelation to those not familiar with that method of illumination, and it never fails to work to perfection.

The cost of constructing the Charles I. Moyer residence was approximately $14,000, and every penny of the money shows an intelligent and judicious outlay. From an exterior point of view the house is architectually attractive and has been carefully planned down to the smallest detail. It is the interior, however, where the Moyer home has all the aspects of thoroughness and tasteful arrangement. It is superbly finished in hardwood throughout and the mantels and grates are both artistic in design and elegant in execution. Everywhere the eye rests there is an unmistakable indication of solid comfort, and the furnishings of the entire house are fit for a palace.

The old Moyer home burned February 20, 1910, causing the family a great deal of inconvenience both on account of the loss entailed and the inclement weather.

All of the years of his boyhood were but the stepping stones to the successful career that was to follow. There, associated with his father and with others who were experts in farm managements and in breeding and raising livestock, he gained a knowledge more practical than any that could have been acquired by years of schooling in the best agricultural and animal husbandry schools in the land. He loved the farm and he loved the animals which grew upon the farm—and with such an abiding love there could be no other pursuit for this boy. But thoroughly to equip himself for that pursuit he must have more of an education than the country schools afforded; he realized that in these modern times it is the educated farmer who succeeds best. He entered Highland College and applied himself studiously to acquire the education that was essential to a well-rounded young farmer.

After completing his studies in Highland University, Charles I. Moyer returned to the farm and has been a busy man ever since. His interests kept expanding with gratifying regularity until today he is conceded to be one of the largest and most extensive farmers in this section of the country. When twenty-four years of age he was married to Miss Anna Vigus, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Vigus, resided near Severance. Miss Vigus was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and was a young girl on her marriage on New Year's day, 1889.

The union of this young couple may be said to have been the consummation of an ideal relationship that was to count for success and future happiness for them and for their children and their children's children. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer were son and daughter of farmers who had been successful in farm management and had been honored as among the best citizens of the communities in which they resided. Each was equipped with a good education and with the practical knowledge needed for the establishment of a home in Kansas that would indeed be an ideal home, and such a home as should be the proper place for the rearing of a family of children to honor them and the name of Moyer.

There have been five girls and two boys born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Moyer, six of whom are living. One of the boys, Samuel, who was named after his grandfather and great grandfather, died October 10, 1914, causing a pall of grief to fall over the happy Moyer household. He was an exceptionally bright boy and a great favorite with his school mates. His death was a terrible shock to his fond parents and to the entire neighborhood, as everybody loved and admired the boy. The other children in the Moyer family are: Barbara, now Mrs. Harry Ware, who was married January 7, 1910, at her home; Alma, Hada, Donna, now Mrs. Arthur Loroff, was married December 11, 1915, the Rev. C. C. Clampitt of Severance, pastor of the M. E. Church, officiating, and Loretta, and Charles I., the baby, who is eleven years old. The children have all been given every educational advantage possible and the Moyer home is marked for its tone of culture and refinement.

The four "A" girls now in the Moyer household—Alma, Hada, Donna and Loretta—are exceedingly musical and constitute the Moyer Sisters Quartette known throughout the state of Kansas for the delightful entertainments they furnish to admiring audiences. There is scarcely a social, religious or philanthropic event of any note held within the confines of the county at which they are not the headline entertainers. They have a natural gift for music and their well trained and modulated voices thrill their audiences wherever the four sisters appear.

A thick volume might be written descriptive of Charles I. Moyer's farms in the three states mentioned, together with their equipment, their management and their productions. It is worthy of note that each of these farms is kept in a good state of improvement and they are given the best of management. The home farm in Doniphan County is one of the best in this part of the United States, while the others are not valued at so much per acre as the home farm, are nevertheless, highly productive and are of great value, as land is valued in these times by what it will produce.

Mr. Moyer is a grower of grains and grasses on a large scale, but he also is a grower and feeder and dealer in livestock on a large scale. His pastures are roamed by cattle, some of which he breeds, others he buys, but all given the kind of care and feeding that shows large returns when they are sold on the market. He is also a breeder and feeder of hogs, with which he has been successful. He is equipped for doing business on a big scale and his operations are, in fact, conducted on a big scale. He raises his own feed, puts it into live stock, sells the stock and then buys more stock to feed and fatten and sell. It is a sort of an endless chain process, and it wins first, last and nearly all the time. Mr. Moyer is a business farmer. He applies business rules and methods to farming, and with his extensive holdings of lands it requires as much or more business ability to successfully manage thirty-two hundred acres as it does to manage the business of many of the large mercantile or manufacturing establishments owned, operated and managed by corporations. Charles I. Moyer is a business manager, although he's a farmer.

It would scarcely be doing full justice to close this sketch without giving the reader a clearer insight to the methods of this successful farmer and live stock man that have so generously aided him at every turn of the highway to prosperity and wealth. In these days thousands of ambitious men and women are seeking to know the methods and rules by which success has come to others. The answer might be given in a word, in a sentence, or in a set of rules. With Charles I. Moyer, however, several things have combined to spell success in capital letters. First, he has a knowledge of farming and livestock, that is based on practical experience. He has confidence in himself, in his ability to grapple with the problems of farming, big and little. He has the ingenuity to plan and the industry to carry out his plan. He has faith in the All-Wise Creator, that he who sows and sows rightly shall reap. And these, along with sane living and right thinking, are all-sufficient for the achievement of success.

# Thomas H. Franklin

**The Noted Professor of Chemistry in Leland Stanford University Is a Native of Doniphan County, Kansas, and Is Proud of It. —His Brother, William S. Franklin, Also Is a Distinguished Educator, and His Sister, Mrs. Nellie Troutman, an Accomplished Musician—The Father a Pioneer Miller, Now Retired.**

Doniphan County people are proud to claim as one of their own the distinguished professor of chemistry in the great Leland Stanford University, Edward C. Franklin, for it was in old Geary City, on the bank of the Missouri River, where stood the house in which Professor Franklin was born in that romantic period when the state of Kansas was in its infancy, the date being March 1, 1862.

Thomas H. Franklin, father of Edward C. Franklin, was a Pennsylvanian, born in Philadelphia, January 31, 1834. He was married June 12, 1861, to Miss Cynthia A. Curtis, who was born June 10, 1837, in Tennessee. Their wedding took place at Wathena, Kansas, the Rev. O. B. Gardner, chaplain of the Thirteenth Kansas regiment, performing the ceremony. Thomas Franklin had come out into the West in 1857, stopping in Missouri, opposite Geary City, June 10 of that year. There, for a few months, he was connected with the saw milling firm of Cadwallader & McCullough. In 1859 he went into partnership with H. Frick and Nathan Price in the saw milling business at Geary City, Kansas. Later Price sold his interest to them and they were together making flour and lumber a period of forty years, and it undoubtedly was the oldest partnership in Kansas. The saw and grist mill was moved to Doniphan in 1865 and continued to operate there until about 1880, the year the Missouri River cut into Doniphan and the mill was torn down. In 1870 Franklin and Frick, in company with Reuben Small, built the water power flour mill on Wolf River one-half mile west of Severance, completing it in 1871. Steam power had to be added a few years later. It was run continuously until 1897, when it was sold to John Ebeling and moved to Severance and rebuilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Franklin are now living a retired life in the town of Severance. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage June 12, 1911. They are parents of four sons, three of whom are living, and one daughter. The eldest of the

Nellie Franklin Troutman, Eva Fleming Kernan. (Photo taken 1887.)

sons is Edward C. Franklin, of whose career we shall make more extended mention further on in this article.

Their second son is William S. Franklin, born in Geary City, October 27, 1863. He is a graduate of the University of Kansas, spent one year in the University of Berlin, and also took a post-graduate course at Harvard. For several years he occupied the chair of physics and electricity in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, and is still engaged in educational work, having been for eighteen years with Lehigh University as professor of physics and electricity. His wife was Miss Mattie Titus of Washington, Connecticut, whom he married in August, 1888. They have two sons, Curtis Titus Franklin, born at Ames, Iowa, 1893, now with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Vernon Kellogg Franklin, born in Ames, Iowa, in 1898, and now a student at Yale. These young men are endowed with the ability to make a success in their chosen professions.

The other son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Franklin is Thomas Z. Franklin, born in Doniphan, Kansas, May 18, 1874. He is Western special agent for the New York Underwriter Agency in Chicago. He married Miss Ethel Davis of Muncie, Indiana. This talented young man was popular with the teachers of Doniphan County while attending institutes several years ago.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Franklin is Mrs. Nellie Troutman, widow of the late Dr. John Troutman, a leading physician and citizen of Kansas City, Kansas, for many years. Mrs. Troutman has a voice of fine quality and also is an accomplished pianist and prominent in musical circles. She has two bright sons who are an honor to her and to their father. John Franklin Troutman is eighteen years old and Lawrence K. Troutman is fourteen years old.

Edward C. Franklin, the distinguished chemist, grew up in old Geary City and Doniphan and Severance, worked in his father's mill and attended school there and in Severance. His parents were believers in education and Edward, like his brothers and sister, were sent to the University of Kansas. After graduating there he became an assistant professor of chemistry. He went abroad and spent one year in the University of Berlin, that he might receive the benefit of instruction under the noted scientists of Germany. He also spent one year in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore as an instructor. In 1899 this celebrated Kansas scientist was called to the Leland Stanford University to occupy the position of professor of chemistry in that great American educational institution, and he is still there. While occupying this high position, the United States government, needing his services, called him to Washington, where he remained during 1911 and 1913 under leave of absence. He returned to the Leland Stanford University when his mission for the government was ended.

Edward C. and William S. Franklin are of those learned men with whom it is a pleasure to converse and to know. They are genial, whole-souled and warm hearted, and are favorites with the students who have gone through the University under them and have thousands of admiring friends, and these men are recognized as the world's highest authorities on chemistry and physics.

E. C. Franklin married Miss Effie June Scott of Iola, Kansas. They have three children, one daughter and two sons. Anna C. Franklin is seventeen years old, Charles Scott Franklin is fourteen years old, and John Curtis Franklin is ten years old. These sons could do no better than to emulate their father.

Charles I. Moyer's sheep barn, where thousands of sheep have been fed for market during the past few years.

## SHEEP FEEDING

### Charles Moyer's Success in the Business.

Sheep feeding has become an industry of considerable importance among the farmers in the western part of Doniphan County, and the largest herd we can think of was fed by Charles I. Moyer during the winter of 1911. The picture accompanying this article shows his barn and stock. During the last four or five years the sheep men have made good money and there have been times when they have received as high as $2 per hundred above any former price paid. The outlook this year is favorable.

About all the sheep fed here are lambs. They are shipped to the St. Joseph market from the big ranges in Idaho and Wyoming. In the stockyards at St. Joseph, where most of them are purchased, that are brought to this county for feeding, they are culled, fat ones being bought by the packers and the lean ones and the lambs culled out for feeding purposes. These are purchased by the local feeders, shipped and fattened for a period of from three to six months and then placed on the market.

The weather has a great deal to do with the success of the sheep feeder, according to Mr. Moyer, who most assuredly knows his business. Cold rains and snow are against their gaining in weight. To do well, feeding must be done with regularity, the feed troughs kept clean and the sheep must be bedded, especially in wet weather. Cattle can be held indefinitely in case it is thought their weight will increase. With lambs it is different. If they go much above eighty pounds they cease to bring good prices, so the greatest care must be exercised. Mr. Moyer has made an exceptionally fine success of the business.

### Elbert Ladwig

Was born October 10, 1879, on the Robert Ladwig farm, one mile east of Bendena; was married to Miss Elizabeth L. Zimmerman on April 16, 1907. This union has been blessed with one child, Maureen Margaret, who was born November 12, 1908. Mr. Ladwig's father came to Doniphan County in 1870 and resided here until a few years ago, when he turned the farm over to his son and moved to St. Joseph. Elbert owns 160 acres in the southwest corner of Center Township, but resides on the old home place in Wayne Township. Is an extensive stock dealer and a good citizen.

### The Cyclone of 1865

A cyclone which, J. J. Baker says, caused death and injury to persons and great damage to property, passed through the northeast part of Doniphan County on June 15, 1865. The cyclone started near the present Ratcliff station and traveled northeast to the Missouri River bluff before it spent its force. In the path of destruction, some thirty rods wide, it demolished the house occupied by the Rittenhouse family near the present Mt. Zion church, in Iowa Township, also killing a milk cow and carrying away a farm wagon which was never heard of afterward. It uprooted trees and tore down fences on the old homestead of J. J. Baker's father, now the oldest lawyer in the county. It partly destroyed the Rawles home, where A. J. Hedrick now lives, and passing through Sparks wrecked the house of J. A. Kennedy on the hill south of town, now owned by Cyrus Leland. The Shirley house west of Sparks was torn down, and several members of the family were hurt. One-half mile northeast of Sparks, the Frazier home was torn to pieces, Mr. Frazier was killed and all the members of his family injured more or less seriously. One of the Frazier girls is Mrs. Joseph Collins, now living at Robinson, her face still scarred from being struck by a piece of timber. Another daughter of the Fraziers is now the widow of Cal Ball of Iowa Point.

### Suicide of Abraham Lincoln Snyder

A suicide for which there apparently was no accounting was that of Abraham Lincoln Snyder, which took place on the farm of Charles F. Acker, April 13, 1895, in Iowa Township. While the teacher was absent Snyder entered the house and crawled under the bed in a room occupied by Miss Hastings, a school teacher, and one of the children. When his presence was discovered by the child he ran from the house with his gun in one hand and a hammer in the other, with which he afterward beat himself on the head. Reaching a secluded place, he rested the gun on the ground and, placing the muzzle to his head, pulled the trigger with his foot. No one heard the report of the gun. A farm hand, who went to care for the stock found Snyder dying the next morning. Dr. Dinsmore, the coroner, when summoned by Mr. Acker, who was attending court in Troy at the time, learned no facts beyond the mere circumstances of the suicide.

### Cyclone Struck Troy

About three o'clock Sunday afternoon, May 13, 1897, a young cyclone struck this locality. From all accounts the whirlwind organized some two or three miles southwest of town and expended its force on the first spot it struck. A rain set in the previous night and continued through Sunday forenoon with a cold east wind. About noon it turned warmer and the wind shifted to the south and southwest with showers at intervals. At three o'clock an ominous looking cloud came up from the southwest that attracted the attention of all who saw it. Presently it assumed the funnel shape and travelled with a spiral movement accompanied with a loud roaring. It struck the edge of the town, the bulk of its force coming upon the house at the old Jones nursery occupied by Frank L. Welton. The greater part of the roof was lifted and carried off, the wreck being carried for some distance in the street and neighboring lots. Some of the sidewalk in the vicinity was lifted and moved out of its place; small trees were twisted and broken and one spot the earth was scooped out to a depth of several inches over a space of six or eight feet square. No person was hurt and no damage of consequence was done except that to the one building.

Good roads are civilizers.

# Mrs. Mary Maynes

**The Widow of Thomas Maynes, One of the Early Pioneers of Kansas, Now Living at the Advanced Age of Eighty-Four Years, Is a Native of Ireland and She Has Seen Many Experiences in Her Life Time.**

A remarkable career has been that of Mrs. Mary Maynes, the widow of Thomas Maynes, now eighty-four years old and a resident of Doniphan County fifty-eight years, the mother of eight children and whose landed possessions aggregate 1,120 acres of Doniphan County soil.

Mrs. Maynes' maiden name was Mary Linskey and she was born in County Galway in Ireland. She came to the United States and landed in New York in 1848 and remained there a short time and then she immigrated on to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and remained seven years there. Thomas Maynes, who was born in County Roscommon in Ireland came to Quebec, Canada, the same year, 1848, and four years afterward he came to the United States in 1852 and stopped in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and it was there he met Miss Mary Leynsky who after a few years acquaintance he married in 1855. They were married by a priest in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and at once set out to found a home for themselves.

"Westward, Ho!" Was the cry of the times and thousands of young married couples were heeding the call. New England was a good place to live, but there were few opportunities for young married couples to get a good start in life. The Maynes' moved as far west as Huron County, Ohio, in the fall of 1855, but they were not long to remain in that Ohio community. They remained only 18 months. The following spring (1857) found them on their way to Kansas and they landed off a boat in April in Doniphan.

Reaching Doniphan County Thomas Maynes entered a 160-acre farm one and one-half miles east and one mile south of Severance. After proving up on that claim he moved to the town of Doniphan and remained there nine years and he never moved back to his claim again. He finally grew tired of town life and moved to a farm near Purcell, in 1866, on which he resided one year. Then, in the spring of 1867 he moved to the old home farm which he bought the fall of 1866, which is four miles south of Denton, the farm that was their first home in the new Kansas country and which they held as dearer than any other. It was a good homestead, as fine as any that could be found in the Missouri valley and promised them an abundance of everything necessary to the enjoyment of life.

Eight children came to bless the union of Thomas and Mary Maynes, six of whom are now living and two dead.

John P., the eldest, was born in the Ohio home in Huron County, a few months prior to the coming of the family to Kansas. He is still living and is engaged in farming on the old home place.

Elizabeth B., a twin sister of John P., born in Huron County, Ohio, is living at home with her mother.

Celia A., was the first child of this couple born in Doniphan, Kansas, she died February 10, 1896.

Thomas William, now living at home, was born in Doniphan, Kansas.

Julia E., the fifth child, was born in Doniphan, died July 22nd, 1891.

Catharine Louise, the sixth, was born in Doniphan, and is living at home with her mother.

Mary Agnes, the seventh, was born on the old home farm, and is now the wife of John F. Foley of Dodge City, Kansas.

Mathew L., born on the old home farm, is now living at home.

Thomas Maynes, father of these children, was a plain, hard-working man who usually succeeded at whatever he undertook to do. He was a good manager and as a farmer he learned by experience many things that brought him good returns for his efforts. He trained his sons to be successful farmers and by adding to his acres the family came into possession of one of the best farms in this section of Kansas, embracing in all 1,120 acres. The land is all near Severance and Denton and is finely situated for general farming and stock raising.

The children of Thomas and Mary Maynes are all well-to-do and an honor to their parents and the neighborhood. The sons are all steady going, hard working men like their father and prefer to remain on the big farm and cultivate the soil they love so well, or raise live stock. The daughters are good home makers and are a comfort to their aged mother as well as being esteemed by the people of the community. The sons and daughters have all received a good education and are well fitted for the duties of life.

Mrs. Mary Maynes and Daughter Catharine Louise Maynes.

Thomas Maynes, the head of this family, died at his farm home June 27, 1892, leaving his widow and her sons and daughters to run the big farm. His death was a distinct loss to the family as well as to the community, and his memory is revered by all who were fortunate in knowing his as a fine example of a man who had the nerve and the energy to make the very best of his opportunities.

The Maynes family are members of St. Benedict's Parish Church, of which the Rev. Father Matthew Bradley is the present priest. The parents were here when the parish was established in the territorial days and were among the first members and most devout worshippers.

Mrs. Mary Maynes, the widow, now eighty-four years, is so attached to the old farm on which she and her husband settled forty-eight years ago that she has no desire to leave it. It was the scene of their first triumphs through those first hard years of farming, and under the sheltering roof of the old house her children were reared.

Mrs. Maynes possesses a remarkable memory and she loves to relate the tales of their early trials and experiences and to recite the incidents of her younger days which are indelibly stamped on her memory. She recalls vividly the days of her childhood in old Ireland, of the voyage across the ocean and the landing in Massachusetts in 1848, the meeting with the sturdy young man who was to be her husband and companion for nearly fifty years. She will tell of the wedding and of the journey from Massachusetts to Ohio, of the brief residence in the Buckeye state, and best of all she will tell of the journey to Kansas, the land of promise, which she and her husband made in the spring of 1857.

There are few stories of long lives of usefulness that possess so much of the charm that goes with the life story of a pioneer woman, one who has braved the hardships, the privations and the dangers of pioneering in a strange and undeveloped country. Mrs. Maynes' life story is one which is worthy of the heronies of a great epic poem. To have been here on Kansas soil at the time it was in its wild state as the Indians left it when driven further west on the plains by the encroachments of civilization, meant more to her than the women of today can conceive of. To have witnessed the terrible upheaval that came with the long and sanguinary struggle on the borderland over the question as to whether Kansas was to be slave or free, was a harrowing experience before which most of the strongest of women would have shrunk. Then to have seen the lifting of the war cloud, the victory of peace, the rushing to the Kansas plains of great caravans of prairie schooners laden with brave and hopeful men and women seeking homes for themselves, was an experience such as to fill this pioneer woman with joy enough to recompense for all of the harrowed up feelings of the earlier years. Then, after all of these experiences, let us imagine what a joy and satisfaction it has been to Mrs. Maynes to see the Kansas she loves so well blossom as a rose, to see so many pretty, well kept and well tilled farms, so many peaceful and happy homes—and for her to feel that all of this she has seen and a good part of which she actually has lived.

Mrs. Maynes, now sitting in the twilight of her long and noble life, has been a blessing to her family and to the homes of the people of the community in which she has resided for so many years, and they all call her blessed.

The Star School House, situated on the south line of Wolf River Township.

## Henry Clay Fleeman

The most potent factor in the success of the newspaper is the advertising patronage which supplies the wherewith for its publication, for without advertising, there would be no newspapers; and, we might add, without men to solicit, there would be no advertising. All of which prompts us to remark that the advertising solicitor—such as is H. C. Fleeman—is a very necessary adjunct to a newspaper.

Henry Clay Fleeman is a Virginian, born June 15, 1860, in Wyethville, in that old commonwealth which had a habit of supplying Presidents in the early half of our national life. His father was Thomas J. Fleeman and was colonel of the Twenty-Ninth volunteer infantry during the Civil War.

When the subject of this sketch was a small boy, the family moved to Clay County, Missouri, and settled near Liberty. The mother of Henry Clay Fleeman died in Missouri and was buried at Chillicothe. Thomas J. Fleeman, the father, however, lived to the age of eighty-seven, dying at the home of Mrs. George O'Rear in El Paso, Texas, about five years ago.

This man has devoted his life to newspaper work and enjoys the reputation of being a successful advertising solicitor. He has worked on various newspapers in western Missouri and eastern Kansas. During the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the Fifth Missouri volunteer infantry, Company C, and was discharged November 9 of the same year, after the regiment had spent the summer months at Chicamauga and in the South.

Mrs. Fleeman, the wife of Henry Clay Fleeman, was a noble example of a wife and mother. Three sons were born to them, and in them the parents had great pride. James is a lieutenant in the United States army and a graduate of Ann Arbor University. William is in the United States navy and is making a record for himself; he is a graduate of Annapolis Naval School. Thomas, the youngest son, now sixteen years old, has an ambition to be a physician, and doubtless will realize his ambition when he completes his education.

## Mrs. Mary T. Wheeler.

Mary T. Wheeler died at Case Orchard, Oregon, August 23, 1906. Her body was cremated and sent to Troy for burial. Mrs. Wheeler came to Kansas in 1857 on a Missouri River steamboat and met her husband, who had preceeded her, and located at Palermo. They moved to Troy in the year of 1861. She retained her home in Troy while on prolonged visits to California and Oregon until the year of 1894 when she went to Oregon to make her home with her niece.

# William Jackson Ritenour

**A Virginian Who Came to Kansas and Worked as a Blacksmith at Iowa Point in the Good Old Days When Steamboats Plied the Missouri River—A Glimpse of the Kansas Country as It Appeared in Its Virgin Beauty—Some Reminiscences —His Companion for More Than Forty Years Still Residing Here.**

Those pioneer settlers of the territorial days of Kansas were more fortunate than those who came after them. They saw this country which now is one vast garden and orchard land, than which the nation has no finer, in all its virgin beauty; and having once caught a view of it from the deck of one of those big Missouri river steamers, there was imprinted on the mind a picture that nothing could ever effect. Few of the living of today can form any impression of the beauty of this Kansas of ours as it was in those days before civilization came along to hew down the trees that grew in stately grandeur along the river bank and covered hill and valley far back to the west where the prairie began. There were no cultivated fields or great farm houses and barns, just a few settlers' cabins built of logs. There were no open highways or railroads, nothing save a beaten trail here and there, telling of other settlers that had come before, or of freighters that had crossed the plains with their caravans of merchandise and human freight.

William Jackson Ritenour, a stalwart young Virginian of twenty-six years, caught a view of this wonderful land late in October of the year 1856, when he walked down the gang plank of one of those Missouri river steamboats into the straggling town of Iowa Point. It was at a time when the green of the trees and shrubs and vines and grass was fast turning to royal purple and red and yellow and russet browns—colors and tints and shades that are seen nowhere else than in Kansas. As he surveyed the wonderfully beautiful landscape there was something in the air, in the sky, in everything, that appealed to him, for his was an artistic nature, a lover of the beautiful works of the Creator. Something within him told this young Virginian he had reached the end of the rainbow, the promised land.

William Jackson Ritenour was born at Russell's Ford in Shenandoah County, Virginia, December 17, 1830. He had grown to manhood there, receiving little education other than that which he got at home, for Virginia in that day possessed few good schools outside of the cities and community centers. Reaching man's estate he was filled with a desire for the West, of which he had heard much. Not that he was adventurous, but that he had a longing to follow the advice of Horace Greely—he wanted to "go West and grow up with the country." He chose a most opportune time for making his journey westward. The Kansas-Nebraska act of Congress of two years before May 31, 1854, had thrown open the new country for settlement, and it had precipitated a rivalry between the North and the South as to which should exercise political control over the new Territtory of Kansas. From the North settlers were pouring in, strong and brave men carrying the banner of abolition. From the South those chivalrous followers of the John C. Calhoun doctrine were coming to help bring Kansas into the Union as a slave state. It was a time of excitement all along the border. Men were partisan, for one side or the other. There was little use trying to straddle the fence.

This Virginian of whom we write had sensed all this coming up on the steamboat, one of those floating palaces in that golden age of river navigation. To William Jackson Ritenour it was all clear enough when once he set foot on Kansas soil. Here, he thought, was a country that was worth contending for, if ever there was a country worth fighting over. When he walked down that gang pank with his belongings it was to become a citizen of Kansas for all the remaining years of his life. Walking about the strange little town of Iowa Point on that October 20, 1856, he found the blacksmith shop of his brother-in-law, John White, who was one of the first blacksmiths in the Territory. There began Mr. Ritenour's career in Kansas, for he went to work for Mr. White and was so employed about four years.

Residence of Mrs. William Jackson Ritenour.

It was in the home of Mr. White that Mr. Ritenour met Miss Sarah Ann Heaston, whose home was at Oregon, Missouri, on the opposite side of the river not far from Iowa Point. They were married on Mr. Ritenour's birthday anniversary, December 17, 1857, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Menefee. It was one of the earliest weddings in this part of Kansas. Miss Heaston had been living for some time before her marriage with Mrs. Christina White, John's wife, in Iowa Point. This young married couple resided in Iowa Point, Mr. Ritenour working in the blacksmith shop of his brother-in-law, until 1861, when they moved to a fine quarter section of land, homesteaded by Mr. Ritenour, situated three and one-half miles northwest of Severance.

The quarter section which Mr. Ritenour homesteaded was of fine rich soil and its owner was proud of his selection. He set about improving it and soon had it in a fine state of improvement. To this they later added another quarter section of school land across the road from the homestead farm. He paid $4.50 an acre for it—a good price for Kansas land in those days—and thus he found himself in possession of three hundred and twenty acres of fine farming land, not one acre of which has ever passed out of the possession of the family. He afterward acquired two more tracts, of eighty acres each of fine Kansas soil.

With the title to 480 acres of fine Doniphan County soil there was little else a man like William Jackson Ritenour could have desired. He went at farming on business principles, breaking out new fields, producing tremendous crops and growing and feeding live stock. He kept on improving his farm from time to time and after a while found himself possessed of a country estate such as any proud old Virginia family would have liked to own. Mr. Ritenour brought to the West many fine ideas of farming from the state of his nativity. These, combined with his tremendous energy and the Kansas spirit, were the things needed to achieve the great success which came to him and to his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritenour were the parents of nine children. Catharine, the first born, died in infancy. Alcinda, the second, died in 1861. The third child, James, died in 1872. The others were Mary Ellen, Minerva Jane, William, Ann Elizabeth, Etta May, Lottie Virginia.

William Jackson Ritenour, the pioneer blacksmith and afterward successful farmer and stock grower, died November 2, 1901, honored and respected by all, for throughout this section of Kansas no citizen was more generally known, or was more universally respected than was he. He was one of the builders of Kansas.

Mrs. Ritenour, the companion of her husband for so many long and happy years, is still residing on the farm with her daughter Minerva. All the other living children are married and are living in homes of their own and are well to do.

A sad blow to this beloved pioneer woman and widow of a pioneer came with the death of her son, William, which occurred December 26, 1914. He was the only surviving son and was a man of fine qualities, possessing many of the splendid traits that distinguished his father as one of the leading and most prosperous and progressive men of northeastern Kansas. Like his father, he had a great heart interest in everything that had to do with the public good.

Although well advanced in years Mrs. Ritenour possesses much of the vigor and sprightliness of her youth and, with a mind ever active, she is giving much attention to the management of the farm. In 1908 Mrs. Ritenour caused to be erected a handsome residence of ten rooms situated across the road from the old home on the quarter section on which she and Mr. Ritenour lived for so many happy years. It is one of the finest country homes in Doniphan County, or in this part of Kansas, and there is no finer farm in this Western country than that which is owned by this noble pioneer Kansas woman.

Mrs. Ritenour is a woman of broad sympathy and fine intelligence. She has during her long residence in Kansas shared with her husband an interest in educational and those things which contribute to the public good, being generous and charitable. While her great interest and her love is for the farm, she finds particular delight in recalling the scenes and incidents of her earlier days in Kansas when she and her then youthful husband—the stalwart Virginian—were making their start on the highway that led to success and prosperity.

To have resided in Kansas nearly sixty years, to have witnessed the wonderful development, and to have observed every step that has been taken by Kansas since before the beginning of statehood, in her upward climb through difficulties to the stars, are a great source of pride and joy to Mrs. Ritenour. There is no more loyal Kansas woman than she, and certainly not one among the over 1,600,000 inhabitants of the state has a higher claim to the title.

From her almost inexhaustable fund of reminiscences Mrs. Ritenour can entertain an interested listener for hours. She loves to think of the old days and finds a sweet solace in the memories of those four years spent in Iowa Point after her marriage to Mr. Ritenour. In fancy she can see the white sides of those great steamboats glistening in the sunlight on the muddy river. Or, she can hear the singing of the darkies as they unload a portion of the cargoes at Iowa Point, or take on great piles of cordwood to feed the ravenous engines down below, the walking down the gang planks of so many settlers and their families, come up the Missouri river from St. Louis to find homes in the land flowing with milk and honey—all these pictures rise before her like a pleasant dream—and it is a beautiful thought that she can look back on those days and smile.

There are other pictures on the walls of her memory, some of them gay and some of them sad. The exciting times of the border strife in which neighbor was arrayed against neighbor and deeds of violence were done. The cruel war that followed and the harrowing news of battles fought, and of the men who died or were wounded, and the wives made widows and children made orphans.

Then, the war cloud disappearing, the great rush of population set in again to take up the lands of Kansas, the Red Man driven further back toward the mountains, but not without a parting struggle, a massecre—perhaps a human holocaust like Custer's last stand. The "pony express," as the riding mail messengers were called, and the overland stage coach supplanted by the railroad trains crossing the river and striking out across the plains over threads of steel.

Most wonderful of all of these pictures is that which tells of the transformation of this beautiful country from its wild untamed state into one vast farm of fields and meadows, and orchards, handsome homes, happy, prosperous and contented people.

All of these things Mrs. Ritenour has seen—and lived.

Nowhere in Doniphan County is there a family held in higher esteem than this family, who reside about three miles northwest of Severance. In all of their dealings with their neighbors, they have but one standard, that being the Golden Rule.

# Bank of Severance

## Sound, Careful and Intelligent Banking

Privately owned and managed for over twenty-two years by John M. Morley

## The Home of Successful Banking

Established in a small way in 1892, the Bank of Severance has now a full paid capital of $15,000 and a surplus fund of $27,500. Individual deposits aggregate $130,000 and certificates of deposit total $58,000.

Total Resources are $233,131.14, as shown by the official statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Severance at the close of business on March 1, 1916.


# Severance Banker

### John M. Morley Came With His Parents to Doniphan County in 1857 When But Five Years Old—Since Leaving College He Has Resided in Severance—Employed by John T. Kirwan For Fourteen Years in His General Store and His Bank.

John M. Morley is one of the leading citizens of Severance and owner of the Bank of Severance, which he opened in 1892. He is essentially a successful business man and is one of the mainstays of the town.

Mr. Morley is a native of Ohio, having been born in Butler County, that state, on November 23, 1852. His parents were Roger and Margaret Morley, who emigrated to the United States from their home in County Mayo, Ireland.

In 1857 the Morley family came to Doniphan County, landing at the town of Doniphan, and immediately settled on a farm. John M. Morley was educated in the public schools and at St. Benedict's College in Atchison, Kansas.

After completing his education Mr. Morley went to work in the general store of John T. Kirwan of Severance, where he remained for seven years. He next was employed as cashier of the bank owned by Mr. Kirwan, which position he held down for the next seven years.

Fourteen years in such responsible positions gave Mr. Morley a keen insight into all manner of business, and he finally concluded to branch out in the banking business for himself.

On August 5, 1892, Mr. Morley opened the Bank of Severance as a private institution and he has successfully conducted its steadily increasing business to the present time. The bank is one of the strongest private concerns in the State of Kansas, having resources of over $233,000. Mr. Morley was never married, but he doubtless could have had his choice of companions as he is a very worthy citizen and desirable friend, and would make an ideal husband.

It is a curious fact that John Morley owns and conducts the only private bank in Doniphan County. Although a private institution, the Severance Bank is capitalized very highly and is amply protected against all emergencies, and as much business is transacted within its walls as in any bank of its size in the state of Kansas. The policy of the bank and its owner has always been so honest and liberal that the residents of Severance and Wolf River Township generally accept any proposition at its face value if it has the endorsement of John Morley.

It is told of Mr. Morley that when only a small boy he conceived the idea that when he grew up he'd be a banker, and it proved to be not only the dream of an aspiring youth, but the ambition of a lifetime which was realized before he had attained a great many years of manhood. Evidently he sowed his seed in fertile ground, for no business man in the county has a more enviable reputation in a social or financial way than President Morley of the Severance Bank.

Mr. Morley has turned out to be a genius in other lines than banking. He is one of the foremost patrons of charity in Severance. He was a liberal contributor both to the Christian and Methodist churches, although neither faith claims him as a communicant. It simply shows how generous and noble the mind of man can become when party and religious prejudices are forgotten. He also fosters practically every movement that pertains to the betterment of the town. This does not mean that he endorses every wildcat scheme that promoters propose, but he always sifts things out to a reasonable and legitimate basis, and then gives his opinion, which is sure to be honest and fair to every party concerned. Once John Morley decides to push a deal through to completion, then there is no use for anyone to interfere, for his perseverance will win and overcome all obstacles.

In addition to the bank in Severance, Mr. Morley also has the controlling interest in the State Bank of Purcell, and he spends enough time there to see that things are going Morley-wise. The Bank of Severance takes no small credit to itself for having on deposit nearly $200,000 in a town of 300 population.

Bank of Severance, Dennis J. Ward Cashier Standing in the Door.

## Severance Officials

The following is a list of the city officials of Severance:

Mayor, S. L. Carpenter. Councilmen, J. F. Ebeling, G. W. Springer, C. J. Foster, J. M. Riley, A. D. Hall. J. A. Campbell, City Clerk. P. M. Corcoran, Police Judge.

Open a savings account with the Bank of Severance. You'll need it later.

# Christian Church of Severance

**One of the Oldest Congregations of the Denomination in Kansas, Has a Splendid Modern House of Worship Recently Erected at a Cost of $7,500—Organized in 1856 and Since That Date Has Had a Number of the Most Prominent Ministers of the Christian Faith as Pastors—Bible School Has at the Present Time Two Hundred and Eighty-Five Enrolled Members.**

The Severance Christian Church has the distinction of being one of the oldest of that denomination in the State of Kansas. The congregation has been faithful to their religion from the time the church was first organized and they have the proud record of never having been backward in contributing to the support of their ministers.

The Severance Church was organized during the year 1856 when Doniphan County was very sparsely settled. It was no easy matter to place a church on a successful working basis those days and the Christians of the early times are entitled to all the credit of having maintained their organization.

There were a number of churches of

Rev. A. J. Pirtle

various denominations started in the different towns in Doniphan County between the '50s and the '60s, but the scattering of settlers and the total disappearance of many communities caused several of the congregations to either disband or seek union with church bodies elsewhere.

From the time the Christian Church of Severance was first organized, the members have been faithful in their attendance. Of course, there were periods when their numbers had dwindled considerably on account of adverse industrial, political and agricultural conditions, but they never failed to rally to the old place of meeting.

It is a long way back, but many of the older people, who could recall the incidents leading up to the organization of the Christian Church at Severance, were frequently heard to say that during the memorable year of 1856 there was a strong Christian congregation at Wolf Creek, which was organized that year. Most of the charter members of the Severance Church came from the Wolf Creek congregation.

The Severance Christian Church has taken on new life recently. Although there have been many able clergymen in charge of the congregation, it remained for the present pastor, Rev. A. J. Pirtle, to stir up the people to real church activity. While the church had always been a factor for great and good things in the locality, it has surpassed former efforts since Reverend Mr. Pirtle first paid a visit there.

While Reverend Pastor Pirtle is not in the least a militant churchman, he has the happy faculty of instilling the virtues of activity into the members of his congregation. One year ago Reverend Mr. Pirtle came to Severance from his charge in Powhattan, Kansas, and conducted a revival meeting at the Christian Church which lasted three full weeks. The result was most gratifying. People flocked to the church from all quarters and many professions of faith were recorded.

The great success which Reverend Mr. Pirtle achieved caused the members of the congregation to realize his ministerial abilities. There was need of a new church building, and well they knew it. It took a real live clerical rustler, like Reverend Mr. Pirtle, to point out the way to progress, and the road to greater and better things. During the period when he held the revival he was instrumental in adding eighty-four members to the church, so there was no hesitation in selecting such an able revivalist to take charge of the Christian congregation of Severance. Likewise it was decided that a new church should be built.

Rev. A. J. Pirtle came from Powhattan to Severance on May 17, 1914, and took charge of the Christian Church. His success since then has been phenomenal. A splendid modern church building has been erected during the year at a cost of $7,500. It is finished in the most complete manner throughout. In addition to the spacious auditorium, there is a large gallery where the crowded congregation may find every comfort, and hear and see everything during the services. The pews are made of heavy oak and are both commodious and restful. Electric lights have been installed and the building is heated with the most approved system of furnace heating. The ventilation is superb.

In addition to the eighty-four members added to the congregation during the revival, Reverend Mr. Pirtle has enrolled several others since he assumed ministerial charge of the church. The Bible school is one of the strongest features of the church, there being 285 enrolled at the conclusion of the revival and 74 since then.

Reverend A. J. Pirtle was born near Smithville, Clay County, Mo., September 20, 1874. He was educated in the public schools and later at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. His first pastorate was at Edwardsville, Kansas, in 1901. Mr. Pirtle was married to Miss Etta Allan, also of Clay County, Mo., and they have two children, Clarence A, born December 6, 1901, and Eva Esther Sept. 11, 1903, both at Pender, Nebraska.

Christian Church of Severance

## Enoch G. Crabb

Enoch G. Crabb was born in Park County, Indiana, and died in Troy, December 1, 1866, at the age of twenty-nine years. He was deputy sheriff under every sheriff in the county until the fall of 1863, at which time he was elected sheriff, and was re-elected sheriff in 1865. Attorney H. C. Hawkins settled the estate of Enoch Crabb.

Congregation Assembled at the Dedication of the Christian Church in Severance which took place Sunday, October 25, 1914.

# James A. Campbell

## One of Doniphan County's Oldest Citizens, Is a Civil War Veteran and Has Served in Kansas Legislature—Is Member of Various Fraternities and Descendant of Campbells of Revolutionary War Distinction.

The history of Doniphan County for the last forty years is linked inseparably with the name of James A. Campbell. Any worker for the civic, political and religious betterment of his community is an asset and Mr. Campbell has given freely of his best efforts to Severance and Wolf River Township. He served the people in the Kansas state legislature when it meant a financial loss to him and his family and he served his country when the attempt was made to dismember the Union.

Hon. James A. Campbell is a product of the farm. Was born in Lee County, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1842, and, as the name would indicate, is of Scotch lineage. His father was William A. Campbell, and his mother Mary P. (Mason) Campbell. They were of that hardy

Hon. James A. Campbell of Severance.

race of pioneers who gave up their homes in eastern Tennessee, crossed the Father of Waters and penetrated into the then unknown West to hew out a new home for themselves and blaze the way for a future generation that has reaped the fruits of their labors.

The more remote ancestors of James A. Campbell inhabitated the mountainous sections of North Carolina and Tennessee and when the Revolutionary War was declared, joined themselves to the various bands of upland troops under Colonel Campbell and fought gallantly at King's Mountain where the British were badly defeated and put to rout. After the war they returned to their mountain homes and like other families, were partly assimilated in the progress of civilization.

Mr. Campbell's father was born in the far eastern portion of Tennessee and after his marriage and immigration, settled in Lee County, Iowa. This location did not meet with their approval and after a short residence the family moved to Henry County in the same state, where they lived the remainder of their lives. They had five children, all of whom were boys: Joseph P., born in Tennessee and who ran a drug store in Oskaloosa, Iowa, until his death in 1867; James A.; Archibald S., born in Henry County, Iowa, and died at Highland, Kansas, in April, 1886; Jasper, born in Henry County, Iowa, and died late in 1864, from wounds received during the civil war; and William A. Campbell, also born in Henry County, Iowa, who died in December, 1890.

James A. Campbell was left an orphan when only thirteen years old. His father died in 1850, and his mother followed five years later. Left alone, the children found homes wherever it was possible, generally as farm hands. There was little opportunity for education, but Mr. Campbell attended the country school whenever it was possible during the three months of winter and before and after school hours he did such chores as time would permit. In the summer months he assisted at all farm work and was thus employed until he was 18 years old. Wishing to obtain a better education he entered Mount Pleasant Academy in the fall term of 1860.

That year was a troublous period for the entire nation. The slavery agitation was at its zenith. Lincoln had just been elected and there was much secession. When the civil war clouds finally did gather and break, with the attack on Fort Sumter, Mr. Campbell put aside his hopes for an education and went to serve his country. He had saved approximately $150, and with this money he purchased the best cavalry horse he could find, and was mustered into the service June 13, 1861. After his term had expired he re-enlisted and continued at the front until the close of hostilities and he was honorably discharged, March 16, 1866. Mr. Campbell participated in many of the important engagements and served under Generals Grant, Steele, Custer, Pleasanton and Sheridan. He was never wounded, although on three different occasions his horse was shot from under him.

Returning from the war, Mr. Campbell went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where his brother Joseph P. Campbell, was engaged in the drug business. Upon the latter's death he succeeded to the firm of J. P. Campbell & Company. The following fall, however, he sold out his interest and took a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale drug house in Chicago, continuing with that firm until the fall of 1871. On June 24, 1868, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Bella J. Fletcher, but she died less than a year later, on April 3, 1869. On the twenty-fourth day of December, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary E. Scott, a native of Pennsylvania, who had been a school teacher in Doniphan County. Four children resulted from this union as follows: William T., now engaged in the drug business in Kansas City, Missouri; Blanche M., the wife of H. C. Rubert, cashier of the Swedish-American Bank at Courtland, Kansas; James A., Jr., professor of music in Los Angeles, California, and Mary Belle Campbell, who has just finished her second term of four years as county superintendent of schools, Tripp County, South Dakota.

After severing his connection with the Chicago drug house in 1871, Mr. Campbell moved to Severance and again went into the drug business, taking with him his brother Archibald, whom he bought out in a short time. He continued the business alone until June, 1891, when Dr. C. F. McCormick was added to the firm. July 1, 1899, Mr. Campbell sold out entirely to him and purchased Grant Cullimore's interest in the Hiawatha drug firm of Pile & Cullimore. On April 1, 1901, he sold out to Mr. Pile and returned to Severance, where he has resided since. He has a fine substantial home with spacious grounds, all thoroughly modern.

Having retired permanently from the mercantile field, Mr. Campbell invested his money in real estate. He is a shrewd judge of property and today is the owner of more than twenty-four hundred acres of good land, the principal part of which is in the eastern part of Kansas. During his residence in Severance, Mr. Campbell has been a leader, not only in political affairs, but civic movements as well. He has held many offices of trust and on two occasions has been elected when every other candidate on the ticket was defeated. This bespeaks his popularity and integrity. He has been elected mayor and police judge of Severance several times and for many years was justice of the peace of Wolf River Township. From June, 1889, to November, 1892, he was postmaster, resigning to take his seat in the state legislature to which he was elected by a majority of 1,050, the largest ever given a candidate for that position.

Perhaps his most notable services to the people of the community were given while in the legislature. It was that memorable session of 1893, when Speaker Douglas used a twenty-pound sledge for a gavel, his seat being disputed notwithstanding his enormous majority. Mr. Campbell was again elected to serve in 1894, and represented his district during the session of 1895. His interest in politics has always been an active one; he is always to be found in the party councils. Also he labors hard and long for the principles which he believes are right. He is a Republican.

Mr. Campbell also is prominently identified with fraternity circles. He is a member of the Odd Fellows in all three branches of that order, the Encampment, Subordinate and Rebekah. Not only has he filled all the chairs in the subordinate and grand lodges, but he also is a past grand master and a past grand representative. As a Mason he is past master of Severance Lodge, No. 313, A. F. & A. M., having been made a Mason in Smithton Lodge No. 1, of this state. Also he is a member of Troy Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., and of Hiawatha Commandery, No. 13, K. T., and a past patron of Thecla Chapter, O. E. S., of Severance and past commander of Severance Post No. 191, G. A. R.

As a public officer, public spirited citizen, and a business man, Mr. Campbell has been efficient and capable. He has been successful in business, has accumulated money and has the respect and well wishes of the community in which he lives. What more could be desired?


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SEVERANCE KANSAS

# Has $6,000.00 Farm House

## George W. Ricklefs Has Elegant Modern Residence on His Farm Southeast of Bendena—Electric Light Generated on the Place—Water Works Plant in Operation and the Latest Approved System of Plumbing Installed—Finished in Hardwood Throughout.

People with a hazy idea of what kind of a life a farmer leads, should get a little education by inspecting the modern residence of George W. Ricklefs, on his 280-acre farm, one mile southeast of Bendena, in Wolf River Township.

This beautiful farm home was erected at a cost of over $6,000 and is equipped with all the latest improvements which are supposed to be found in the finest of city residences.

The Ricklefs mansion — for that would be the proper term to apply to this splendid house—was built in 1913, and the matter of expense was not taken into consideration during the progress of the work.

Residence of George W. Ricklefs, situated in Wolf River Township.

The residence is finished elaborately in hardwood throughout, and is lighted by electricity generated on the place. This is only one or two of the many modern household improvements that have been installed. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ricklefs believe in real living, and want the best, while they are at it.

The plumbing of the Ricklefs house is one of the features of the many comforts that have been put in. There is a system of waterworks which supplies the residence at all seasons. The hot water heat is something new in farm houses, but it is in operation there, and the spacious bathroom puts the finishing touches to the enjoyable comforts of the Ricklefs home.

Mr. Ricklefs is a native of Doniphan County, having been born on a farm in Wayne Township, five miles southeast of Troy, November 14, 1875. He attended the public schools and grew to manhood just about the same as other Doniphan County boys of his own age. He became interested in farming when a boy, because he realized the enormous returns that might be gained from such an occupation.

On December 16, 1908, Mr. Ricklefs was married to Miss Anna Canter, who is also a native of Doniphan County. Mrs. Ricklefs had for a number of years been one of the most popular school teachers in the county, and the residents felt keenly her loss when she decided to abandon her chosen profession for the more womanly duties of presiding over the destinies of a most elegant home.

Mr. Ricklefs is one of the prominent men of the county and follows a general line of farming on his 280-acre tract, near Bendena.

They have one son to bless their home, Robert George, born March 8, 1915, and will no doubt be a blessing to his parents during their declining years.

# Theodore J. Teufler

## A Sturdy Farmer and Stockman Who Has Deservedly Won the Confidence and High Esteem of the Community By His Self-Sacrificing Devotion to the Public Good.

Perhaps the best possible evidence of confidence in a man is when the public continually honors him with the transaction of its business. This confidence if expressed only once, might without doubt, be misplaced and a mistake; but when it occurs time after time, without any cessation, there can be no error and the recipient of that confidence must of necessity be a worthy and honorable man. Such expressions of regard and esteem have been heaped high upon Theodore J. Teufler, of Wolf River township, three miles southwest of Severance. At the present time he is county commissioner of the first district, and has been respectively township trustee, deputy assessor and county assessor from Jan. 6, 1913 to Jan. 9, 1915.

Mr. Teufler is another of the many self-made men that Doniphan County has given to the state and nation. Like many others, his early days were no sinecure. Education was hard to obtain. The country was in its infancy in this section and the hardy pioneers had more need for strong arms and nimble legs than for much book-learning. The land had to be tilled and the crops harvested in order to meet the demands of existence. Nothing came without an effort and it was in such times as these and into such condition that Mr. Teufler was born.

His parents were John and Mary D. Teufler. They were pioneers in all that the word implies, coming to Doniphan County in 1858. It was little more than a wilderness. Scarcely a furrow had been plowed in its almost virgin soil; and the elder Mr. Teufler selected a site near Wolf River and it was on the farm he now occupies where Theodore J. Teufler first saw the light of day. He came into the world on the 28th day of March, 1865, just at the close of the Civil War. By the time of his birth, his parents had made their place one of the best in the county, although a deal of hard work had been necessary and much was yet needed to make it what it should be.

Mr. Teufler's early education was received in the country schools and he is proud today that he is a product of what is commonly known as the "little red school house on the hill." As was the case of many others, he had to walk quite a distance for this knowledge but, in those days, that was considered nothing of moment. After study hours there was work on the farm. It was interesting to Mr. Teufler, however, as is demonstrated by the fact that he has never left it, but follows farming as his regular vocation to this day. As time went on and he grew in years he rapidly became the head of the place, and by the time he was twenty-one was doing practically all of the management.

On May 21, 1889, when he was twenty-four years old, Mr. Teufler was married to Miss Annie Mertz, the daughter of a prominent Doniphan County farmer. Four children were born to them, two girls and two boys. The girls were twins and through the judgment of the Almighty were taken away in their infancy, being but four months of age. The boys are Frank P. Teufler, born Feb. 25, 1890, who now is a fireman on the Burlington running out of St. Joseph, and Roy M. Teufler, born Oct. 21, 1895, who still clings to his birthplace and is a source of much satsifaction to his parents whom he assists in cultivating their extensive farm. They have a splendid home southwest of Severance and rarely a day passes but what some friends or neighbors are guests of the household. All are made welcome by Mrs. Teufler's pleasing manner and disposition and the family table is always set for extra visitors.

Mr. Teufler's first office was as township trustee. After taking charge of his farm he had grown continuously in the esteem and regard of his neighbors in the surrounding country. They had confidence in his honesty and integrity and in the campaign of 1908, Mr. Teufler was urged to make the race. He spent considerable time thinking the matter over—never having had a desire for public office. The pressure of his friends, however, was too great and he became a candidate. How well his friends and neighbors were justified in their implicit faith and how well he was justified in trusting to them was shown at the polls when he received a flattering majority.

Two years later, in 1910, Mr. Teufler was urged to accept a position as deputy assessor and complied with the request. His service as trustee had been such as to make the demand for his occupancy of a position in the assessor's office almost unanimous. The acceptable manner in which he filled this place is shown clearly and in a much better way than words could express, by the fact that in 1912 he was chosen as assessor by the people of the county. Three facts go to make up the qualities which Mr. Teufler possesses as a public official. He is level-headed, strictly honest and, above all, faithful. Many office-holders use their position merely as a pension. Mr. Teufler did not follow this plan and as a consequence earned the gratitude of all of his constitutients. There was not a day but that he was in his office and attending to the business of the county as was his duty.

There is no question of a doubt but that Mr. Teufler would have been an assessor today, but the year 1914 was to see the last of that office. The state legislature deemed it was unnecessary and as a result it was stricken from the statutes of the state. This left him free to devote all of his attention to his farm, but his admirers who were legion, would not have it so. He was needed they said as a county commissioner. Mr. Teufler demurred at first. When he left the assessor's office he had visions of retiring from public service, having been six years in office. The insistence with which his associates urged him to enter the race, however, prevailed and again his name was placed before the people as a candidate for office. It is needless to say that he was selected once again by a majority larger than any he had ever received.

In addition to his duties as commissioner, Mr. Teufler now finds time to devote to his farm. He is what might be called a general farmer, although to some extent he specializes in cattle and all kinds of stock raising. At the present time he has some of the finest cattle to be found in Doniphan County. The farm, however, is mostly worked by his son and their help; Mr. Teufler taking up insurance as a side-line. He is the Doniphan County agent for Crown Mutual Insurance Company, and has written hundreds of policies.

Much of Mr. Teufler's success in life can be attributed to perseverance. He had other qualities that go to make a successful man; but the pluck, honesty, a willingness to do his duty and to oblige in his make-up, has had a great share in moulding his career. He also was watchful of his opportunities. When they came he was there to seize them and draw from them what measure of bounty they had in store. His example to the county is a fine one and he stands today as county commissioner, one of the most respected of men.

Theodore J. Teufler

Mrs. Theodore J. Teufler

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Hazel Frick, an early settler of Doniphan, and at one time one of the richest men in Doniphan County, died Monday morning, April 20, 1914, in Kansas City, at the home of his daughter, Miss Anna Frick, with whom he made his home. Mr. Frick was ninety-three years old and died of general debility. He had been bedfast for three years.

The deceased was part owner of the old Doniphan flour mill and saw mill, the firm name being Franklin & Frick. The flour mill was moved to Severance in 1878, the river having encroached on the Doniphan site. Mr. Frick disposed of many of his interests, including the flour mill, about fourteen years before his death and moved to Kansas City, Missouri. His wife's death occurred there about eight years before Mr. Frick died.

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James J. Gray, of Severance, died in a hospital in St. Joseph, Monday evening, March 16, 1914, following an operation for gall stones a week before. He was one of the well known farmers of Doniphan County and was always regarded as a fine man and a good citizen. He was a prominent Democrat and held the office of trustee of Wolf River township. He was about sixty years of age and lived in Doniphan County most of his life.

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Major Soper died at Horton, Friday April 17, 1914, at the age of seventy-six

### John Fleming.

John Fleming, colored politician of Topeka, died at his home in that city Tuesday, June 25, 1912. He had lived in Topeka since the town was started and had been one of the foremost citizens, taking part in everything that meant the advancement of the town. He had acquired considerable property and was well liked generally. He was quite a noted politician in that town and had considerable influence in local affairs.

# Severance M. E. Church

**Handsome New Structure for the Methodists of the Town and Surrounding Territory Recently Erected at a Cost of $13,000—Congregation Organized in 1872 by Rev. George W. Wood and the First Church Dedicated in 1874—Forty Years of Successful Ministrations by a Number of Pastors—New Building Dedicated by Bishop William O. Shepard, January 10, 1915—Great Occasion in Severance.**

The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Severance can feel happy over having for their services one of the finest houses of worship in Doniphan County.

The building was recently completed at a cost of $13,000, and is a splendid tribute not only to the liberality of the members of the M. E. faith in Severance and adjacent territory, but to the generosity and true public spirit of the people of all denominations in that section.

Rev. C. C. Clampitt

The day of the dedication, January 10, 1915, was a great occasion for the Methodists of Severance and the residents generally. All the other churches suspended services so as to attend the dedication and the new M. E. church was the scene of impressive exercises all during that Sunday. People came from several towns for many miles around, and there was a number of prominent clergymen in attendance.

The dedication exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. William O. Shepard, bishop of the M. E. Church, who came from Kansas City, Kansas, to officiate. Other ministers who participated were Rev. Dr. C. T. Durboraw, of Atchison, district superintendent of the M. E. Church; Rev. Dr. J. A. Motter; Rev. A. J. Pirtle, pastor of the Severance Christian Church, and Rev. C. C. Clampitt, pastor of the Severance M. E. Church, under whose administration the new building was erected.

The announcement was made during the services that there still remained an indebtedness of $7,000 on the building and Bishop Shepard appointed a committee of prominent members of the congregation to take up subscriptions toward liquidating the amount. The response was spontaneous, and most gratifying to all present. People of all denominations were most liberal in their contributions, and in a few minutes the entire sum necessary to free the church from debt had been donated.

The history of the Severance M. E. Church dates back to the spring of 1872, when Rev. George W. Wood organized the handful of Methodists in that vicinity. Funds were subscribed and the cornerstone of the first church was laid on April 11, 1874. The building committee consisted of Arch Campbell, D. W. Morse and Rev. George W. Wood, the pastor. So rapidly had the new structure been erected that it was completed and dedicated on September 24, 1874, Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonhard, officiating.

The first church edifice continued to serve for the worship of God for forty years, but recently the congregation had grown so large that the old building was too small to accommodate them. So it was torn down in June, 1914, to give place to the elegant modern edifice which is now a lasting credit to the people of Severance. The building committee was composed of J. F. Eberling, W. S. Hamilton, A. F. Rittenhouse, Fred Kinsley and George W. Corbet. It had been originally intended to spend but $10,000 on the new church, but when the interior had been finished and all modern improvements installed the expense had run up to $13,000.

Since the organization of the Severance Methodist Church by Rev. G. W. Wood, in 1872, who had remained as pastor for some years, there have been a number of able clergymen in charge of the congregation at various times. Those who served as pastor since Rev-erend Mr. Wood left, were: Rev. W. A. Boucher, Rev. H. Moyes, Rev. E. W. Vandeventer, Rev. J. S. Davidson, Rev. W. H. Underwood, Rev. E. R. Brown, Rev. J. W. Graham, Rev. W. H. Zimmerman, Rev. H. A. Pasley, Rev. E. F. Holland, Rev. Thomas Scott, Rev. D. R. Moore, Rev. S. E. Pendleton, Rev. W. Whitney, Rev. S. C. Lamb, Rev. J. T. Sawyer, Rev. R. E. McBride, Rev. W. J. Byers, Rev. A. H. Boyd, Rev. F. P. Reno, Rev. A. E. Ryan and Rev. Charles C. Clampitt, the present pastor.

The membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Severance is composed of a substantial and highly respected class of people. They are truly representative of that progressive section of Doniphan County, and they take pardonable pride in their beautiful new church.

Rev. Charles C. Clampitt, pastor of the Severance M. E. Church, is an able and worthy divine, and is not only a great favorite with his congregation, but with the residents of the community in general, irrespective of creed or nationality. He is an ideal clergyman, an eloquent preacher and an indefatigable worker in the cause of Christ.

The new Methodist Church at Severance stands today as a monument to its congregation, and is a beautiful structure, yet but few people in Doniphan County are aware of the facts pertaining to its erection. Although the Rev. Mr. C. C. Clampit was the moving spirit behind the plan to build a place of worship, it would not have been possible had it not been for the generosity and deep religious fervor of Herman Day, one of the most popular men in Severance, and who now has gone to his final rest. By the terms of his will, $3,500 was set aside for church purposes.

Mr. Day had lived in Severance practically all of his life, and was identified with every civic and political movement which had a better city in view. He was not a politician in any sense of the word. Particularly, however, was he interested in church work. He was a constant attendant of a Sabbath and gave his time and money to further the Sunday school, Epworth League and other branches of service. He knew of the need for a church in his home city and in making his will made provisions for it. It is beyond any question of a doubt that had he lived he would have given the money for the completion of the structure without ostentation and without hope of praise. The new Methodist Church is only one of the many monuments he has left.

## FRANK J. LEVANDOWSKI

**Proprietor of the Little Inn Cafe, Severance, Kansas.**

Although the subject of this sketch has not been long located in Severance, yet there are satisfactory indications that he is here to stay, inasmuch as he is forging ahead in the front ranks of the successful merchants of Doniphan County. The Little Inn Cafe is quite a popular place with those who are epicures. Most attractive edibles are served here every day in the week, and they taste as good as they look. Everything is clean and, needless to say, conforms with the pure food laws of the state. This neat little restaurant filled a long-felt want in Severance, and there is no question but what it will grow into something greater, with its enterprising owner to boost it along.

Mr. Levandowski was born in Belleville, Kansas, on December 7, 1888, and received his early education in the public schools there. Later he attended Gard's Commercial College in St. Joseph, Mo. After leaving school he followed the painter's trade for a while, but in 1911 he quit painting and moved on a farm near Ajax Station, Buchanan County, Mo.

On January 3, 1913, he was married to Miss Rebecca Foster of Dearborn, Mo., and they have one child, a little girl one year old. In May, 1914, they moved to Severance, and entered into the restaurant and fancy grocery business. He has done exceedingly well, having the best place of its kind in the city. You can give your order to Mr. Levandowski in almost any language and you will be served, as he is quite an accomplished linguist, speaking Polish, German, Bohemian, Russian and English fluently.

Frank J. Levandowski


### The Best There Is

To acquire you must know.

Make the things all about you serve you. Don't walk if you can telephone.

One of the most intimate and faithful servants you have is your weekly newspaper, the Kansas Chief.

Use everything it offers you.

Read its advertisements as well as the local or the county news. It will pay in the long run.

The advertisements tell you where to get what you want when you want it.

Frequently they tell you how to save money in your purchases.

Get all there is to be got. Make your dollars count.

Keep posted on the best place to buy and sell through reading the advertisements.

Methodist Church at Severance

# The Scandinavian Settlement in Wolf River Township

## THE LUTHERAN CHURCH LOCATED AT MORAY, KANSAS

### Founded 1857 By About One Hundred Representatives of Norway, Sweden and Denmark—Peaceable, Industrious and Law Abiding—Chris Turkelson Only Living Representative of the Original Settlers—Lives On Farm He Preempted—Norman G. Steanson Good Student.

A history of Doniphan County would not be complete unless mention were made of the little settlement southwest of Troy, in which about 100 Norwegians live. Consisting of only a few members now, nevertheless so marked has been their influence for good in the history of Doniphan County that they are worthy of very honorable mention. They have adhered to the teachings received by their ancestors in the "fatherland," and for intelligence and virtue of their people, they are not excelled by any sect of people in the country today.

The original colony that settled, set sail on the 17th of September, 1846, from Grimstead, on the extreme southern coast of Norway, on the Louis Caroline, a 400-ton ship, and changed at Havre, France, to the Isette, of about 500 tons. The following are the names of the adult persons of the colony:

Men—Peter Nelson, Osul Nelson, Hanson, Ole Halverson, Ole Bpeland, Hanson, Ole Halverson, Ole Bleland, Halvor Bjeland, Osul Anderson, Osul Kittelson, Lars Hoverson, Knud Iveland, Ansan Iveland, Simon Simonson, Louis Nelson, Nils Knutson, Hans Omondson, Alette Omondson, Hans Enge, Christian Halvorson, Ole Skomager, Torjes Harrabor, Gunar Kjeland, Jon Kjeland, Gjerold Olson, Else Osterhouse.

Women—Karen Nelson, Gunnil Nelson, Gertrude Nelson, Astrid Hoverson, Trone Hanson, Karen Halvorson, Mrs. Ole Bjeland, Maren Anderson, Christine Hoverson, Mrs. Osul Kittelson.

Children—Nels P. Nelson, George Nelson, Sarah Nelson, Mary Christine Nelson, Laura Nelson, Elsie Nelson, Gurine Nelson, Aase Nelson, Tyra Nelson, Mary Nelson, Trine Nelson, Nels G. Nelson, Grater Maria Nelson, Nels O. Nelson, Christian Hanson, Elsie Hansen, Matilda Hanson, Bergetta Hanson, Aletta Halvorson, Orilla Bergetta Nelson, Aletta Omondson, Hans Omondson, Helmar H. Overson, Edward Hoverson, Eli Hoverson, Anne Hoverson, Christine Hoverson, Kittle Hoverson, Hoover Hoverson, John Hoverson, Andrew Hoverson, Tomine Hoverson, Anders Anderson, Gunar Anderson, Nels Anderson, Osul Anderson, Peter Anderson, and a son and daughter of the Kittlesons whose names are forgotten. Some of the children were mere infants, and from that ranged in age into young men and women.

The voyage lasted from September 17, 1846, to January 6, 1847, much time having been lost in the English Channel in making attempts to land at Havre, ten days being spent in Ramsgate, England, and two weeks in France; but they had a smooth passage from Havre to New Orleans, which at that time was the popular harbor. There were no deaths or sickness during the voyage. The colony was bound for either Texas or Missouri, they having sent an agent a year before to select a place, and when the landing was made at New Orleans, it had not yet been decided which state they would reside in.

They arrived when the Mexican War was at its height; the battle of Monterey had been fought a few days before, and that of Buena Vista occurred a few weeks after they landed. New Orleans was the great depot for the shipment of troops and supplies, and all was bustle and excitement. This possibly decided them not to go to Texas. They remained in New Orleans until April 1, and then embarked on a steamboat for Missouri. On arrival, they stopped one night in Weston, Mo., and then pushed on for St. Joseph, arriving April 14. Here they stayed and farmed for a few years, but in 1856 they began coming to Doniphan County, settling on Brush Creek and vicinity, in Wayne Township, and in 1857 those who came over settled at East Norway, in Wolf River Township.

Of those who came over, the following died in New Orleans: Osul Ketleson, wife and boy; Knud Hoverson, Else Osterhous, Gjerold Olson, Mrs. Ole Bjeland and son, Mrs. Trone Hanson, Gertrude Nelson, Isetta Nelson and Hans Omondson.

The descendants of the foregoing are what make up the present population of the Scandinavian settlement. It is sad to relate that the colony of late years has not increased to any noticeable extent, and with the frequent deaths, has dwindled down until not more than a hundred adults survive. At first the few settlers multiplied rapidly, and no better type of citizenship was to be found in Kansas. They are law-abiding and God-fearing.

While not fanatics in their strict application to religious lines, they are very thorough in the manner they bring up their children to be Christians. They have their own church in the settlement at Moray, the Lutheran, and every man, woman and child attends regularly.

There is never any excitement among these people, as they are extremely peaceful, and in season always busy with their crops, orchards and homes, to the extent that there is no time for brewing trouble. They are not sordid and ascetic, either, as they love fun, and their celebrations are often filled with fun for the young people. It is a matter of pride to these simple folk that a lawyer has never been called to their midst. All disputes are settled between themselves in a quiet way and without legal assistance.

The farms of the colony today are regarded as the most valuable in the county, and all produce fine crops of corn, wheat, alfalfa and hay. The orchards yield many hundreds of bushels of fine red apples and other fruits which increase the grower's bank account.

The schools are excellent, the children being taught both their parents' tongue and English, and the progress which they make later, when entering the Doniphan County high schools and the Kansas state colleges, speak volumes for the instructors, procured by the officials of the place.

These people are thoroughly honest in all their transactions, not only with their kind, but with others, and that one quality alone has placed them high in the esteem of the people of Doniphan County.

Their English and German neighbors respect the Scandinavians and, in some instances, a son of a Dane has married an English girl or a German girl has married a Norwegian, and in this way the people in the neighborhood have become acquainted with the customs and habits of the colony.

They are, to a family, reputed to be wealthy, and each family owns its homestead, though at first they endured great hardships and privations, as did other pioneers.

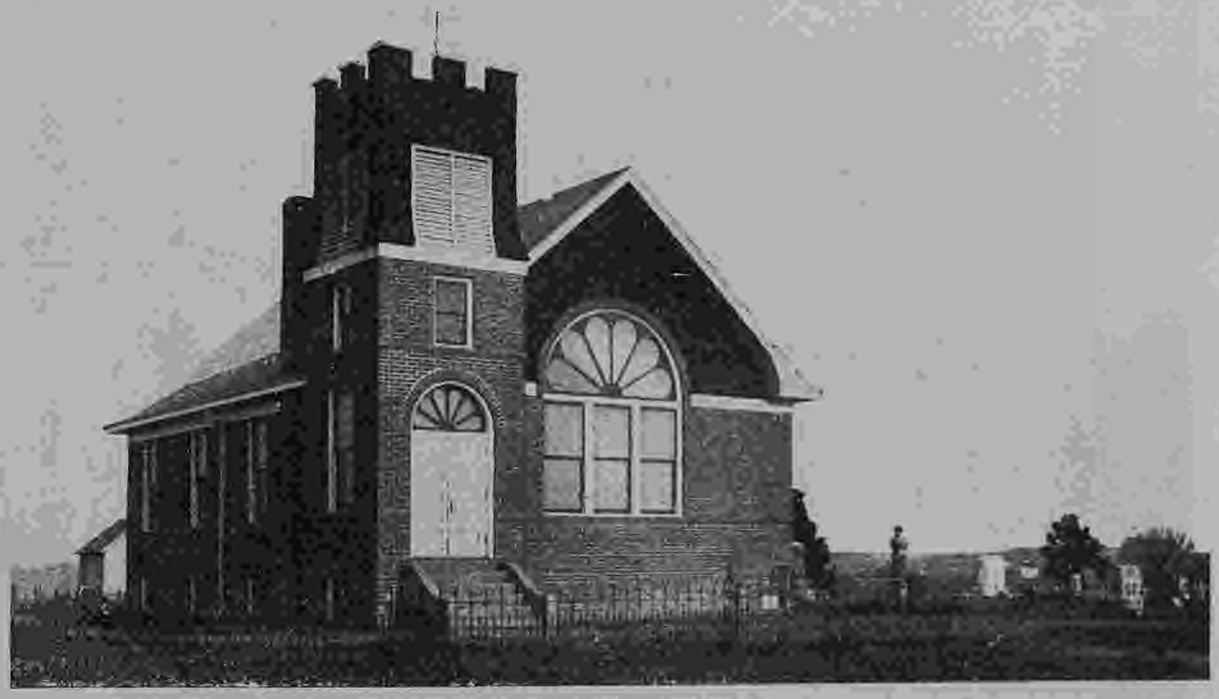
In the early days of their residence in Kansas, many grew homesick for the "fatherland," but as their lands became more easy to cultivate and the emoluments of fortune began pouring in upon them, they soon grew satisfied with their adopted country, state and county. Nowadays no one hears any grumbling among them; everyone is an optimist. In fact, optimism is a part of their creed. The settlement at this time consists wholly of Norwegians.

The only original settler living today is Christian Turkelson, and he remembers many interesting incidents about the early days of the colony. The old gentleman still lives on the place which he pre-empted in 1857. He relates that at first there was no church and services were held at the home of a Norwegian named Osul Nelson.

They had no preacher, and the Rev. David Earhart, who then lived on Stranger Creek, organized a Lutheran church, with fifteen charter members, among them, May 24, 1866, the first meeting being held in the Prairie Grove school house, where Bendena now stands, afterward in East Norway, the present name of which is Moray.

The church building was dedicated August 26, 1883, with Rev. Charles Martin as pastor. Not all the members were Norwegians; there were some Germans. This church burned September 10, 1911. It is a peculiar fact that in nearly every instance, the ministers have been Germans, and have preached in the English language.

They wanted to go back to their mother tongue, having the feeling, which all share, that the gospel in a foreign language lacks the conviction it receives in one's own, and Mr. Earhart was succeeded from 1871 to 1874, by the Rev. N. C. Brun, who was followed from 1875 to 1878 by the Reverend Hendrickson, both Norwegians, and both conducting the services in that language. When Dr. Charles Martin, of St. Joseph, took charge, in 1878, so many years had elapsed since the Norwegians landed, that more spoke English than their own language, and the constitution of the church was revised and a by-law inserted to the effect that hereafter the services be in English only. There were so many Americanized Germans and Danes in the neighborhood that this order resulted in increasing the membership and in 1883, in Doctor Martin's pastorate, the Moray church was built. Doctor Martin led the people for sixteen years, when he was succeeded in 1904 by Dr. F. D. Altman. The old church was a pretty little frame building, thirty-two by fifty feet, with tower and belfry costing $3,200, and had not a cent of indebtedness when it was dedicated, August 6, 1883. The old church burned September 10, 1911, having been struck by lightning during an electrical storm. It had a membership of 112, and there were 168, if one should count the children, a very important and growing addition. Doctor Altman quite frequently speaks of conducting a service with seven babies in his congregation.



The Lutheran Church of Moray

A look over the charter members of the church will reveal many names that stand for prosperity and wealth over all northeast Kansas. Charles Ladwig and wife, Caroline Albert, Osul Nelson, Mollie Nelson, Gunil Nelson, Gura Nelson, Nels Nelson, Hans Nelson, Asa Nelson, Guliorin Steanson, Christian Turklesen, Augusta Nelson and Sarah Wilson.

The church draws its membership from the settlement and services are held twice a month, thirty families representing the church membership. The Moray church is counted the most prosperous in the Kansas synod; its women's home and foreign missionary society stands on a better financial basis than any similar society in the state; it has a King's Daughters Society which, a few years ago, furnished a room at the Western Theological Seminary, and had the money ready to do it. The church gave $725 about four years ago to outside benevolences, which is remarkable; the Atchison church, generous and willing, could

Irwin B. Cox

Carpenter and Builder

Moray Kansas

Promptness and Efficiency Guaranteed

Specializes in Furniture Repairing

Screen Doors and Windows made to order, Window and Door Frames, Screen Wire, Screen Hardware, Rip Sawing, Floors Scraped and Polished, Saws Filed and Set, Screening Porches.

not raise half as much, it is said.

The thirty families represented in the church have furnished forty students to Midland College and they are all prize-winners. Three of the Steanson family have won a Harwi prize of $20 offered to the best average in freshman and sophomore classes, and Norman Steanson is credited with maintaining one of the highest all around records ever made. It is the usual thing for someone from Moray to carry off the scholarship prize; the industry and tireless energy and the ambition of their forefathers who made the desert blossom like the rose, is shown in their youthful descendants in school.

All adjectives are superlative in describing the people of this section. Their homes are the finest, their barns the biggest, their farms the best kept, the men the best workers and the wives and children the happiest and best provided for in the state of Kansas. Around Moray the land rolls in such a way that the vision for miles around is not impeded. One can stand on a high point and look in every direction and fail to see a run-down farm or a home that isn't big and handsome and modern. The houses, many of them, are steam heated, with bath, lighted all through with acetylene gas, and if those who came in 1847 could return, what an eye-rubbing there would be. No community in the state is better to its preachers. Many of the farmers plant regularly a "preacher's row" of potatoes. There are always spring chickens and turkeys for the preachers' families, and, on one occasion when Mrs. Altman spent the summer on the Pacific Coast, Mrs. Zimmerman of Moray, knowing she would be gone in peach season, put up eighteen quarts and sent them to the Altman family. It seems a very pleasant and highly appreciated part of the church obligations, as every member interprets them, to be good to the preacher. And they are good to each other, and dissensions, differences and lawsuits are unknown.

On the sixtieth anniversary of their sailing from Norway the colony had a celebration in honor of the anniversary, and the following is an excerpt from a speech made by N. O. Nelson.

"Sixty years ago there sailed from the southern coast of Norway a company of immigrants of its best farmer class. It was not alone the rich soil and mild climate of America that tempted them, not the spirit of the exploiter or explorer, but pre-eminently the width and breadth of a new continent untrammeled by traditions of church or state. Of that company of seventy-four, fourteen survive, and eleven are here today. Most of us have about us our children and grandchildren, and none of us need to offer an apology or wear a blush on their account. We were Americans in spirit when we set sail, we became citizens as soon as the law allowed. From first to last, we have been part and parcel of our new home, proud of its glories, joyous in its open opportunities, partaking in its grand achievements. Before our fathers could understand the words of command, they enlisted in the war with Mexico. When the future of the Republic and self-government hung upon the chance of battle, the younger of us marched under the starry flag. In that early colony there was earnestness, industry, helpfulness and a full cup of innocent enjoyment. In all the years I lived among them, I remember but one quarrel and a single lawsuit. In after years, the merchants who had given them all the credit they had asked for, said they had never lost a dollar. In these sixty years, if there has been among them an arrest or a conviction for crime, a divorce or a pauper, I have never heard of it. We came from farms. Nearly all of us settled on the land, and a large majority have remained on the land.

"We glory in this record of ours and in the achievements of our country, in which we have been modest but loyal actors.

"Let us not be unmindful of the problems that are upon us, responsibilities that must be bravely and wisely met. Freedom alone does not assure justice. Liberty is a jealous mistress. Despotic power may rule by other means than the sword. Property may be a stern and cruel master, as it may be a beneficent and useful servant. From our mother country, we may learn the lesson that peace and virtue thrive without great wealth or splendid enterprises, that millionaires are not a necessary asset to a nation.

# John Holzhey

**John Holzhey Lives on a Fertile Quarter Section Where He Was Born Near Brush Creek School House, in Doniphan County, the Year After the War of the Rebellion—Looks After the Farm Leisurely While His Good Wife Devotes Much of Her Time to Raising Rose Comb Brown Leghorns.**

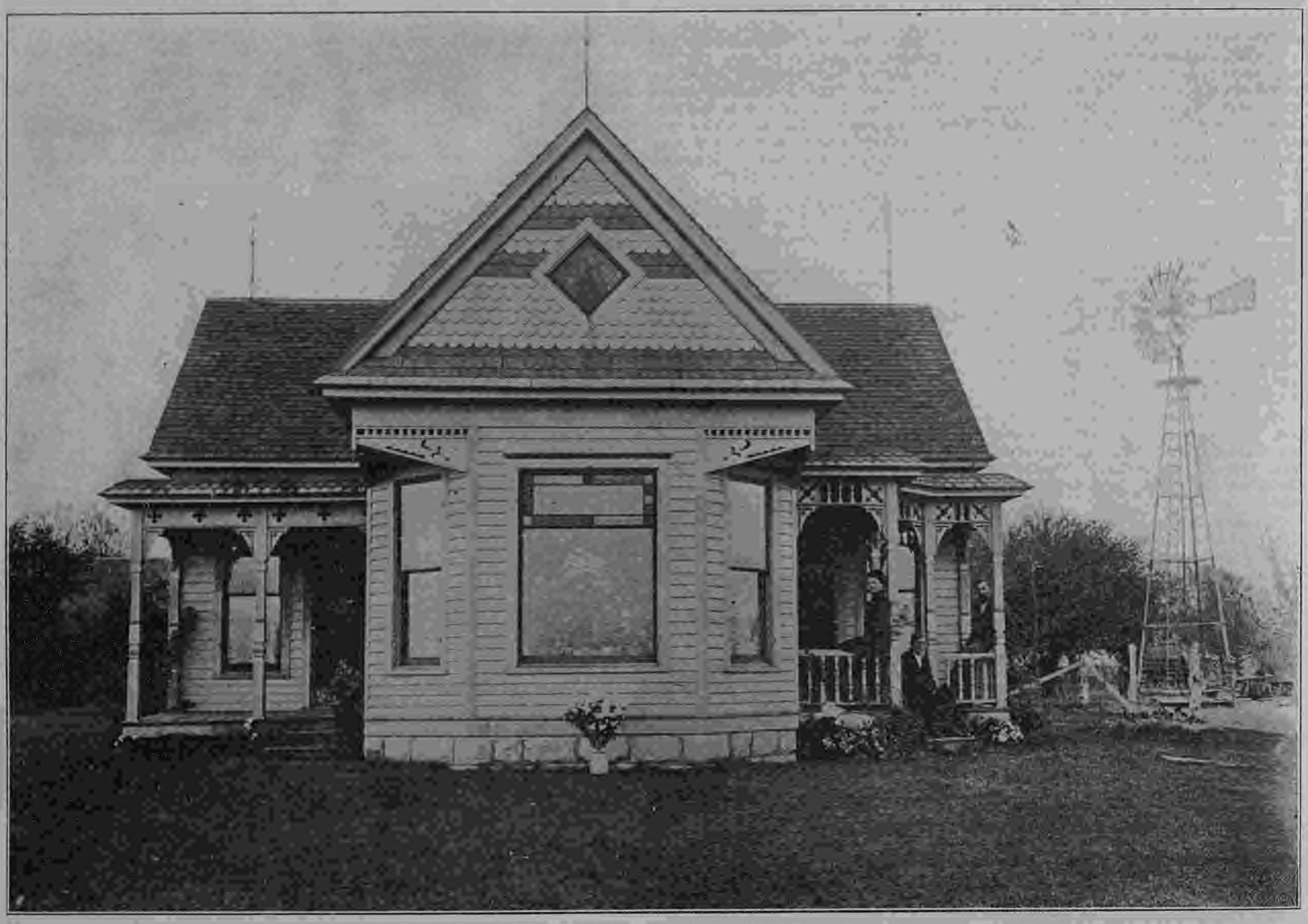
John Holzhey is one of the substantial farmers of Doniphan County with a happy faculty of knowing how to take life easy. He never worries about cares which crop up occasionally in the conduct of a farm, because he is so situated that he does not have to.

Mr. Holzhey has a fertile tract of one hundred and sixty acres near Severance, which is one of the best farms in Wolf River Township. The old home place which was settled upon by his parents in the early days, is near Brush Creek school house, where he was born on November 30, 1866, and was educated in the common schools of his native place.

The Holzhey place is remarkably fertile, a fact that is chiefly due to intelligent methods of cultivation. A general line of farming is followed with such easy regularity that the work entails no worry and is always rewarded with abundant crops.

While still a young man, the records say he was twenty-seven years, Mr. Holzhey proceeded to look around for a life companion and his vision settled on Miss Idena Clementson, who was born near the town of Doniphan. They were happily married March 28, 1894. There are no children.

Mrs. Holzhey is a great lover of poultry and devotes lots of her spare time from the household duties to looking after her chickens. She specializes in Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and is never without a large flock of this breed in the farm yard.



Farm Home of John Holzhey, situated in Wolf River Township

## Little Jersey Bull Treed Two Big Boys

While living on the old farm east of Troy, someone was heard calling for help. As it was a usual thing for boys from town to be at the swimming hole in Albert Perry's pasture, the call went unheeded for some time; but as the call grew more distressed, it was thought best to investigate, as there were always more or less tramps and strangers going up and down the railroads. I took my gun with me, in case it should be needed, and after a time of wandering around in the willows and brush, the parties making the distressing call were located in a large willow tree near the creek—with a Jersey bull under it. The bull was driven away and John Kennedy and Frank Castle came down. They found all their clothes except their hats and, as they were in a hurry to get away, they made a bee-line for town, bareheaded. MARK E. ZIMMERMAN.

## Ryan's Station

Ryan's Station, located a mile east of Severance, on the St. Joseph & Grand Island, which was named in honor of Hon. Simon L. Ryan's uncle, in 1869, was the terminus of the St. Joe & Western Railroad for a short time, and during that interval efforts were made to establish a town.

The original townsite as laid off by Joel Ryan, from which the town received its name, on November 12, 1869, consisted of about thirty acres. The first buildings were put up in December of the same year. S. L. Ryan and J. O'Niel built a store and kept a general stock in January, 1870. In 1872, S. L. Ryan built another store, which was operated until 1875.

The town of Severance, which was laid out in 1869, being only one mile west and possessing better advantages, soon took all the trade from this point, and in 1875 the station was discontinued and made a flag station.

# William Frederick Myers

### A Missourian Who Found a Paradise in a Pretty 160-Acre Farm in Wolf River Township of Doniphan County, Where He Has Resided Forty Years and Reared a Fine Family of Sons and Daughters—Farming That Pays.

William Frederick Myers, whose pretty farm of 160 acres of good land is in Wolf River Township, about two miles southwest of Bendena, is a native of Missouri, but he is glad he came to Kansas, which has been his home for nearly fifty years. Perhaps it wasn't that the soil of Kansas was much different, or much better than that of western Missouri, but there was something in the soil, or the people, or the environment, that brought many good young men from Missouri farms into Kansas in the early years of our state's history when good lands were to be had at low prices or by homesteading. Rather, one might say that Kansas offered the young man who was ambitious to become a farmer better opportunities than did the old state of Missouri.

Mr. Myers was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, near Rushville, April 17, 1853. His parents were among the early settlers of northwestern Missouri, who had lived on a farm and reared their children as best they could under the then prevailing conditions; for it should be remembered that during the period of ten years following the birth of William Frederick Myers the western border of Missouri and the eastern border of Kansas were in a continual state of strife or turmoil over the slavery question. It wasn't a very good time to rear children or raise crops, though a good many boys and girls of that period came through the state of storm and siege and conflict and developed into noble specimens of manhood and womanhood. The subject of this sketch is a pretty fair illustration of the truth of the above statement.

After the close of the Civil War, when the new state of Kansas was rapidly filling up, the Myers family, in the year 1867, moved from Buchanan County, Missouri, to Atchison County, Kansas. There William Frederick Myers put in some hard study in school and made himself generally useful about the home place.

In the year 1874, after he had passed his twenty-first birthday and was a man full grown, William Frederick Myers came to Wolf River Township in Doniphan County and settled on the farm which he has since owned, and where he resides today. For years he applied himself to hard work improving the farm and growing his crops and live stock, with the idea in view of making it one of the best improved farms in the county.

Ten years more had passed by when, in 1884, Mr. Myers concluded that the time had come for him to take unto himself a wife. She proved to be a young woman of culture and just the woman to make his neat little farm home what it should be. She was Miss Dora L. Cotter, who was born April 10, 1864, and was a friend of his sister, Mrs. Herman Klye, and the wedding took place at Mrs. Klye's home, December 31, 1884 in Atchison, Kansas. Mr. Myers brought his young wife to the Doniphan County farm and from the date of her arrival to the present day, she has been the presiding genius of her household and a valued ally to her husband.

Mr. Myers owes a good part of his success to the fact that he has never at any time permitted himself to be discouraged by trifles and temporary adverse conditions. He has gone ahead year after year, working his farm and doing the best he could, and the result has been gratifying in that he is able to say that he was some ahead each year, and in the end has a fine farm of 160 acres, and is numbered among our most prosperous farmers in the district about Bendena.

Mr. Myers has shown good judgment by conducting his farming operations along the lines of general farming, believing that it is better, safer and more profitable to raise a variety of crops than to confine his efforts to one particular thing. He has been successful with corn and wheat, and his cattle and hogs and poultry and fruit have brought him good returns, while all along from the beginning he has employed advanced methods of soil culture and stock raising.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers are among our substantial people and have a host of friends who have known them during their residence in the community. They are public spirited and take an interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the neighborhood. Particularly is this quality of good citizenship shown in the matter of schools, as they believe the young people of today should receive the best education the schools can afford to fit them for the duties of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have reared a family of sons and daughters of whom they are justly proud. Their first child, Henry Benjamin Myers, who was born November 24, 1885, grew up to noble manhood and died April 19, 1915, in his thirtieth year. The other children are: Nellie M, who was born on the farm near Bendena, January 30, 1888; William H., January 25, 1890; John H., November 10, 1894; Irene and Ione, twins, August 10, 1898; Gussie L., May 12, 1901; Fred L., May 14, 1882. The latter boy is a son of Mr. Myers' first wife. Mrs. Myers is the ideal farm wife, and loves to raise thorough-bred poultry, and anyone visiting the farm will find some of the most profitable fowls in Doniphan County.

The Family of William Frederick Myers, Who Reside in Wolf River Township near Bendena.

## Freeman Murder

One of the most brutal murders in all the annals of Doniphan County was that of Mrs. Samuel Freeman and her son, and the subsequent suicide of her husband. Samuel Freeman was a man who had fought through the Civil War and he had lived on a small farm near Syracuse for a few years, later moving to Severance. He had become addicted to drink, however, and was furiously jealous of his wife—a purely imaginary cause—bringing on the affliction.

On Tuesday evening, Aug. 4, 1891, shortly after nine o'clock, neighbors heard three shots in the vicinity of the Freeman home in North Severance, and upon investigation found the tragedy. Mrs. Freeman, a woman who was loved by the entire community, was dead in her rocking chair before the fire-place, a bullet through her head. Her little boy, only two years old, lay in front of a window with another bullet through his heart.

Near the door, on the floor, was Freeman, half crazed with loquor and an ugly wound in his forehead. He was still conscious, however, and a physician was called. It was too late and he died a short time after the doctor arrived. Sol Miller, then editor of The Chief, speaking of the double murder and suicide, said: "There can be no sympathy for Freeman and none was shown at the funeral. Although he was a man who had fought bravely for his country, he became a drunkard and by his actions showed himself to be unworthy of the name—defender of the Union."

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The school house in District No. 48, near Moray, was built during the months of June and July, 1872, and was completed about the fourth of August.

## Klaus Brothers

Hereford cattle proved lucky to the three Klaus brothers, who are now located in Doniphan County on a farm south of Bendena. They started in a small way about three years ago, and now have one of the best stock farms in the vicinity.

## L. S. Pinyard—Ed Martin

Isaiah S. Pinyard, a contractor and carpenter of Denton, and Edward Martin of Troy, began repairing the Catholic church in Severance July 14, 1914. They built a new tower on the church and put new woodwork in the interior. They made twenty twelve-foot seats of white oak timber, which took thirty-nine days for the work. The seats are superior in workmanship to most of those turned out by large factories. Ed Martin, who was born in Mason County, near Mason City, Iowa, came to Doniphan County twenty-five years

## Joseph W. O'Brien

Joseph W. O'Brien, who has been a familiar figure on the police force around the Union Depot in St. Joseph, Mo., for the past twelve years, is a former Kansas man. He settled at Nortonville, Jefferson County, in 1880, and is recognized as one of the most efficient officials who ever wielded a policeman's club. He is a public-spirited citizen, and by his economical methods saved money enough to buy considerable real estate and city property.

## J. O. Marcell

J. O. Marcell, born Jesermine, Ky., Oct. 30, 1840. Enlisted in Company C, 13th Kansas, the 25th of September, 1862, at Troy. Mustered out in 1865, and settled at the old agency near Highland. He resides southeast of Highland, three miles. Has three daughters, (Idella) Mrs. J. T. Thorp, (Brittie) Mrs. J. H. Blevins, (Ella Mae) Mrs. John Lewis. Mrs. Marcell died July 6, 1914. Owns 405 acres of land.

## Catholic Fair

The Catholics of Wolf River township held a grand festival and fair at the church near Syracuse, the 15th, 16th and 17th of January, 1867. Music was furnished by the Troy brass band, of which Mr. Nixon was the manager. People from all over the county attended the function and enjoyed themselves to the utmost extent.

## Elijah Young

Mr. Elijah Young, while riding on horseback in Wolf River township, near Moray, July 15, 1872, was struck by lightning and himself and horse instantly killed.

## THE BENDENA BANK TRAGEDY

### Jesse Harris, a Young Missouri Farm Hand, Turned Bank Robber.

The citizens of Bendena and surrounding country recall with something of a sickening feeling the attempted robbery of the Bendena State Bank on November 30, 1906, by Jesse Harris, a young Missourian who had been working in that community as a farm hand for a few weeks prior to the occurrence which we are about to describe.

The Bendena State Bank, Albert T. Albers, Cashier.

It was a quiet day in the village of Bendena, that November day of 1906, when young Harris appeared in the door of the Bendena State Bank. William M. Gillen, cashier, and Theodore Selb, assistant cashier, were alone in the bank. Harris quietly approached them and took them by surprise by flourishing a revolver and commanding them to throw up their hands. Gillen obeyed, but Selb darted to the back door and escaped, followed by several shots from Harris' revolver, none of which took effect.

Selb quickly passed the word through the street and in five minutes the bank was surrounded by men with guns and revolvers. Harris and the cashier were alone in the bank. Seeing the men on the outside, Harris, who was covering Gillen with his revolver, made some unintelligible remark. Then he turned the revolver to his own head and fired.

Thus ended the plan of a poor, misguided youth to rob the bank. A broken-hearted father came from his home in Missouri and took the body away, and every one who saw the grief on the old man's face dropped a tear in sympathy for him.

# Joseph W. Bodart

## The Son of a Pioneer Farmer of Territorial Days, Who Dug a Goodly Fortune Out of the Soil, Beside Contributing Largely to Social and Religious Uplift.

Not far from Troy, and directly in the path of the proposed highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, is a beautiful farm and on it one of the most luxurious residences in Doniphan County. The soil is fertile, the distance from town is convenient and in every way it is an ideal country home. On this farm on August 23, 1864, was born Joseph W. Bodart, the subject of this sketch and a through and through Doniphan County man. His father was Mr. Francis Bodart, who came here in 1856, with so many other emigrants from the East, and pre-empted the farm which his son now owns and takes such an interest in.

Mr. Bodart received his early education in the schools of the county, such as they were at that time, and when his courses of study were completed, went to his father's farm and there took up his life's work. On Nov. 22, 1887, he was married to Miss Mary Penny, daughter of an old and respect-

Residence of Joseph W. Bodart, situated in Wolf River Township,

ed family, by the priest in the Cathedral at St. Joseph, Missouri. Last November the two celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of their union, to which four children have been born: Joseph J., May 12, 1890; Lawrence F., April 2, 1893; Leo V., Feb. 18, 1895; Matthew K., Jan. 10, 1907.

Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bodart returned to their farm and began the work which now has made for them not only plenty in a financial manner, but the satisfaction of knowing they have one of the finest farms in the county. In March of 1893, and just before Lawrence was born, Mr. Bodart was saddened by the death of his father, Mr. Francis Bodart. Four years later, his mother also passed away, and both are now at rest in St. Benedicts' cemetery, one of the oldest and best equipped burial grounds in Doniphan County.

Mr. Bodart farmed on a general scale, but also took a great interest in fine breeds of cattle of all kinds. His farm was equipped with the latest and best machinery of all kinds, and the 160 acres which it covered, always was under the closest cultivation. It is due, in all probability to this close application to his business, that Mr. Bodart attained the success which he has. In his case it is well merited, and comes to a good man.

Outside of his farming, however, Mr. Bodart had time for other things. He was greatly interested in church work and gave freely of his money and time to further the spread of the Gospel. In county affairs he was a public spirited citizen and no civic movement of any kind was ever inaugurated that he did not "get behind" and push with all his might. A little more than a year ago he decided to retire, having worked faithfully and hard for the major portion of his life. Consequently he moved with his family to St. Joseph, where he now resides at No. 1114 No. Third street. His beautiful farm has been leased, but he still takes a great interest in it and is a visitor weekly. He is one of the best products of Doniphan County.

(Mathew Kenney died Nov. 15, 1915, since this article was written.)

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# OLD GRAND ARMY POST

## Number 191, of Severance, Was Organized Almost Thirty-one Years Ago—Only a Small Percentage of the Original Charter Members Now Living—Ravages of Years Has Decimated the Ranks of the Patriotic Old Soldiers

The Grand Army Post of Severance is one of the inspiring old institutions of Doniphan County which causes the present generation to look back with thrilling pride to the days of '61-'65 when their sires patriotically offered themselves as a sacrifice on the altar of their country in order that the Union might be preserved.

The passing of years has played havoc with the ranks of the original members of the Post, No. 191. It is now almost thirty-one years since the post was first organized and the ranks of the original membership have been sadly decimated in the succeeding years. It is too bad that the brave old boys, who so promptly answered their country's call in 1861, are reaching that age when the great event in life cannot be postponed much longer.

However, it is gratifying to note that the members of Post No. 191 are, as a rule, remarkably hale and hearty, but the absence of some of the old-time members is becoming more noticeable with every succeeding annual gathering. The wounds and privations which the boys in blue suffered during the terrible years of the Civil War had a lasting effect on the constitutions of the men, and with the advance of years the resultant diseases are becoming prevalent.

Since the time Post 191 was organized, in 1884, there has been a total enlistment of about 150 members. Of the original charter members there are not more than eight or nine living at present, and some of these are scattered over the country. The present total membership of the post is twenty-one.

The present officers of Post No. 191 are: George Strahan of Troy, commander; George Bird of Denton, senior vice-commander; George Roberts of Denton, junior vice-commander; H. A. Hills of Highland, quartermaster, and James A. Campbell of Severance, adjutant.

The meetings of Post No. 191 are held at stated intervals in the G. A. R. headquarters at Severance. They are fairly well attended, and the old boys are still as strongly imbued with patriotism as when they marched through shot and shell during the stirring days of the Civil War.

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Doniphan County is not lacking in poets. Among those winning fame as a writer of verse is A. O. Johnson of Bendena, one of the prominent educators of Doniphan County. The following are two of his best known poems.

## BE A BOOSTER

By A. O. Johnson

Be a booster; get the habit;
Bear a message of good cheer.
Weary souls and careworn faces
Stand in need of friends sincere.
Let all follies be forgotten,
Life's too short for spite and hate.
Be above such bitter feelings,
Boost for all before too late.

Boost for home and boost for country,
Boost for friend and boost for foe.
Boost for him in honest labor,
Boost for all, where'er you go.
Help them on in life's great struggle,
Help them on in all that's true,
And as you measure out to others,
It shall be measured out to you.

Do not spread that evil story;
You are weak and sinful too,
Were you tempted like the fallen
It might be the same with you.
Hate the sin but not the sinner,
He was once a mother's pride.
But for lack of friendly boosting,
He's now drifting with the tide.

Be a booster, up and doing
All you can to cheer along
Life's procession ever teeming,
Busy, weary, bustling throng.
Boost for those whose hearts are heavy,
Cheer them on the best you can,
Be a friend to those in trouble,
Boost and help your fellow man.

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## COUNTRY COURTSHIP

By A. O. Johnson.

A dainty creature, is the teacher,
The farmer's heart has won;
With many a smile, his time to while,
She archly leads him on.
He's on his way at close of day,
Happy when work is done.
The mules both know the way to go,
They soon arrive at the school ma'am's home.

To his delight, the moon is bright,
He knows they'll take a spin.
His heart's a-flutter; it makes him stutter
When she invites him in.
The mules await, out at the gate,
But their rest is rather short;
For moonlight bright is love's delight—
No better time to court.

Says the farmer, to his charmer,
"Honey, what do you think?
With money to spare, good clothes to wear,
I neither smoke, nor chew, nor drink.
You already know, I love you so.
Ahem! I say— Whoa, mule!
Now, old girl, can't we get married,
When you are through with school?"

There was a pause and all because—
Will leave you now to guess.
Just what took place, in a moment's space,
When the school ma'am whispered, "Yes."
The mules moped on, their part was done,
They slouched along at ease.
And when it's slow you wish to go,
A mule is sure to please.

# Wolf River Drainage Ditch

## Built at a Cost of $42,000 in 1913—Prevents Wolf River from Overflowing Fine Bottom Lands—Ditch is Nine Miles Long —Has Made Valueless Land Worth $150 Per Acre— —Farmers Well Satisfied With Results.

(By Frank P. Marsh)

Land owners whose farms border either side of Wolf River have fine bottom land and are in no danger of overflow because of the drainage ditch excavated in 1913. This improvement has also made land which was practically worthless sell at $150 per acre. The ditch is nine miles long, extending from north of Severance to near Sparks.

The agitation for the ditch resulted from the almost annual overflow of Wolf River, ruining land and crops. Early in 1903 the writer, who was then county surveyor, ran the lines for the project. The actual work began on April 4, 1913, in charge of Charles S. Black and John S. Rogers, who owned a dredge boat. They hired several men to assist them, and the work of construction was completed December 12, 1914.

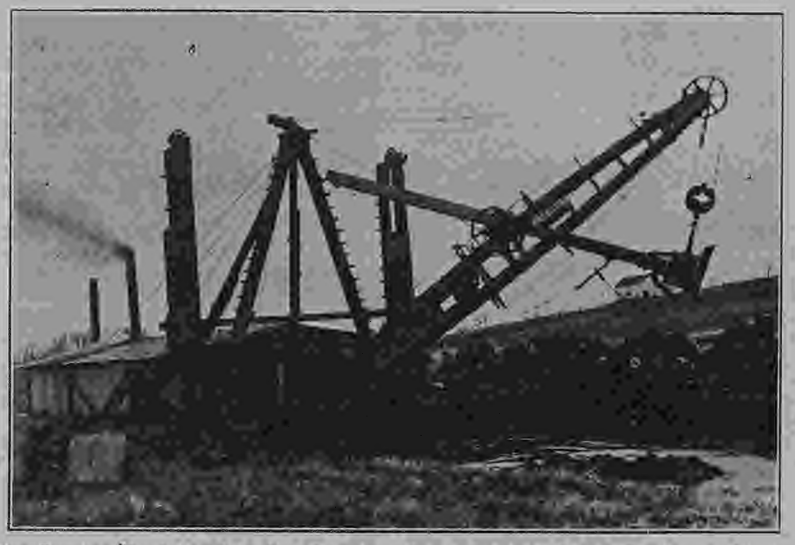
The undertaking cost $42,000. The sum was paid by those who owned farms on the creek bottoms, each land owner being assessed in proportion to his acreage benefited. No one interested regrets the expense, and all agree that it should have been done long ago.

Wolf River, the stream which by its annual overflow made the construction of the ditch necessary, enters Doniphan County from Brown County, south and west of Leona, near the Julian D. (Mike) Hazen farm. It flows northeasterly to north of Severance and then in the same direction to a point just east of Sparks, then turns north into the Missouri River at the O. D. Moore and Sam French farm.

It is worth while to mention to the uninformed that 500,000 yards of dirt were handled by the contractors in consummating this mammoth piece of work. Most of the help consisted of Doniphan County's own sons, and the following is a partial list: Frank Koerner, Ralph Ashburn, Jake J. Millson, Jesse Summers, Charles Gillen, Dave Frazier, Mr. Harness, Jerry Brownlee, Frank Caudle.

The bill which made possible the construction of Wolf River ditch was passed and approved February 27, 1903, Chapters 410 and 148 of session laws of 1903, and was in purport as follows: For straightening and changing the channel of Wolf River and the drainage of adjacent lands thereto in Doniphan County, Kansas. Cyrus Leland, Jr., was the instigator of this bill, and the county board of Doniphan County, Kansas, ordered the county surveyor to make a careful survey of said river, following the meanderings thereof, and to make an estimate of the cost under said act. The river continued to overflow until the ditch was completed, December 12, 1914. On September 5, 1905, the county surveyor filed his report in the office of the county clerk; also a plat, showing the river as it then flowed, and the changes recommended to be made from the mouth of said river to the west end of the county, one mile west of Leona. It can be seen that to comply with the letter of the law meant a vast undertaking. Afterward, by order of said board of county commissioners, the surveyor was ordered to procure a right of way of the land owners bordering on or where said changes were to be located. He was very successful in securing said right of way, with the exception of thirteen tracts gratis, and in order to complete said right of way, it became necessary for said county board, under said act of 1903, chapter 410 and chapter 110 of 1899, to petition the court of the Twenty-second Judicial District, to appoint commissioners to appraise and assess damages, if found to be damaged, and on the 5th day of October, 1905, the Hon. W. I. Stuart, in chambers, did appoint Thomas W. Langan, of Wayne Township, Dave W. Edwards of Union Township, and Joseph Gabriel of Burr Oak Township, to go over the ground to appraise and assess damages if found by them that anyone was damaged, and on the 17th day of October, 1905, did begin their work as such commissioners and continued the appraisement from day to day, and on the 24th day of October, 1905, made their report, finding only four persons who were damaged, Jackson Thomas, Dix McKay and Mr. Pry, and some of those right of ways procured have not been used to date of this history, they being in the extreme western and northern parts of the river which was not taken in the district.

The following are the land owners who bordered on said Wolf River, or through whose land changes were made, beginning at the mouth of said river: O. D. Moore, Samuel F. French, Lizzie Boatman, Dix McKay, Josh. B. Dutton, Cynthia Troxell, Louis Degginger, John Collins, Andrew Searles, A. J. Hedrick, John Shirley Est., Anthony Kelly, John Sparks, Thomas Whellen, Don Thompson, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Charles Gallagher, Neal N. Gallagher, James Gallagher, W. S. Hodson, Misses Ida and Clara Hedrick, Martha Etherton, Jesse Blanton, Thomas Hanlin, Herzing Bros., Jackson Thomas, James Jenkins, Ab. Kent, D. R. Reese, E. L. Lemert Burrel, Est., Samuel Poynter, Cyrus Leland, Jr., R. H. Faucett, A. B. Watkins, John Shay, George Moorehead, J. J. Cronin, Est., J. C. Roland, Dittemore heirs, Jacob Stout, Simon L. Ryan, Steanson Estate, Henry Kersch, John Prawl Estate, Mrs. Emma Ware, Kirwin Estate,



The Dredge Boat Used in the Construction of Wolf River Drainage Ditch.

W. D. Handcock, Wm. Stewart, Dresser heirs, Hon. James A. Campbell, John Ebeling, William Ward, John Folley, William A. Pry, H. E. Clark, Ebeling & Laverentz, James Dare, H. G. Laverentz, Noah Rittenhouse, Estate George Ebeling, W. P. Dittemore, John F. Libel, William Janicke, Jane Goforth Kimmel, H. C. Hanson, and a number of lot owners in Sparks, Severance, Leona and Nesbit's addition to Leona; also about all the persons engaged to assist the surveyor in making the first survey and estimate: Frances Marion Steele, S. S. Dawson, L. L. Rawles, Ben Curtis, Perry Dawson, Charles Etherton, L. Bowman, Chas. Saultz, Len Whitlow, Clyde Sharp, Oren Sharp, L. Friend, Elmer Baker, M. McCoy, Dille Miller, John Roland, E. J. Bailey.

Under this special act not much work was done, the same being done with slushers and dynamite, owing to lack of compulsion. Under a special Drainage Act, passed and approved February 25, 1905, chapter 215, there was an election held December 7, 1908, and a board of directors elected.

At a meeting held by the county board March 8, 1908, the work already done under said act, chapter 410 of 1903, and chapter 148 of 1907, was turned over to the board of directors of Wolf River Drainage Corporation, which consisted of the following: W. S. Hodson, David Broom, Charles F. Herzing, Jacob Stout and Edward M. Lemmert; afterward the drainage board held metings as follows: January 16, 1909; February 1, 1909; March 1, March 5, March 8, 1909; April 5, 1909; May 3, 1909; June 7, 1909; July 5, 1909; August 19, 1909; September 16, 1909; September 24, 1909; September 30, 1909; October 4, 1909; October 8, 1909; November 1, 1909; December 6, 1909; January 3, 1910; February 7, 1910; March 7, 1910; April 4, 1910; May 1, 1910; June 6, 1910; August 1, 1910; September 5 and 6, 1910. Under this board no progress was made and a new board was elected.

After making an assessment report by a commission of three, who were Samuel Twombly, Andrew Searles and Clyde L. Conard, and filed with the secretary September 14, 1909, and the 8th of October, 1909. On said day, Mr. Leland, in person, and by S. M. Brewster, his attorney, objected to the report, on the ground it was too high, and to the method of assessment, and the case was carried into court and a restraining order made by the court April 11, 1910, enjoining said district board from levying any tax against said plaintiff's lands and several others who joined in said suit, who were John Jenkins, Thomas Hanlin, W. M. Morris, Josh B. Dutton and Jacob Stout, who had previously resigned from said board; Louis Degginger, Jennette L. Cronin, Charles F. Etherton, John E. Etherton, Thomas Etherton, Martha Etherson, Mrs. J. H. Collins, George Bird, John R. Hale, John Corbett, Jordan O. Marcell and C. L. Marcell, J. C. Jenkins, Jackson Thomas and St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company.

March 7, 1911, another election was held and directors elected, composed of Cyrus Leland, Jr., Moses Rittenhouse, Jackson Thomas, C. F. Etherton and S. I. Newton. Under this board Frank P. Marsh of Doniphan County and Charles Woodworth of Atchison County were hired to relocate a right of way and make a plat and estimate of same, beginning on the center line of Section 24, Township 3, Range 19, east of the sixth P. M., Doniphan County, Kansas, and descending down the valley of Wolf River to the north line of Section 16, Township 2, Range 20. Afterward the drainage board advertised for bids to dig a ditch twenty feet wide at the bottom and forty feet wide at the top and twelve to fifteen feet deep. The contract was awarded to Rodgers and Black of Holt County, Mo., for $42,000. They began at the upper end of the district with a dredge boat, April 4, 1914, to make the ditch. The ditch is a success, as where weeds grew before, now is grown from sixty to ninety bushels of corn per acre. The land owners are paying the taxes on the bonds and land, and still have a fair amount for their work and money invested. The present board was elected March 3, 1914, who are Cyrus Leland, Jr., treasurer; Edward A. Kent, director, and E. C. Winzer, chairman.

The total length of Wolf River, according to the first survey, following the meandering, was 32.15 miles from the west end of the county to the mouth of said river. Total cuts or cutoffs, 8.21 miles through the county, but as the work was finally made, the distance was much shorter, making about 14 miles shorter in the county and a fall of about 47 feet in the district as located, making a rapid current, having a tendency to keep the channel clear of any obstructions. The fall from the west end of Doniphan County to the mouth of Wolf River at the Missouri River, was 79 feet.

Under the first board of directors elected under the laws of 1905, chapter 215, the board employed A. M. Munn of Nebraska City, Nebraska, to make surveys, plats and profiles, which was completed in June, 1909. Said plats show a cut of fifteen feet deep by fifteen feet wide at the bottom and thirty feet wide at the top, and a beam of twenty feet on each side, and his estimate was 397,829 cubic yards at 10c, or $3,978,290. This does not include the expense, if any, for right of way or incidental expense or for clearing 9,000 squares of river channel at $1,350, which would total about $65,000, and does not include ditches already partly done where the same was used.

Bridge over ditch at Severance.

## THE SEVERANCE NEWS

### A Good Home Paper—Tells All the Local News in the Vicinity of Severance.

This bright weekly newspaper is edited and published by Pat Gray, and his wife is his associate editor and publisher. Mrs. Gray was Rosa Braun, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Braun of near Doniphan in Wayne Township. She and Pat were married in the Catholic Church in Doniphan, February 21, 1906. Pat has written books, and being a native of Ireland, he possesses much of the Irish wit which naturally creeps into his literary and newspaper writing, while Mrs. Gray is also gifted as a writer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray purchased the Severance News from Tobias Larson, December 4, 1913, and then sold it to the Rev. A. J. Pirtle of the Christian Church at Severance July 17, 1915, who published it until January 18, 1916, when the Grays bought it back. The Rev. Mr. Pirtle turned out one of the newsiest sheets in Kansas for a small town, but he had too much on hand to give it the attention it deserved. During his ownership he increased the size of the paper, with a department for Bendena and Denton. He was ably assisted by the unceasing efforts of his wife.

Under the Grays the News is an independent newspaper and is devoted to the interests of Severance and community. It has a good subscription list and, as "the old home paper" it is fulfilling its mission nobly, telling of the comings and goings of the people, the events of the town and country, the social doings, marriages, births and deaths, and whatever else is of interest to the people of that fine agricultural community. Beside, Pat has a way of keeping himself well informed on the issues of the day, and when he puts his opinions into type, the readers rest assured they represent the honest judgment of an honest Irish heart.

### John H. Gallagher

John H. Gallagher, who resides one and one-half miles west of Bendena, born one mile east of Sparks, Doniphan County, March 3, 1867, educated in common schools and at St. Benedict's College in Atchison. Married Miss Mary Morley of Wolf River Township September 1, 1890. Has two boys, Roger J., and Joseph A., and one daughter, Cecelia.

### Mrs. Anna M. Devereux

Mrs. Anna M. Devereux, widow of Joseph J. Devereux, who died Jan. 24, 1891. She was born in Buchanan County, Ohio, and came to Doniphan County with her parents in 1857. Married Feb. 24th, 1879. Two sons, Peter J. and John L., daughter, Mary E. Farms, owns 208 acres one mile west of Bendena, general farming and stock raising.

Subscribe for the Chief.

# BENDENA

**Town Named By First Railroad Agent in Honor of His Best Girl, Who Afterward Jilted Him for Another Fellow—Station Originally Called Albers Because It Had Been Built on Land Owned By John Albers—First Buildings—Present Postmaster L. P. Johnson—St. John's Lutheran Church Finest in Doniphan County.**

The present town of Bendena came into existence when the Rock Island Railroad built through the country. The first station was named Albers, in honor of the man who owned the land and conceived the idea of a town. When the road was cut through, and the little station was built, John Albers decided it would be a good stroke of business to lay off a portion of his farm into town lots.

With this man to start things going, the enterprising people in the surrounding territory were not slow to grasp at business opportunities, and preparations were made by several astute merchants in nearby towns to get ready for business at the new stand.

The first place of business launched in Bendena was a general store that was opened by William Macklin, a resident of Brenner, who constructed a small building in the fall of 1886. The site of Mr. Macklin's store was on the same lot that is now occupied by Mrs. Susie Severin's business house. The Macklin building burned down in a conflagration that was caused by the careless overturning of a lamp.

The Rock Island depot was, of course, the first real building of any importance or substantial significance to be constructed in Bendena, and the first dwelling house in the town was that of Peter Pillod, which was erected in the fall of 1886.

J. W. Howard, who bought and shipped grain for several years, put up a fair-sized scale house where the farmers from the surrounding country came with their grain.

After a store had been opened and a grain warehouse built, the people who had settled there were at a loss to find an appropriate name for the new town. Finally, the matter was left to the station agent, Evie B. Morgan, who promptly named the town Bendena as a tribute to his best girl. The young lady evidently did not appreciate the honor, as she soon transferred her fickle affections to another man.

There was a good store building erected by Victor E. Ladwig and John B. Severin in 1886, and Jake Bastin installed the first blacksmith shop in the fall of the same year. The first elevator was put up by Councilman & Company in 1890. This firm operated it for about three months, when the elevator was sold to C. E. Miller, who transferred his interest in the plant to John B. Severin in 1893.

The first postoffice to be established in Bendena was on January 19, 1888, with Victor Ladwig of the firm of Ladwig & Severin, as the first postmaster. The present postmaster is L. P. Johnson, who is a prominent citizen and highly respected.

The town of Bendena has never made any pretensions to be in line for future commercial greatness, but it is a thriving little community at that. There has been no boom in building, but considerable shipping is done, and the surrounding country is wealthy.

The population of Bendena is not more than a hundred, but those few are prosperous and get along in brotherly love. There is no apparent reason why this prosperity should not continue. The farmers in the country adjacent are making all manner of fortunes, and, for a town its size, Bendena gets its share of trade.

The railroad agent who gave the name Bendena to the town in 1886, left several years ago, and his position is at present filled by A. B. Monroe. Bendena boasts of the finest new church in the county, St. John's Lutheran, which was recently completed, much to the gratification of the surrounding neighborhood.

When Bendena began to take on a commercial atmosphere in 1896, a hotel was erected, and it was opened with F. W. Reipen as "mine host." The

St. John's Lutheran Church, Bendena.

town is very well situated from a commercial standpoint. There is any amount of good and prosperous country all around it, and there is no reason why everybody in the locality should not do well and become wealthy.

The lumber shed and office buildings of Rappelye and Brother were destroyed by fire on December 27, 1900, with a loss of $5,000, of which about two-thirds was covered by insurance.

A big well, 24 feet across and 80 feet deep, was dug in 1899 by the railroad company, who also put up a 55,000-gallon tank. An inexhaustible supply of pure water was secured.

"Uncle Johnny" Valmore Hudson, who died at Bendena December 12, 1899, was a first cousin of General Grant, as well as one of the veterans of the Mexican War, who helped to capture Santa Anna. He was buried in the cemetery at Moray.

On July 4, 1899, about 1,000 people were entertained by the town's first Independence Day celebration.

A creamery was built in 1896 by the merchants and farmers who operated it for a time, and then turned it over to the Continental Company. They operated it for awhile, but poor business management made it unprofitable. Finally, in 1903, it was sold to J. C. Albers. He was rebuilding it for a dwelling, when in some unknown way, it caught fire and burned down.

Two cigar boxes and some binder wire were used by Gray and Morgan to construct the first telephone line in town. That was in 1889, and it did very good service between the depot and postoffice. Since then, the North-

**Lennie B. Howard—Grain Dealer**

BENDENA, KANSAS

wants your grain. Pays highest market price at all seasons of the year.

east telephone line reached the town in 1896, and in 1902 the first Farmers' line was extended out of town. Now more than a score of lines connect the farmers and the merchants of the country and town.

There is a good school system in Bendena, and the position of principal of public schools was capably filled the past year by Miss Yula Powell, and she is assisted by Miss Katherine Falk.

While there have been many children born in Bendena since the town was placed on the map, the honor of being the first baby in the town belongs to Grace Bastin, who was born in 1887. The following is a correct list of the postmasters who have served since the organization of the town: V. E. Ladwig, appointed January 19, 1888; John Albers, March 2, 1889; L. W. Campbell, August 1, 1891; J. B. Severin, May 21, 1892; John W. Fulton, February, 1898; Howard Schwab, February 7, 1902; H. L. Vanerth, December 14, 1904; Howard Schwab, February 16, 1912; Louis P. Johnson, November 20, 1914.

With George Swartz as carrier, R. F. D. No. 1 was established in 1902, to serve the many farmers south of town. Judge W. D. Gilbert was the inspector.

Gabriel Gerardy, who invented a successful disc sharpener, opened a blacksmith shop in Bendena in 1894.

The first child born in Bendena was Gracie Bastian. One day, while playing on the railroad track, she narrowly escaped death by being snatched from in front of a moving freight train by W. J. Edwards.

Typhoid-pneumonia was distressingly fatal to four members of the Delaney family in December, 1890, when John Delaney, the father, died on the 18th, and his wife a few days later; and on the 31st, the death of two of the elder sons, John and Daniel, followed.

David Morse, who afterward moved to Oklahoma, began the manufacture of brooms in 1859, about one-half mile west of Prairie Grove, on the farm he owned at that time.

The following is a list of residents in Bendena: Mrs. S. A. Severin, Julia Severin, J. B. Severin, Charles Severin, Matthew Severin, Louis P. Johnson, Marie Johnson, Robert Johnson, Ramond Johnson, William H. Myers, Ruth Rose Myers, William H. Steele, Mrs. May Steele, Albert F. Albers, Mrs. Marie Albers, Robert Albers, Caroline Albers, Mary Albers, George Harmon, Mrs. Amanda Harmon, Vasil Harmon, Ivan Harmon, J. P. Severin, Mrs. Mary Severin, Myrtle Severin, Helen Severin, Clarence Severin, Alice Severin, Dr. Ralph R. Clutz, Mrs. Gertrude Clutz, Mrs. Flora B. Hiatt, Tony Schroeder, Mrs. Nanon Schroeder, Thelma Schroeder, Ralph Schroeder, Robert Schroeder, Charles Tilbury, Mrs. Mary Tilbury, Rachel Tilbury, Glen Tilbury, Johnnie Tilbury, Clarise Tilbury, Lyle Tilbury, Arthur Tilbury, O. C. Hardy, Mrs. Clara Hardy, James Aylward, Allen H. Miller, Nellie Miller, Clarence Miller, Irene Miller, D. C. Hall, Mrs. Ora Hall, Leslie Hall, Rex Hall, Ray M. Howard, Mrs. Lizzie Howard, Ray Howard, Joseph Howard, George A. Clark, Mrs. Margaret A. Clark, Fred H. Clark, A. B. Monroe, Mrs. Lulu Monroe, Georgie Monroe, June Monroe, Lucile Monroe, John W. Wanstreet, Mrs. Katie Wanstreet, Dorothy Wanstreet, John C. Albers, Mrs. Annie Albers, Raymond Albers, Herman Albers, Cecil Albers, John Albert, Jr., Orville Zancher, Mrs. Amelia Zancher, Norman Zancher, John Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, Irene Kelly, W. J. Edwards, Elema Edwards, Deyo Edwards, Hattie Wilson, Frank Schroeder, Edwin Clementson, Mary Clementson, L. B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, Nellie Anderson, Alex Berry, J. M. Clementson, Mrs. Mattie Clementson, Nellie Clementson, William Justus, Albert Clark, Robert Clark, Daniel Clark, Mrs. Mary Crouch, William Crouch, Claude DeVary, Gabriel Gerardy, Freda Gerardy, Anna Gerardy, Reynold Gerardy, Violet Gerardy, Elmer Gerardy, Elda Gerardy.

Business firms: S. A. Severin, general merchandise; L. P. Johnson, hardware and implements; R. R. Clutz, practicing physician and drug store; Mary Powell Clementson, restaurant; L. B. Howard, general merchandise; Bendena State Bank; Western States Lumber Company; S. A. Anderson, livery; John Kelly, restaurant; James Aylward, grocery; C. F. Tilbury, blacksmith; Gabriel Gerardy, blacksmith; Frank B. Schroeder, photographer; D. C. Hall, barber; W. J. Edwards, manager telephone.

### Bendena School

Principal's room — Dan Clark, William Crouch, Clarence Severin, Orville Powell, Caroline Albert, Freda Gerardy, Anna Gerardy, Reynold Gerardy, Maurice Pope, Joseph Gallagher, Mary Anderson, Irene Myers, Ione Myers, Gus Myers, Raymond Johnson, Robert Johnson, Raymond Albers. Yula Powell, teacher.

Primary — Mary Albers, Pauline Webb, Doris Schroeder, Elva Albers, Rachel Tilbury, Glen Tilbury, Martin Anderson, Herman Anderson, Ray Howard, Leslie Hall, Pearl Godfrey, Milton Johnson, Ralph Schroeder, William Godfrey, Deyo Edwards, Ivan Holzhey, Richard Cooper, Cecil Albers, Joseph Howard, Vacile Harmon, Ivan Harmon, Dale Holzhey, Elmer Gerardy, Alice Severin, Amye Holzhey, Mary Godfrey, Dorothy Godfrey, Violet Gerardy, Eva May Godfrey, Georgie Monroe, Clarence Miller, Herman Albers, John Tilbury, Lucile Monroe. Katherine Falk, teacher.

# St. John's Lutheran Church

## Only Religious Denomination Active in Bendena—Edifice Erected Following Destruction of Lutheran Church By Lightning at Moray in 1912 — The Rev. J. F. Krueger, Ph. D., of Atchison, Faithful Pastor of Wide-Awake Congregation.

(Contributed by Miss Laura Anderson and Rudolph J. Johnson)

When lightning struck the Lutheran church at Moray, and the structure was burned to the ground, there was dismay in the hearts of the members of this congregation. The first thought was their precious church property was gone, and they no longer had a place to worship. Doubtless for a time they felt like the early Christians who followed after the Savior as he journeyed through Galilee with no place to lay his head, and preached in the open air, along the roadside, in the highways and byways, and along the shore of the sea. If such a thought entered the minds of any of these faithful members at Moray, it did not linger long.

Such a sturdy stock as that composing the congregation of the Moray Lutheran church did not take long to dispel their misgivings. The ashes from the debris had scarcely blown away when the resolution came to rebuild the church and even to expand the field of work. Bendena was only two miles to the south and there was no church edifice in that thriving little village. Here was a field untouched as a religious center.

On September 10, 1911, the Lutheran church at Moray was destroyed by fire caused by lightning. For about a year services were held in the Bendena Hall. As most of the members of the church lived in and near Bendena it was decided to organize a congregation and to erect a church at Bendena. The organization of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church took place on Feb. 8, 1913, about one hundred and thirty charter members uniting with the new congregation. This nucleus has grown until now this church is one of the thriving organizations in Doniphan County.

Less than three months after this preliminary meeting, a call was sent out for a pastor. It was necessary to secure an able minister to complete the organization and to band the new members together into a harmonious whole. On April 27, 1913, the Rev. Mr. J. F. Krueger, Ph. D., of Atchison, was unanimously called to become pastor of the church. Immediately plans were made to erect a suitable church building. During the summer the main idea of the church members was to carry out these plans and to have everything in readiness for the cornerstone laying before the winter months began. Great preparations were made in advance for this memorable event.

The cornerstone of the church was laid on Sunday, Aug. 10, 1913, with impressive ceremonies. A large crowd gathered from all sections of Doniphan County, many of them driving twenty-five or thirty miles to hear the program and take part in the exercises. The Rev. Dr. Krueger had a large part in these preparations and also took a leading part in the program. He was ably assisted by Prof. Holmes Dysinger, dean of the Western Theological Seminary at Atchison.

This church, being the only church in Bendena, became a union body, the inhabitants rallying to its support. While it is under the Synod of the Lutheran denomination, yet everyone is welcome to worship, and the greater portion of the citizens have taken advantage of the opportunity. The residents of Bendena and the neighborhood belong to many nationalities. There are Scandinavians, Irish, German, Scotch and English, and all are sturdy farmers and townsmen. They dwell together in peace and harmony and the union church is the center and nucleus of their religious and social life. This fact was never more manifest than on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone. Nationality was swept away, and all were of one blood, thought and interest.

Both the Rev. Dr. Krueger, pastor of the church, and Dr. Dysinger, delivered powerful sermons on the value of the church in the community and the vision which should lay hold upon the people for the future. They held the attention of their hearers throughout the discourses, and when the exercises were over many expressions and comments of favorable import were heard. Old hymns were sung by the congregation, which brought back to their memory the visions of the days in the old country, and of the time when struggles were many in Doniphan County. Reminiscences of the pioneer days helped to fill the time for the older members, while the younger folks made the occasion one of rejoicing and merriment. Dr. Dysinger congratulated the people upon their fine showing in building up a church in so short a time and with such a good foundation for the future. He dwelt upon the necessity for church unity and harmony, which impressed the people with his earnestness and devotion to the highest principles of religion. The fact that they were able to procure Dr. Dysinger for this address was a mark of their high appreciation of the best to be had in the way of intellectual and cultural material. Dr. Krueger was congratulated by the speaker in having such a fine congregation to lead, and he was impressed with the services.

Bendena School House. Miss Yula Powell, Miss Katherine Falk, Teachers.

The cornerstone laying was a forerunner of the dedicatory exercises which followed on Nov. 2, 1913. This was a Sunday long cherished by every one who was present. It was in fact a fitting climax to the period of building and planning which was the part of everyone interested in the new structure. The program was planned with all the detail and forethought of an occasion such as would commemorate the completion of a church in any of the large cities. A notable list of speakers was secured in advance and the exercises of the day were given wide publicity in advance. As a result there was an immense audience gathered to listen to the dedicatory addresses and to the beautiful music.

The Kansas Synod and General Synod of the Lutheran church was fully represented. The Rev. Mr. H. L. Yarger, D. D., president of the General Synod of the Lutheran church, the Rev. Mr. G. Clark, president of the Kansas Synod, the Rev. Mr. George Murphy, D. D., of St. Joseph, Mo., and the Rev. Mr. H. G. Garvic of Atchison, were present and took an active part in the ceremonies.

The Rev. Mr. Yarger brought greetings from the General Synod to the members of the new congregation. He expressed his great pleasure and that of the large body which he officially represented, at the successful culmination of the efforts of the summer. He was greatly pleased to see the manner in which the people had rallied after the fire and lightning had swept away the church at Moray. It was to him a glorious day, and in all of his travels throughout the General Synod he declared he had not seen a more unified congregation or one which showed a more sublime faith in the outlook upon the future. He took with him the hearty thanks and good wishes of everyone who heard him speak, and his visit did as much as anything could to rivet the good feeling which had grown up in the church life of the community.

The Rev. Mr. Clark was also deeply impressed with the good work being wrought, and it was perhaps of more vital interest to him because of the fact that his own Kansas Synod had a new congregation, and one which he knew would continue to grow and develop. Here he realized that the work of the kingdom was being extended and pushed out into a new and untried field. In this fact he took great comfort and pride.

It is worthy of special note that the first to unite with this church after the dedication were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Albers, who had returned from Colorado at that time.

The first person to be baptized in the church was Mary Lucille Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph J. Johnson.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, being the only church at Bendena, is used as a union church, although it follows the tenets of the Lutheran creed. Services are held on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. There is a large Sunday school and the children from the homes of all nationalities join in the study of the same lessons. Sunday school begins each Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the enrollment being 115. The church at Moray has been rebuilt and is a growing institution.

The value of the church property is $16,000. The congregation has at present 150 members. The Missionary Society, the King's Daughters, the Ready Helpers and the Lutheran League are active and helpful organizations of the church. They are regularly attended by the various members and a great deal of community good has been accomplished.

An example of the prosperity of the citizens who compose this congregation is shown by the fact that within one-fourth mile west of the church can be found the best laying 160 acre tract in Doniphan County. This land is owned by Joseph W. Howard, one of the substantial farmers of the vicinity, and is valued as high as $200 an acre. Land throughout this neighborhood is priced anywhere from $150 to $200 an acre.

The basement of the church has been fitted up for a meeting place of the young people and for suppers and the spacious room has often been filled with these gatherings. One of the largest suppers in any church in Wolf River township was held here Dec. 5, 1914. People came for miles around, large numbers driving from Troy, Severance, Atchison, Highland and a few from Wathena. The ladies of the church outdid themselves upon this occasion. A bountiful feast was served to everyone with plenty to spare. The bazaar which was held in connection with the supper brought in many dollars for the work of the Missionary Society, and the other organizations of the church. The finest needlework ever displayed in Doniphan County was seen, and many of the pieces brought handsome prices. Cakes and lunch baskets sold well, and the treasury was replenished by these efforts of the ladies.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church in Bendena has been a powerful factor for the uplifting influence of good in the community. It has done a large amount of helpful service, and has filled a vacancy which hitherto has existed in the religious and social life of the village.

The official church board shows the backing that the church has, the majority of the members being substantial farmers, and the total wealth represented aggregates more than $300,000. The officers of this board work under the direction of the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. J. F. Krueger, D. D. of Atchison. He has demonstrated his leadership in his labors as a minister and every member has confidence in his ability and guidance. He gives the same effort and attention to the duties of the board as he does to the preparation of his sermons, for he realizes that a successful business administration is essential to the well being of the organization.

Charles M. Albers, a prominent farmer near Bendena, is the vice-president, and gives the same thought to this work as he does to the care of his beautiful farm two miles west of town. He is the owner of 420 acres and was born and reared there. He is one of the good citizens of Doniphan County and has a nice family, and is one of the consistent church goers of the community.

Rudolph J. Johnson, another well known farmer of the vicinity, is the secretary of the board, and finds time from his many farm duties to attend the board meetings and look after the correspondence and other secretarial duties. He is faithful in this charge, and comes to town whenever duty calls from his farm three miles southeast of Bendena. He has a nice level farm of 480 acres and is a native of Doniphan County. He is happy in his family relations.

William C. Albers is a substantial farmer living one mile from Bendena. He looks after the financial side of the board, and has kept this phase of the work in excellent shape. He is a producer of good corn and raises good stock on his 160 acres of Doniphan County land. He has a good family of which he is proud.

Albert F. Albers, familiarly known as Allie Albers, was born and reared in Wolf River township. He is the cashier of the Bendena State Bank, and has the confidence of all the residents of Bendena and those whose business dealings bring them to town. He left Doniphan County a few years ago, but was glad to return, and has since made his home here. He is the father of three children, Robert J., Caroline L., and Mary E., and is distinctly a home man, where he can always be found when he is not at the bank or attending to business affairs.

Martin Anderson is a Scandinavian, and came to America and located in Kansas before he could speak the English language. He has made Doniphan and Atchison counties his home since he came to this section. He is proud of the work of the church and gives it a great deal of his time and attention, seeking at all times to further its best interests. In this he is joined by the other members, who have found it a pleasure to co-operate with him. He rejoices in the nice family which he has.

George W. Ricklefs comes of that strong German stock which has characterized the upbuilding of northeastern Kansas, and given it the substantial character of which it has long boasted. He lives one mile south of Bendena, and a year ago built a farm residence costing $7,000, which is conceded to be one of the best in that part of the state. It is modern throughout and has all the conveniences one would find in a large city. He owns a good farm of 160 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Ricklefs are the proud parents of a son, Robert George, born March 8, 1915.

Garret A. Ricklefs, another German farmer of the well to do sort, has a fine residence on his 320 acres two miles south of Bendena. Here he resides in comfort with his happy family and enjoys what the seasons bring to him and those whose care is his utmost concern. He gives of his time and talents to the church, and takes a keen pride in this line of endeavor.

George Pope, a prominent farmer, was born and reared in Doniphan County only a few miles north of Bendena. He resides on the old Charles Campbell place, which is noted as having the finest lawn in Doniphan Coun-

ty. The stately evergreens cast a magnificent shade, and bring forth comment from everyone who passes the farm. He and his mother-in-law take a great deal of pride in keeping the place up to the standard set by the late Mr. Campbell, who planted the trees in the pioneer days.

William Wilke is another of the prosperous German farmers of the vicinity of Bendena, and has reared a fine family. He resides on the 320 acres of fine farm land five miles east of Bendena. He is one of the strict attendants at church, and every Sunday which it is possible for him to go, finds him and the members of his family in their accustomed pew. He loves the work of his church and is faithful in the service as a member of the board.

Oscar Nelson comes from that sturdy old Norwegian stock which left Norway in 1855, and sailed for the United States. His father came to this country at that time, and Oscar has gathered his acres in the new country until now he is the possessor of 460 of them. He and his good family reside four miles north of Bendena, and he is one of the devout Christians belonging to the congregation.

William Dannevik, one of the substantial farmers of the neighborhood, has his home on the 160 acres of the old Davy Lee farm four miles northeast of Bendena. He is a Scandinavian by birth and has brought up his children to speak the language in the home. He has reared a nice family and when not concerned with other duties, is at home with his wife and children.

With a church board composed of men of this caliber there is little wonder that the work has expanded and grown from the small beginning only a few years ago to the prosperous position which it now proudly occupies in the religious world of Doniphan County.

# Edward Heeney

## The Life Story of a Young Irish Lad From the Old Sod Who Became a Kansas Educator, Business Man, Member of the Legislature, and Made a Success in Every One of His Undertakings—A Type of Broad-Minded, Patriotic Citizenship That Has Helped to Make Kansas Great.

Born in old Ireland, November 12, 1859, and coming to Doniphan County, Kansas, when a mere lad, Ed Heeney has made for himself a record that entitles him to a place among the leading citizens of Northeast Kansas. His career has been such as many an ambitious lad has pictured in his dreams but which has been realized by few. The lad arrived at Ryan's Station March 30, 1870.

His school days were characterized by his apparent desire to outclass his fellows in getting an education, and doubtless he found time occasionally to indulge in some pure boyish fun. When at last his schooldays were over he went to teaching school, and there wasn't a pedagogue in this section that was better equipped for the calling than was he. His pupils regarded him highly, and many persons to this day tell what a splendid teacher Ed Heeney was.

Mr. Heeney graduated at Christian Brothers College in St. Joseph the spring of 1870, before coming to this county.

When politics interested him, it was his old pupils who rallied to his support and gave his candidacy impetus enough to carry him to victory. This office referred to was the superintendent of public instruction of Doniphan County. He was elected November, 1878, and his record as head of the county schools equalled that he had gained while a public school teacher. The talent and the ability was in him, and what availed more, the love for his profession. It gave him personal pride to have a part in making cultured future citizens out of boys and girls.

Leaving the office of county superintendent, Mr. Heeney did not return to school teaching, although there were many who would have welcomed him in that capacity. He had yearnings for a business career, and was well qualified by education and personality, the like of which has aided in making small merchants big factors in a nation's trade. He bought a hardware store November 10, 1880, starting on a small plan at first and gradually enlarging his stock as he progressed. He soon established for himself the same enviable reputation in business that he had acquired in a professional life. To his stock of hardware, he added implements and all kinds of farm machinery, wagons and buggies. Undertaking was also added to his business and he made a success of it. He did business on a large scale eventually and some of the commercial travelers dubbed him "Carload" Heeney. It was a fitting name and it stuck.

In 1898, the Republicans wanted a live wire to represent the district in the lower house of the Kansas Legislature. He was nominated by the Republicans, and everybody took a hand in electing him. Doniphan County wasn't surprised when the returns showed he had won. In the legislature, he proved to be the man they wanted. He was at once put on several important committees, such as education, railroad, and several others, including the ways and means committee, the most important of all. He was a strong member, ever on the watch for an opportunity to do something for the good of the state and of its people, and equally as alert to attempt to defeat or sidetrack any measure that was not for the best interests of the people.

The marriage of Ed Heeney to Miss Mary Hampson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hampson, was solemnized July 9, 1882. Mrs. Heeney died October 4, 1893. To this union were born two daughters and one son:

Georgia graduated at Kansas State University, Lawrence, went to Berkeley, California, where she received her Master degree, and is now a successful teacher at Eureka, California.

Edith A. graduated at the Sacred Heart Convent in St. Joseph, from Mt. St. Scholistica at Canon City, Colorado and from Bethany, Topeka.

Edward J. graduated from the Kansas State University at Lawrence and took a business course in the Denver Business College. He is now engaged in the hardware business in Severance with his father.

Mr. Heeney was married in Los Angeles, California, on February 10, 1914, to Miss Ella Shulsky, of a prominent family, who resided in Union Township, this county. Her father was Robert P. Shulsky, who was born in Prussia, May 1, 1826, and came to Doniphan County in 1858. He died at his home in Union Township on February 22, 1913. His wife was Miss Mary Lawhorn of Kiles County, Tennessee, to whom he was wed February 8, 1860. She was born April 12, 1838, and died in December, 1872.

It is seldom that a man is able to achieve success at every turn, as has Ed Heeney. His views are always generous, his ideals high and his sympathy and kindness in reach of every one. He is proud that he educated his three clever children, and of the record he has made, not in the mere winning of political victory, but that the victory gave him the opportunity to do something for his constituency that was worth while.

St. Vincent De Paul's Catholic Church, Severance, Kansas.

## ALBERT T. ALBERS

### A Successful Banker and Business Man—A Native of Doniphan County.

The successful career of Albert T. Albers has been made in Doniphan County where he and Mrs. Albers and their children were born. The date of his birth was July 31, 1871, his parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Albers, who resided on a farm near Bendena and since the death of his father his mother presides over the home. There the present banker of Bendena grew up, employing his time on the farm and attending school. He was an industrious youth who usually accomplished whatever he undertook to do, a quality which aided him in mastering the problems of his school days as well as the problems of later life. He was popular with the boys and girls of the community and was a leader in almost everything that had to do with the life of the country round about Bendena.

In the Bendena social set in which Albert T. Albers moved was Miss Marie L. Gillen who became Mrs. Albers. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gillen and was born on her father's farm in Union Township. The marriage of Mr. Albers and Miss Gillen was solemnized on December 22, 1897, and was one of the notable social events of that community. It was an ideal union of the representatives of two of the best families. To Mr. and Mrs. Albers have been born three children. Roberts, who was born January 19, 1899, is a fine young man now attending Midland College at Atchison. Caroline, born February 6, 1902, and Mary, born September 6, 1903, are both growing up and are attending school, giving promise of becoming attractive and accomplished women.

Hattie E. Peeler, Severance, endowed with literary ability, was the editor of the News, and has written several poems.

Excepting three years spent in Colorado, Mr. Albers has spent his entire life here in Doniphan County. Early in the year 1904, Mr. Albers helped to organize the Bendena State Bank which began business on February 1 of that year. He was made cashier at the time of organization, and has retained the position since.

Mr. and Mrs. Albers are active members of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and were the first two to unite with the church after the edifice was dedicated to public worship. They have a beautiful home in Bendena and are ideally situated. Their greatest pride is in their choldren whom they are bringing up with parental care and educating them that they may become noble examples of manhood and womanhood, leading useful and honorable lives.

### Rudolph J. Johnson

Rudolph J. Johnson was born in Doniphan County on the farm he now resides on, November 11, 1876. Married Miss Lula M. Zimmerman, who is also a native of Doniphan County, October 7, 1903. Four children—boys two, Milton L. and Paul; girls two, Ruth G. and Mary L.

He owns 420 acres of good land, general farming and stock raising farm situated one mile south and one and one-half miles east of Bendena. He attended common schools and Midland College of Atchison. Is a good citizen and a prosperous farmer.

### Mrs. Ida M. Campbell

Mrs. Ida M. Campbell, one mile east of Bendena, widow of Charles Campbell, who died June 16, 1898. They came to Doniphan Co., 1865, rented the old Kent place for five years, and then bought where she now resides in 1870. Children living, five; boys, two, Lucius W. and John E.; daughters, Mary M., Hattie C. and Ida. Owns 160 acres of good land east of Bendena. Has a beautiful lawn. George Pope, her son-in-law, resides with the Campbell family.

### Peter Anderson

Peter Anderson, born in Denmark, Sept. 28, 1869, and came to America in March, 1891, and settled in Doniphan County at Bendena. Married Miss Marie Jensen at Bendena Feb. 27, 1893. Has six children: one boy, James P., five girls, Emma, Christina, Anna, Martha, Marie E. Farms 160 acres, farming and stock raising.

# Patrick Kirwan—This Irishman Sure Made Good

### Born in Ireland and Came to the United States in 1849—Settled in Doniphan County in 1857—Owns Four Farms, iWth a Total Area of Six Hundred and Forty Acres—Father of Twelve Children—Honest and Industrious.

Patrick Kirwan, who resides on a beautiful farm in Wolf River township, about two miles northwest of Bendena, is one of the successful Doniphan County farmers who have made the most out of opportunities.

Born in Ireland, County of Wexford, and unfamiliar with the customs and conditions prevailing here at the time of his arrival, when a mere lad of sixteen years old, he has in the succeeding years amply demonstrated that he was endowed with good business ability and judgment. Although in his teens when he left the land of his birth, Patrick Kirwan did not forget the terrible scenes of privation he witnessed at home and resolved to make the most of his opportunities in the country of his adoption. Schooling was not easy

Patrick Kirwan.

to be obtained those days, but nevertheless young Kirwan managed to acquire a fairly good education in the United States, on top of what he had learned on the old sod.

The Kirwan family records in the Old Country show that Patrick was born on Oct. 8, 1837, and with his parents came to this country in 1849. Full of enthusiasm and determination, Patrick made up his mind to lay up for himself a competency to carry him through his declining years. He engaged in work on the levee in the city of New Orleans for seevral months, and being unacquainted with the customs of the United States, became dissatisfied and started in pursuit of a fortune at Cincinnati, Ohio. Upon his arrival at the Queen City, he was much impressed with those of whom he met and experienced little difficulty in seeuring employment. After a residence in Cincinnati for four years he had become familiar with Horace Greeley's slogan, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country," and decided to come to the then territory of Kansas. Landing at Leavenworth, where he remained a few days and then drove overland to what was then known as the Phillipps farm, where he drove his stake and took up a farm of 160 acres, on which he has since resided. At that time Elwood was the closest town which had a lumber yard and the young man hauled all of the material for his first house from the river town in the eastern part of Doniphan County. After completing his house, he says he secured work in Jim Lane's mill in Doniphan for a few months, which necessitated him making several trips to Denver, Colorado, as wagon boss for Alex Dunning, and was with Judge Allison at the laying out of Denver, Colorado.

This patriotic citizen served as lieutenant of the militia during Price's raid in the Civil War.

Patrick Kirwan worked at any and all jobs that presented themselves during the first few years of his residence in this country, but his natural bent seemed to be in the farming line. Coming to Doniphan County at the age of twenty years, Patrick took up his permanent residence March 6, 1857, and has continued to live here ever since. He became engaged in farming from the first and has followed that pursuit to the present day.

On Jan. 6, 1863, Mr. Kirwan was married to Martha Dunning, who died March 13, 1866, leaving two children, a son and a daughter, John and Louisa. The first day of March, 1870, Mr. Kirwan married Miss Eliza Foley and ten children were born to this union: Laura, Alice, James, Eva, Dora, Pirmine, Eaden, Linus, Ida and Elizabeth. Out of this number three have died, they being Laura, Eva and Elizabeth. Mr. Kirwan's second wife died Aug. 8, 1889.

Mr. Kirwan's home place consists of 320 acres of good land, located one mile west of Bendena. He also owns 160 acres near Severance and another quarter section in Atchison County. He does not specialize in any particular line, but devotes his attention to general farming and stock raising.

Although well past the seventy-seventh milestone in his life, Mr. Kirwan is a remarkably robust man and looks many years younger. He is active and energetic and his fine physical appearance would indicate that he will be eminently capable to direct the affairs of his extensive holdings for many more years to come. The healthy life outdoors has evidently agreed with Mr. Kirwan and all of his children have the glow of health which is a characteristic heritage from their energetic father.

He has reared a family of which any parent might well be proud. They are all good workers and are respected citizens. They are all endowed with good business ability and are money makers. They are becoming leading citizens and model women. The children inherit the native wit of their Irish father, with a versatility of talent which qualifies them for success in any line of endeavor. While generous, as is usually the case of those of Celtic blood and temperment, they are also thrifty, with a keenness of judgment and executive ability which has made the Irish among the leaders in railroad work all over the country and has placed the sons of the Emerald Isle in places requiring quick and accurate action the world over.

# Successful Business Woman

### Left With Four Small Children at the Death of Her Husband, Mrs. John B. Severin Is Shining Example of What an Energetic Woman Can Accomplish.

When her husband died in 1899, Mrs. John B. Severin was left to battle with the world and rear four small children, the eldest of whom was only seven years and the youngest fifteen months old. The success which she has attained since the death of her husband is due entirely to Mrs. Severin's courageous efforts to fight the battle of life. Her determination to succeed was one of her most admirable qualities, and the fact that she bravely faced and surmounted every difficulty entitles her to all the honor and credit due to brave womanhood. Mrs. Severin, whose maiden name was Susan Gallagher, was born on the old Gallagher homestead near Sparks, in Doniphan County, November 25, 1864. She was still a young woman when married to John B. Severin, June 23, 1891, and a little more than seven years later she had the misfortune to lose her husband, on October 24, 1899. For several years prior to her marriage, Mrs. Severin was prominent in educational circles in Doniphan County and through the state, and she numbers among her friends several well-known characters, with whom she became acquainted during her connecton with the public schools.

On the death of her husband, Mrs. Severin set about to make a living for herself and small children, and the magnificent manner in which she has succeeded speaks volumes for her grand, womanly qualities. All of her children have been given the best educational advantages available, and they reflect the beautiful character of their mother. Mrs. Severin is generally recognized as being one of the foremost among the successful business women of Kansas. She resides in Bendena, where she has been prosperously engaged in the mercantile business since January 1, 1913. She carries the most complete stocks of general merchandise in that section of Doniphan County, and her customers never fail to find the best satisfaction in their purchases. Mrs. Severin is also interested in farming and owns a fine tract of 120 acres near Baileyville, Nemaha County. This land is immensely valuable and the soil is very fertile and productive. With her prosperous business in Bendena and her land holdings in Nemaha County, there is little to be feared by Mrs. Severin regarding the future. Each one of the four Severin children received a good education and their doting mother spared no expense in equipping them mentally for the world. Julia, the eldest, attended Mt. Saint Scholastica Academy in Atchison, for two years, and the three boys, James, Charles and Matthew, are all graduates of the Christian Brothers College, of St. Joseph, Mo. Charles is at present taking a four years' course in mechanical engineering in the state agricultural college in Manhattan, Kansas.

Front of Mrs. Susie Severin's Store in Bendena. In Picture, James, Mrs. Susie Severin, Matthew and Miss Jul

On Friday night, Feb. 27, 1914, the old brick house at Troy Junction, one mile from Troy, caught fire from a defective flue and was destroyed. This house was built in 1868, about the same time the A. & N. railroad (now the B. & M.) and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad was built. It was erected by a man named Cutler, who owned it for about twenty years and who operated it as a hotel. Cyrus Leland bought it from Cutler. Lige Monroe operated it as a hotel about three years after Cutler gave it up and then Bill White occupied it as a restaurant and saloon for several years.

Bill did a flouirishing business, as at that time Troy Junction was a lively place, having a number of residences and a couple of large warehouses. All of the stock was shipped from the Junction then. The railroads kept a car inspector there and a number of other employes. The A. & N. had a transfer track there and the passenger trains were backed down to the depot in Troy, where passengers for Atchison and other points along the A. & N. were taken on. There was no bridge at Rulo then and this was the main line. The "Cannon Ball" train was run over the road and quite a number of freight trains. Every freight train stopped for refreshments at Bill's cafe and to transfer stock and freight. After Bill White retired from business, S. P. Chase occupied the old brick building and used it as an egg and butter establishment. Frank Condit, who now lives north of Troy, worked for Chase at that time.

The Weekly Commercial publication in St. Joseph, Missouri, by C. C. Scott, an independent journal devoted to commercial, local and general news, made its first appearance in Troy about March 17th, St. Patrick's day, 1872.

George C. Keoppen was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Coalhour at her residence two miles north of Highland by the Rev. Mr. A. S. McConnell, Feb. 19, 1872.

# R. Leslie Franklin

**Aberdeen-Angus Herd Owned by R. Leslie Franklin, of Doniphan County, Has Commanded the Highest Market Price Repeatedly During Recent Years—Mrs. Franklin Specializes in "Everything White" for Poultry Breeding Purposes—Farm Two Miles Southeast of Bendena.**

The Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the farm of R. Leslie Franklin, Wolf River Township, Doniphan County, have done considerable in recent years to uphold the reputation of the county for producing the best live stock in this section of Kansas.

This high-grade breed of cattle has several times brought the highest market prices in the big livestock markets of the Middle West during the past few years. Mr. Franklin specializes in the Aberdeen-Angus blood because experience has convinced him that it is the most profitable.

The Franklin farm consists of 280 acres, as good land as can be found in his part of Doniphan County. It is located two miles south and three-quarters of a mile east of Bendena, and is a most desirable piece of property.

Mr. Franklin is a native of Brown County, Kansas, having been born there July 29, 1880. He was educated in the public schools and later took a course at the Atchison Business College, from which institution he was graduated a leader in his class.

During the year 1895 Mr. Franklin moved to Doniphan County and a few years later became actively engaged in farming. In addition to handling exclusively the Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle he also raises hogs on an extensive scale.

Mr. Franklin was married to Miss Edith May Carpenter of Kennekuk, Atchison County, on April 26, 1905, at her home, by the Rev. Mr. R. S. Scholes. She was born September 15, 1880. One son and two daughters have been born to this union: Twyla Anatalie, September 27, 1906; Myra Martha Coroline, August 11, 1911, and Elwyn Noble, August 2, 1914. The Franklin children are a delightful attraction at the home of their parents and are bright and cheerful youngsters.

Mrs. Franklin is a great lover of white poultry and her motto is "everything white" for breeding purposes. Consequently it is not surprising that her pens are given over entirely to the raising of White Rock chickens, White Pekin ducks, White African guineas and White Holland turkeys.

# JOHN F. LIBEL, SON OF A DONIPHAN COUNTY PIONEER

**Came to Doniphan County in 1859 from Pennsylvania—Experienced Drought of 1860—Attended School Only Three Months—Natural Business Ability and Application Made Him Prosperous—Owns 300 Acres of Good Farm Land in Wolf River Township, and a Herd of Short Horn Cattle.**

One of the prosperous farmers in Doniphan County is John F. Libel, who lives one mile south and one-half mile east of Leona, in Wolf River Township, and owns 300 acres of good farm land and many Shorthorn cattle. He is a son of Doniphan County pioneers and can recall something of the thrilling echoes of the Pro-Slavery versus Free State parties, as well as the great drought of 1860. From the hard times of those early years, he has seen Kansas and Doniphan County bloom from virtually a desert to a place of wonderful fertility and progress.

Mr. Libel was born in Elk County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1849. His parents were John and Mary Libel, of sturdy Pennsylvania stock. The Pennsylvania farmers are as solid and sure in their dealings as the rocks in the hills of their state. They equal if not surpass the Scotch in "canniness" and thrift. The Libels had all these qualities which their son inherits.

Although the Libels possessed considerable of the conservatism of the Pennsylvania farmers, they naturally were more progressive and more venturesome than many of their neighbors. They were more progressive because they considered migrating to the almost unknown Kansas, and were venturesome in that they were determined to go. John Libel was only ten years old when the family left, yet he has vivid recollections of coming part way in the stuffy railroad coaches, drawn by puffy engines with huge smoke stacks, and the rest of the way in a jolting, lurching, ox-drawn linchpin wagon.

After the long and tiresome journey, the Libels arrived in Doniphan County on a hot August day—the 10th—in 1859. With but little rest, despite the fatigue of the journey, they started out to look for a farm and at length located one mile east of where their son now lives. The same year, George M. Beebe, who became acting governor of the Territory of Kansas, upon the resignation from the governor's chair of the late Samuel Medary, also located in Doniphan County.

As young John grew up, he received but little schooling. In fact, he attended school only three months during his life, as schools in Kansas were then as rare as grand pianos. However, the boy gained his education from other sources—from nature and practical lessons of farm life, from newspaper reading, from stories he heard, and the eachoes of the Pro-Slavery and Free State controversy. Doubtless he was thrilled with the accounts of the disturbances in Linn, Bourbon and the southeastern counties, between the slavery advocates and the abolitionists, whose leader was Capt. James Montgomery, and how the Republican party in Kansas was organized from the Free State party at Osawatomie, May 18, 1859.

The battling against natural forces was a liberal education to the close-observing boy. He well remembers the year 1860, following his coming to Kansas. That was the year of one of the most severe and extensive droughts ever seen in Kansas, and early settlers recall how it was necessary to send to the Eastern states for aid. Then, also, Mr. Libel recalls how that same year he heard, with great satisfaction, of the building of a railroad line from Elwood to Marysville, which was the first railroad in Kansas. Mr. Libel also has vivid recollections of the uncertain crops and the continual discouragements which beset the struggling pioneers, most of whom lived in rude houses, mere "dug outs."

Amid such hardships, handicapped by the most primitive means of farming, Mr. Libel struggled through the early days with his parents. What he lacked in "book learning" he made up by close observation and application of the knowledge thus gained. By shrewdness and saving, and making the most of every opportunity, he began, when a young man, to accumulate land and cattle, and has since enjoyed a liberal measure of prosperity.

From the lessons learned in the first years of living in Kansas, this successful farmer learned what grains were best adapted to the soil and persisted in careful farming undiscouraged by grasshoppers, droughts and hot winds. Today he can look back with considerable satisfaction upon his triumph over these obstacles. In his comfortable home he manages his 300 acres and devotes considerable time to his Shorthorn cattle.

Like many of the Pennsylvania Dutch, the subject of this sketch has more than usual business ability and industry. Like them, he has always practiced economy and has been rewarded by exceptional prosperity in his declining years.

R. Leslie Franklin and Family, Who Reside in Wolf River Township.

He married Miss Mary Halling June 9, 1873, and at the time of her death was the mother of twelve children and was a most lovable woman and a true wife and mother. She died August 21, 1913. Six of the children are living: Frank Libel, farmer; Lambert A. Libel, cashier of the Farmers' State Bank of Wathena; Lena Libel, who was an efficient school teacher and now is Mrs. Roy Carter, of near Wathena; Elizabeth Libel, who is now Mrs. Charles L. Richard of St. Joseph, Missouri; Bertha Libel, who is now Mrs. Michael Twohey of near Purcell.

Mr. Libel's sons and daughters are all respected citizens of their respective communities and reflect great credit upon their parents.

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The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bendena was dedicated November 2, 1913.

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Fire at Severance destroyed four buildings and three stocks of goods April 28, 1909.

## Dr. S. H. Blakely

Among the business men of Severance is Dr. S. H. Blakely, who has been the owner of the drug store in the town, and who for several years was actively engaged there in the practice of medicine. Dr. Blakely has for years been recognized as not only a skillful physician, but as a druggist whose knowledge of medicines and diseases makes him thoroughly dependable.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky. He was born at Jamestown in that state November 18, 1849. He spent his boyhood days at the town of his birth and received the best education the schools of the 1850's and 1860's afforded. When a young man he had a desire to become a medical practitioner. He went to Louisville and attended the Medical College of that city, famed for many years as one of the best colleges in the United States.

A short time after receiving his diploma Doctor Blakely came west and began practicing medicine at Leona. He was there about thirteen years and had a fine practice. Later he practiced five years at Kansas City and Lamar, Missouri. His next field of labor was at Troy, where for six years he was a leading physician.

Residence of John F. Libel, Located Near Leona, in Wolf River Township.

Fifteen years ago Doctor Blakely returned to Severance and went into the drug business in the same store which he now owns. He has made a success of this business, and he is popular with the people.

The marriage of Doctor Blakely and Florence A. Very occurred in October, 1875. Mrs. Blakely was a native of Indiana and attended the Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio.

Doctor and Mrs. Blakely spent the winter of 1884-5 in New York City, and while there the Doctor took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic School. He is regarded as one of the best informed men on medical and surgical science in this section of Kansas.

## Accidentally Shot

Clyde Raymond Sparks, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Sparks, farmers who reside west of Bendena, was accidentally shot and killed by his little brother, Thomas Sparks, about 4 P. M. Sunday, February 6, 1915. Clyde was four years and his brother was eight. They were playing and were as unsuspecting of any danger as are all boys of that age. The shooting occurred at their home, in a tenement house owned by Billy Webb, about one mile and a half west of Bendena.

## Levi Rickenbach

Levi Rickenbach, born Juniata County, Penn., Jan. 26, 1842. Came to Doniphan County, 1873. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, Company A, 123d Ohio volunteer infantry. Discharged June 13, 1865, Columbus, Ohio. Married Jan. 28, 1869, to Caroline Strahan. Children, four. All dead, and also his wife. Wife died 11th day of September, 1908. Owns a store room and dwelling in Leona, where he resides. Dry goods merchant in Leona for forty years.

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The church at Moray was struck by lightning Sunday morning, September 10, 1911, and burned to the ground.

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Come to Doniphan County and look us over. You'll find it a pretty good county.

# Owns Best Scoring Hen

## Miss Maggie O'Shea Quit Teaching School Ten Years Ago in Order to Engage in the More Lucrative and Congenial Business of Raising Thoroughbred Chickens—Specializes in White Wyandottes.

When she abandoned her profession as school teacher ten years ago in order to engage in the business of raising thoroughbred chickens, Miss Maggie O'Shea never dreamed that her venture would shed additional honor on the many high-class enterprises which flourish in Doniphan County.

Miss O'Shea is a natural authority on high-bred poultry and her fame is now nation-wide as the owner of the best scoring hen in the world. Some time ago she was awarded the bronze

Miss Maggie O'Shea.

medal given by the American Poultry Association for the fowl maintaining the highest laying average all the year round.

For about twenty years Miss O'Shea was one of the most popular school teachers in Doniphan County and scores of her pupils are now the fathers and mothers of happy families. Ten years ago she gave up her school work and embarked in the more lucrative occupation of raising White Wyandotte chickens.

Miss O'Shea is a native of Doniphan County. She is the daughter of John and Johanna O'Shea, who settled on the old homestead one mile east of Bendena over fifty years ago. Both of her parents are now dead. With her brother John, Miss O'Shea resides on the old home place, John farming eighty acres and devoting much attention to stock raising.

Since starting raising thoroughbred chickens Miss O'Shea has met with well merited success. She is painstaking to a degree and devotes all her time to her flocks. Her chickens and eggs have been purchased by people far and wide and have more than lived up to the expectations of the buyers.

Both eggs and fowls from the O'Shea barnyard are always for sale and a postal regarding prices will receive prompt attention from Maggie O'Shea, Bendena, Kansas.

The O'Shea family has always been industrious. Josie T., now Mrs. Joseph Rogers, of 616 Pearson street, Walla Walla, Wash., was for six years one of the highest salaried teachers in Doniphan County. She taught at school No. 20 in the Zimmerman district, four miles southwest of Troy, for six years. Patrick O'Shea learned telegraphy and now is the agent at Okarche, Oklahoma, where he is known as the most obliging agent who ever stamped a ticket in the town. From early boyhood his inclination was toward telegraphy. Nora Della is Mrs. James Rannigan of Homestead, Pa., and Mary Agnes is Mrs. Kelley of Munhall, Pa. John resides on the farm and is an honest citizen and a young man of irreproachable character, who has the respect of everyone in Doniphan County who has the pleasure of knowing him personally.

## Death of Mrs. McGee

On Monday, March 6, 1871, at Severance, at 8:30 o'clock a. m., of pluropneumonia, Martha the wife of Thomas C. McGee, aged thirty-seven years, died at their residence. The deceased was well known in Wolf River township and many of the old settlers of Doniphan County remember the McGee family today. Mrs. McGee was, for twenty years, a strict member of the Christian church in high standing. A few days before her death she was thought to be out of danger, but the Great Giver saw fit to call her from our midst. She was highly respected and beloved by all who knew her. On the seventh of the month following, her remains were taken to Bellemont or Old Whitehead for interment, where the family formerly resided. She left six children to mourn their loss and the sympathy of the community was with the bereaved husband and children in their affliction.

## LENNIE B. HOWARD

### A Young and Successful Business Man — Deals in Grain and General Merchandise.

Lennie B. Howard, who resides in Bendena and is one of the most successful business men in this section, is a native of Doniphan County. He was born Sept. 21, 1885, on his parents' farm near Bendena and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Howard, both of whom are dead. Mr. Howard, Sr., died on June 28, 1907.

Lennie B. Howard was educated in the common schools and until March 12, 1913, followed farming as a vocation. After that date, however, he entered the grain business at Bendena, building the only grain elevator in that town and also one of the largest and best in the county. It was an unqualified success from the start, so Mr. Howard decided to branch out into other lines, and entered the mercantile field May 18, 1914, establishing a general merchandise business. He is a congenial and popular merchant and a most efficient tradesman.

At the present time Mr. Howard is extremely interested in lodge work, being prominent in Woodman circles and the Knights and Ladies of Security. The only blot on Mr. Howard's career is the fact that he has never married and is cheating some nice young woman. He has three brothers and two sisters. They are John A., who now resides in California; Charles C., who farms the old place; Miss Grace V., Mable R., and Louie L. Howard, who reside in Troy.

Lennie B. Howard's General Mercantile Store, Situated in Bendena.

On April 2, 1867, Henry H. Hickman, who resides one mile east of Troy in his modern farm house recently built by his son of Norton, Kansas, was married to Miss Jane Saxton by Rev. Mr. Gary Hickman.

Married on Thursday, Feb. 7, 1867, near Old Geary City, by the Rev. Mr. Gary Hickman, John M. Patterson and Miss Achsah J. Tschudy.

The O'Shea home, situated in Wolf River Township. Josie T., Maggie, Mrs. Patrick O'Shea, John, Patrick, Paul and James Patrick.

# Raises Thoroughbred Stock

## Ridge View Stock Farm Has Made a Record for the High Quality of Poland China Hogs, Aberdeen Cattle and Splendid Type of Mules Produced There.

### William R. Webb, Proprietor of the Farm, Is an Authority on Blooded Animals and the Product of His Farm Is Now Famous From Coast to Coast—Breeding Stables for Horses Most Successful in the Country.

The chief essential to success in breeding thoroughbred animals is to have the best blooded stock to start with and manage the establishment with an expert knowledge of the details necessary to accomplish the desired results.

In order to be a successful stock raiser, the proprietor of the farm must give his undivided attention to the surroundings of his pens and stables, and make particular provision to safeguard the health of the animals in order to secure the strongest progeny possible for propagating purposes. This is especially the case where animals of the highest pedigree are produced and where the reputation of the stock farm is as necessary to be maintained as are the financial returns from the enterprise. No man with an eye to business in the future can afford to let the quality of his product deteriorate. Should he neglect that feature of the business he will soon find out that both reputation and profits will vanish.

Residence of William R. Webb, Situated in Wolf River Township.

Next to sanitation the feed and care given thoroughbred animals kept for breeding purposes are the most important elements to be attended. Blooded stock, like human beings, are sensitive to unpleasant surroundings and improper food. Likewise, they must be properly cared for and attended with the highest degree of intelligence. Conditions adverse to congenial surroundings will react injuriously to the general health of the stock and to the bank account of the owner of the stock farm.

All the foregoing facts had been familiar to William R. Webb when he embarked in the business of raising thoroughbred hogs for breeding purposes about twelve years ago. He was well aware that blooded animals, in order to produce the best possible progeny, should be carefully and judiciously nurtured, and his aim has been to give the world the best ever since.

The Ridge View Stock Farm, owned by Mr. Webb, consists of 320 acres of fertile land, situated one mile west of Bendena. The topographical surroundings of the farm are ideal and the climatic conditions are superb for stock-raising purposes. The feed raised on the farm cannot be excelled in quality and the supply of pure, clear water completes the admirable adaptability of the Ridge View Stock Farm to the purposes for which it is devoted.

Mr. Webb is a native product of Doniphan County, having been born late in December, 1873. He has been a farmer all his life and is perfectly familiar with every branch of the live stock industry. He knows all the best strains and breeds in existence and has nothing to learn in the proper care of breeding animals. That is the secret of his success.

Ever since Mr. Webb made his initial attempt at raising thoroughbred Poland-Chinas his pens have annually added to his reputation as a shrewd and careful breeder. He began with the highest grade of Poland Chinas and his pens are generally recognized for producing the best hogs for breeding purposes from coast to coast. His annual public sale attracts buyers from all sections of the country while a large number of high-class hogs are disposed of at private sale at different times during the year. Mr. Webb never overlooks an opportunity to promulgate the virtues of his product and communications from all persons desiring information regarding high-grade Poland-China swine are promptly answered by the proprietor of the Ridge View Stock Farm.

The success attending Mr. Webb's Poland-China venture induced him to embark in the business of breeding registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and six years ago he started with a barn full of the highest grade to be found anywhere. The venture was a pronounced success from the start, and has proved both enjoyable and profitable to the proprietor of the Ridge View Farm.

The cattle turned out from Mr. Webb's place are recognized the country over as being of the most desired strain, and are much in demand wherever they are offered for sale. They are all clean-cut and have the finer points of that particular class of cattle very clearly defined. Since he added the Aberdeen-Angus attraction to Ridge View, Mr. Webb has never had a moment to regret it, because the high grade of his product has not only sustained the proprietor's judgment, but has materially added to the profits of the farm.

It is in the breeding of mules and horses that Mr. Webb takes his keenest pleasure. His breeding stables for this purpose take rank with the best in the country and their reputation has already traveled not only throughout the United States, but to several countries beyond the seas. The horses raised at Ridge View Stock Farm are of the finer grade of work horses, and both the sires and dams are of well-known registered breeds.

For many years the superiority of the Missouri mule as a beast of burden and an all-round "cuss," has been heralded over the universe, but that cantankerous animal has surely lost caste with the mule buyers who visit the Ridge View Farm. When he started to raise mules Mr. Webb realized the nature of the competition he would encounter from the Missouri side of the river, so he played safe by securing the best jack to be had for money, and paid special attention to the fact that none but mares of the cleanest and purest type were served.

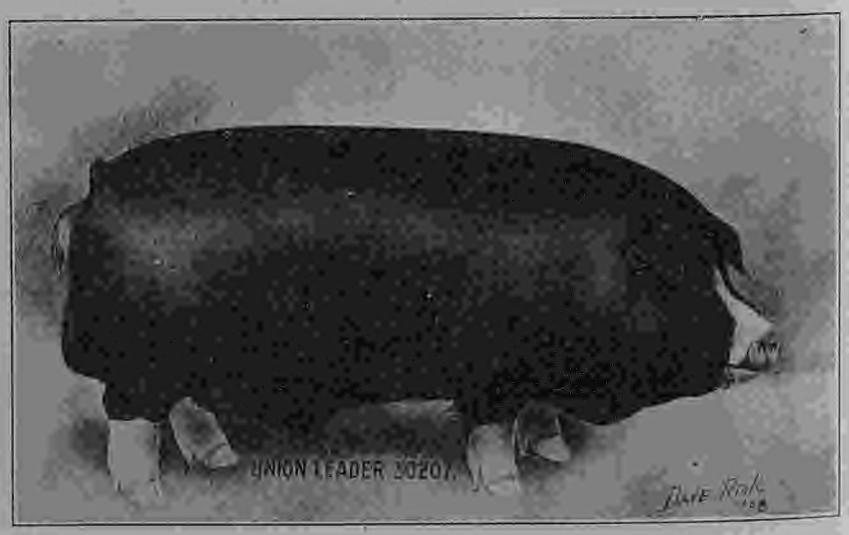
A fair idea of Mr. Webb's reliability and high standing among the breeders of blooded live stock may be gained from the fact that he is an influential member of the Poland-China Record Association and the Aberdeen-Angus Record Association. None but the most reliable breeders of pedigreed stock are admitted to these organizations, and Mr. Webb's best recommendation is that he is recognized as one of the leading breeders of blooded stock by the officials of the Poland-China and Aberdeen-Angus Record Associations.

Hog Barn on W. R. Webb's Farm, Where He Breeds Poland-Chinas.

In his youthful days Mr. Webb attended the public schools of Doniphan County, and is a close reader of all literature pertaining to the blooded stock industry. In 1896 he was married to Miss Ella Hancock, who died December 24, 1904, leaving a lovely daughter, Ella Pauline, born December 19, 1904. On May 1, 1907, the subject of this sketch was again married to Miss Mamie B. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Salem Jones. The wedding was solemnized at the bride's home, the Rev. F. D. Altman officiating. To this union one daughter has been born, Ruth May, May 23, 1909, and one son, William Albert, May 6, 1912. Mr. Webb was born December 28, 1873, near where he resides, and his wife was born in the same neighborhood January 1, 1882.

Mr. Webb and family have a handsome home on Ridge View Farm, where their friends and neighbors are always welcome and hospitality is extended with a plentiful hand. During sale times the visitors are also treated with home-like consideration and leave Ridge View with a fine impression of the proprietor and his interest in gfamily. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Webb is an out-and-out stockman, he is progressive enough in his tastes to own one of the finest automobiles in the county, which he operates along the roads at a clip that takes the dust some time to settle. It is during the time of the stock sales that Mr. Webb makes the best use of his auto in meeting trains and taking the prospective buyers to and from Ridge View Farm.

The fences are kept up on Mr. Webb's place and buildings are always in good shape, which naturally gives one the impression when he passes by the farm that he is an up-to-date farmer. The subject of this sketch will tell you that it pays to keep his farm in the best possible condition, and that it always pays to erect good buildings and keep them in order. There are no make-shifts on his place. You don't see things go to rack and ruin, and you don't see farm implements and machinery standing out in the fields, and exposed to the weather when not in use. He says that many farmers are so negligent with their implements and then are unable to account for their loss. It is bad management, coupled with pure carelessness, that costs great loss to farmers and adds expense to their crop production, he says, and he can prove this by comparing the cost of his farm buildings and machinery and their maintenance with the cost of one of the farms where they have no hog barns or sheds for their implements. Another argument in favor of the improved farm advocated by this business farmer is that it furnishes an incentive for the boys to remain at home on the farm instead of running off to the cities to work as store clerks or street car conductors and motormen. A dilapidated run-down farm is discouraging to any boy on the farm, and we do not blame some of the farmers' sons for going to town. A neat, well-kept farm, with good fences and buildings and a place for everything, is calculated to encourage any industrious farm lad and cause him to love the farm. The subject of this sketch has been engaged in general farming and stock breeding since he became a man. In the fields his advanced methods of cultivation produce abundant crops of wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, while his garden yields plenty of vegetables for family use.




Union Leader (50207) One of the Cele brated Boars Owned by W. R. Webb.

# Union Township

## Union a Square Township

### With Six Square Miles of Prime Agricultural Land the People of This Township Are Prosperous and Well Fixed Financially —Population Is Mostly Comprised of Irish and German Catholics and Has Two of the Most Expensive Churches of That Faith in Doniphan County.

The township of Union is the only one of the eight which constitute Doniphan County that forms a complete square. It is six miles any way and every way along its borders, and is a snug piece of country.

Union Township was created July 10, 1878, out of the southern part of Wolf River Township. The territory embraced in the township had very few early settlers previous to 1857, and did not, in fact, settle up with any degree of rapidity until after the war. Independence Creek, which forms a part of the southern boundary of Doniphan County, rises in Union Township.

The population of Union Township is made up of a substantial class of citizens who have good reason to feel wealthy in the ownership of such fertile land. The farms are all level, and are considered worth from $150 to $250 an acre.

The towns of the township, Purcell and Denton, are bustling little communities, and the merchants are progressive and real live wires. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is the only railroad running through the township, entering it almost in the northeast corner, and running through to the southwest corner, leaving Doniphan County near the fine farms of Ben F. Reichenberger and August Hess.

The township has a strong Catholic population, comprised mostly of some of the original Irish and German settlers and their descendants. Their selection of the southwest corner of the county was judicious, as the years have proved by the great development of the farms and the wonderful fertility of the soil. Two of the most expensive Catholic churches in Doniphan County are located in the township, St. Benedict's in the eastern part, and the St. Mary's Church of Purcell.

Previous to the organization of this township, July 10, 1878, a meeting was held by representatives from the two great political parties of the day, in which the name "Union" was agreed upon as a fitting appellation for the township. The Republicans were represented by R. P. Shulsky, William Denton, W. B. Garten, Hon. D. W. Edwards and J. L. Blair; A. W. Walters, William Gillen, B. Haney and S. Hays representing the Democratic party.

A petition was presented to the county commissioners, Dr. J. S. Long, Cyrus Leland, Jr., and W. H. Deckard, on the 4th day of June 1878, "for setting off and organizing a new township, the same to be set off from Wolf River Township, in said county, and, whereas, a petition has been presented to said board of county commissioners, signed by more than fifty electors residing within the limits of said proposed new township, embraces within its limits territory equal to at least thirty (30) square miles, and at least two hundred (200) inhabitants within the lands thereof, said new township being described and bounded by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit:

"All the territory or tract of land in Wolf River Township, Doniphan County, Kansas, known as Congressional Township Four (4) south, and Range Nineteen (19) east, containing six square miles, more or less, and that said new township be known by the name of Union Township, and that the first election of officers for said township be held at the schoolhouse, situated on the southeast corner of Section sixteen (16), Township four (4) south, Range nineteen (19) east, in said township, on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, 1878, at which time the proper officers of said township shall be elected, and said township shall be known, named and designated for election purposes, as Union Precinct."

The township contains thirty-six square miles, or 23,040 acres, about 22,000 acres of which is corn cultivated to the highest degree.

The surface of this township is all upland, rolling, excepting, perhaps, a mile strip on the eastern boundary of the township, where, being within the confines of Independence Creek and branches, it becomes more broken.

Although no large streams flow through this township, it is well watered by small creeks and springs, there being scarcely a section of land in the township but what living water may be found at all seasons of the year. Well water can be obtained at a depth from thirty to sixty feet.

It has been demonstrated by the farmers of this township that the high prairie land is equal in many respects to the bottom lands. Some of the best farms in the county may be found in this township.

The two principal products are wheat and corn. In regard to stock, Union Township claims to produce more swine and cattle than any other township in the county.

Surface coal was discovered on the southeast corner of Section 10 and on the northwest corner of Section 34 several years ago. In 1880 futile attempts were made to organize a stock company for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the township, but as the scheme lacked the necessary enthusiasm and co-operation of the people, the idea was abandoned. The first postoffice established in Union Township was located on the northwest corner Section 29, and named in honor of Wm. Normile. This office was established March 21, 1862, and on January 30, 1864, the name was changed to Ridge Farm, and James Underwood was appointed postmaster, serving until September 12, 1865, at which time the name was

St. Mary's Parochial School in Purcell

State Bank of Purcell, Peter K. Devereux, Cashier, Standing in the Door.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**A Record of Almost Eight Years of Successful General Banking and a Steady Increase in Patronage**

## Capital $12,000
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The Management of the State Bank of Purcell Respectfully Solicits Patronage and Guarantees Prompt and Careful Attention to all Matters of Business.

John M. Morley, President — P. K. Devereux, Cashier

**DIRECTORS**

M. T. Purcell — Michael Spaight — J. M. Morley
Patrick Gormley — P. K. Devereux

Please address all communications to Cashier, State Bank of Purcell, Purcell, Doniphan County, Kansas.

again changed to Wolf River, and Wm. J. Gray was appointed postmaster September 12, 1865, and served until the office was discontinued, October 3, 1866. The next postoffice established in this township was Darwin, which was established June 14, 1882, and Robert P. Shulsky was appointed postmaster, and served until August 19, 1887, when Wm. Kirby was appointed on that date and served as postmaster until the name of the office was changed, March 13, 1888, to Dentonville, when Wm. Kirby was again appointed postmaster to serve the new office March 13, 1888. He continued to serve until April 3, 1889, when on that date Seward McConnell was appointed, serving until June 5, 1893, at which time James Kirby was appointed, serving until April 17, 1894, when Wm. M. Gillen, Jr., was appointed, serving the people of Dentonville in the capacity of postmaster until J. C. Fields was appointed on July 27, 1897. On March 31, 1899, E. E. Black was appointed postmaster and served until April 22, 1902, when Kyle Murray was appointed, who served the people of that vicinity in the capacity of postmaster until he was relieved by his brother, Charles Murray, October 6, 1903. The latter served in the postoffice under the name of Dentonville until February 17, 1905, at which time the department changed the name of the postoffice to Denton. However, Mr. Charles Murray was not disturbed by the fourth assistant postmaster-general, and continued to serve until March 2, 1906, when Alex Coates was appointed, serving until the appointment of Clarence R. Isaacs, the present postmaster, January 30, 1915.

# John Fuhrken Made Good

## Coming to Doniphan County From His Native Home in Germany, Mr. Fuhrken Was Handicapped at the Start By Not Being Familiar With the Language and Customs of America—But He Was an Apt Lad and Soon Picked Up.

## Arriving in Doniphan County at the Age of Twenty He Has by Hard Work and Thrift Now Become the Sole Owner of a Fine Quarter Section of Land in Union Township, Near Severance.

The parents of John Fuhrken, over in the Fatherland, must have been patriotic Americans, with John's future at heart, for they had matters arranged so that he was born on July 4, 1871. That's Independence Day in this country, and John is surely independent just now.

When Mr. Fuhrken came to America, he faced a stiff proposition for a foreign-born lad. He was unfamiliar with the language, unacquainted with the customs of the country. But he had the grit which makes all good citizens. He was twenty years old, then. Now he is forty-five, a substantial farmer of Doniphan County, and very well to do.

Mr. Fuhrken was endowed from boyhood with the characteristic trait of thrift and industry. His early years in the old country were just as hard as any of the boys in his own neighborhood. It was a case of work, almost from the time he was physically able, and he has not forgotten his early teachings, but knows how to do a man's part, and is never backward about doing it, either.

Early in the year 1891 Mr. Fuhrken emigrated to the United States and very soon afterward came to Severance with Gus and Herman Laverentz. He could talk German all right then, but that was about all. Now he is one of the good men of his section of the county, and he speaks English as good as most of them.

Before he left home John Fuhrken did not like the dominating military spirit of the Fatherland, and he decided to avoid army service. He is not against nations having a scrap now and then, but he does not like compulsory work feeding cannon, or standing up in the open to be shot down. He feels safer at home, in his snug farm house in Union Township.

When Mr. Fuhrken came to Severance, he was employed for a year by R. P. Shulsky as a farm hand. He had only a dollar and six bits when he landed in America, and he has been adding to that little nest-egg ever since. He was a thrifty young man and saved all his earnings, except what was required to buy clothes.

After getting sufficient money together with which to start farming on his own account, John Fuhrken grabbed at the first available opportunity and rented a place. Soon he had saved enough to buy land, and today he is the owner of a fertile quarter section, with a good house and substantial outbuildings, a short distance from Severance.

He is known all over Doniphan County and the surrounding country as a breeder of fine stock. His specialty is Holstein cattle and O. I. C. hogs. Mr. Fuhrken buys and sells stock, and has realized a great deal of money through his clever judgment.

Mr. Fuhrken was married March 17, 1901, St. Patrick's day in the morning, to Miss May Manchester, at the old Manchester home in Union Township, four miles due south of Denton. His wife was a loving helpmeet and, as becomes a faithful wife, shared her husand's cares, and in making a comfortable home for her husband and children, did as much as Mr. Fuhrken himself to place the family on the comfortable basis on which they now live. Mrs. Fuhrken died November 13, 1911, leaving a heart-broken husband and the following children to mourn her death: Carl John Henry, born February 11, 1902; Jessie May, born March 24, 1905; Diedrich, born August 13, 1906; Martha Jennie, born April 7, 1908.

Mrs. Fuhrken had many friends in Doniphan County before and after her marriage, and she is still mentioned with the greatest respect and reverence. After the death of his wife, the subject of this sketch, although terribly shaken by the awful event, realized that he must now more than ever be a guide to his children, and he has done all that any man so situated could have undertaken, and the children justify his efforts.

Mr. Fuhrken's aged mother still lives in the old German village of Oldenburg and, although eighty years old, is bright and vigorous. The father died some years ago. There is also one brother and sister, in the old country. Whether this brother has served his term in the army, we do not know, but judging from what is required by that land of stern military laws, we would venture to say he has done some years of "straw foot, hay foot," or the German equivalent. Henry, another of the Fuhrkens who immigrated, is a baker in Clay Center, Nebraska, and Anton lives near Willis, Kansas, and owns a fine farm. They are all doing well, illustrating the fact that you can't keep a good man down.

John does not use intoxicating liquor in any form; he naturally wouldn't in this prohibition state, but it didn't take prohibition to make John a total abstainer. It was his innate sense of what is good for a man that prompted him to give his stomach the respect it deserves. As might be judged from the foregoing, his habits are all good, and he is looked up to by his neighbors as an irreproachable citizen and a man who is held up as an example.

Mr. Fuhrken is Republican central committeeman of Union Township, and is recognized as a strong factor in politics. His present position was won through the endeavor of friends to show him that Doniphan County appreciates men of sterling character and true worth, who are not afraid of their convictions and to stand by them. His highest ambition is to educate his children in a fitting way, and to bring them up in honor and integrity. Doniphan County needs more such citizens.

The new barn recently erected on his farm, near Denton, in Union Township, is one of the most immense buildings of its kind either in Doniphan County or the entire state of Kansas.

The barn is octagonal in shape and has a circumference of 192 feet. It is planned so as to give every possible inch of space for utility purposes. It has a concrete foundation and the wagon depth, which is forty-eight by sixteen feet, is also of concrete.

The barn is eighteen feet to plate, and thirty-five feet to the hayrack. An idea of the enormous proportions of Mr. Fuhrken's building may be gained from the following: Harness room, twelve by eighteen feet; five double stalls, two box stalls and one single stall; sufficient room for twenty or more cows and calves, and in the center, two bins for oats and corn, with a capacity of about fifteen hundred bushels, which can be filled from the wagon part. The haymow will hold from seventy to seventy-five tons of hay.

Mr. Fuhrken has a splendid farm, and feeds and raises only the best grade of live stock. He is naturally proud of his new barn, which is the wonder of the farming element in that part of Doniphan County. The owner of this immense structure is one of the best known and most highly respected men in the county. He takes a strong interest in Republican politics and is at present township committeeman for Union Township. Mrs. Fuhrken died some years ago.

## Mrs. A. L. Halligan

Mrs. A. L. Halligan, nee Miss Rose McSorley, daughter of Michael McSorley, who lives near St. Benedict's Church in Union Township, will be remembered by many in Doniphan County. She is now the wife of A. L. Halligan of Grand Junction, Colorado, an assessor in Mesa County. Mrs. Halligan has a sister, Miss Ellen McSorley, who resides near St. Benedict's Church in Union Township. Mr. Michael McSorley, her father, has a farm in this county near the same place.

The bank of Denton was opened October 3, 1894, with the following list of stockholders, who were among the most substantal men of that vicinity: George Denton, W. H. Dorn, S. J. Denton, J. B. Roberts, J. F. Harpster, Doctor Stewart, William Gillen, Jacob Denton, L. H. Priester, Seward McConnell, James Miller, John Small, S. O. Harpster. The officers were George Denton, president; J. F. Harpster, vice-president; S. O. Harpster, cashier.

Subscribe for Weekly Kansas Chief.

Farm Home of John Fuhrken in Union Township

# St. Benedict's Catholic Church

## Splendid House of Worship in Union Township—Parish Work Started in 1856 By Rev. Henry Lemke, O. S. B.—First Building Erected in 1863—Church Edifice Valued at $15,000 Destroyed By Cyclone May 25, 1903—Present Building Worth $20,000—Rev. Father Matthew Bradley Is in the Twenty-first Year of His Pastorate at St. Benedict's.

The history of St. Benedict's Catholic Church in Union Township, Doniphan County, antedates the history of Kansas, as a state, by fully four years. Likewise it is as supremely interesting to a churchman as the history of the state is replete with thrilling moments to a layman. The Territory of Kansas had scarcely gotten its bearings as an organized government when the nucleus of the present parish of St. Benedict was formed. The existence today of St. Benedict's parish as a church organization is due to the missionary zeal and self-sacrifice of Rev. Father Henry Lemke, O. S. B., the first Benedictine monk to touch upon Kansas soil. Away back in the year 1856 Father Lemke realized the opportunity for spiritual ministrations among the scattered Catholic settlers in the country for many miles around the present town of Bendena.

Upon his personal solicitation the good priest was authorized by his superior to look after the spiritual welfare of the pioneer Catholic people in what was then regarded as a wild and remote country. Father Lemke began his labors by visiting the Catholics all through that part of Wolf River and Union Townships within a radius of several miles of the present towns of Bendena and Denton. On his trips the missionary would call upon the settlers of his faith while journeying through Wayne Township to the objective scene of his labors.

The pastoral calls of the priest were attended with considerable physical hardships. The facilities for travel did not exist those days as at present, and it frequently happened that the good missionary was compelled to trudge on foot from the town of Doniphan to minister to his new charge. The visits of Father Lemke were not frequent at first, but they were made at stated intervals so that his coming was always expected by the people, who would congregate at a designated point to attend the services. The journey from Doniphan consumed considerable time in bad weather, as there were no roads laid out and the trail was sometimes obliterated by heavy falls of snow. It was thirteen miles by the shortest possible route from the town of Doniphan to the nearest place where services might be held, and Father Lemke often arrived at a settler's house partly frozen, after a hard day's journey on foot.

For about three years Reverend Father Lemke labored among the faithful and his kindly nature endeared him to all the people. Services were held in private homes, mostly all of which were but crude log houses. Nevertheless, the self-sacrificing zeal of the good missionary was amply rewarded by the attendance of Catholics who came to the appointed place of worship with as much fervor as if they were to be comfortably housed in a spiral cathedral. With the transfer of Reverend Father Lemke to a new field of religious labor, Rev. Thomas Bartl, O. S. B., was appointed to minister to the new charge of St. Benedict. Shortly after his arrival, Father Bartl placed the parish on a thoroughly organized basis, and the erection of the "Old Rock Church" was begun in 1860. The Catholic settlers in that section of Wolf River Township hailed the proposition to build a church with encouraging manifestations of delight, and they freely gave of their means and their labor toward the completion of the project. The residents of that section were not so plentifully endowed with worldly possessions as they are at present, but they set a good example to posterity by contributing toward the construction of the church to the best of their ability. They wanted a house of worship, and they felt that no burden would be too heavy on their shoulders in order to accomplish the desire of their hearts.

Work on the Old Rock Church progressed very slowly at first. It was easy enough to get labor, for there was not an able-bodied man in the new parish who was not ready and willing to work to assist in completing the building. But the material was hard to get. There was heavy expense entailed in procuring what could not be obtained at home, and the people were poor. The situation was made still more difficult through the breaking out of the Civil War, when most of the male adults among the Catholic settlers enlisted to fight for the Union. From the time the church building was started, under the supervision of Reverend Father Bartl, the operations were slow, on account of the adverse exigencies of the times. It required three long years in which to complete the structure, but when the last detail had been finished, the parishioners felt that they had been instrumental in erecting a substantial building for the worship of God. The church building was thirty-five by seventy feet, and was solidly built of the best materials obtainable.

St. Benedict's Catholic Church, Situated in Union Township,

With the erection of the new St. Benedict's Church and the subsequent settlement of the surrounding country, the Catholics of that part of Wolf River Township concluded Father Bartl should be further encouraged in his efforts to have one of the most complete religious centers in the state. So the people got together and agreed to defray the expense of erecting a parsonage. Under the direction of Father Bartl, a seven-room brick residence was built. Rev. Father Thomas Bartl remained as pastor of St. Benedict's for thirteen years. The fruits of his labor are still very much in evidence all over that section of Doniphan County. He was beloved by his parishioners and greatly esteemed by the people of all other denominations. His departure was sincerely regretted because the entire countryside felt that he had done a great and noble work.

The successor of Father Bartl in charge of St. Benedict's parish was Rev. Father Guitbert De Marteau, who remained in the pastorate one year and was succeeded by Rev. Father Pirmine Koumly, who remained in the parish for eleven years. With the departure of Father Koumly in 1886, the congregation was served two years by Rev. Father Ferdinand Wolf, who was succeeded by Rev. Father John Staeder, O. S. B. For three years Father "John," as he was familiarly known to the people throughout Doniphan County, was pastor of St. Benedict's, until Rev. Father Thomas Burk, O. S. B., was appointed to succeed him in 1891.

In 1893 Father Thomas Burk was transferred to another charge, and was succeeded by Rev. Augustine Baker, O. S. B., who remained as pastor until 1894, when the Rev. Matthew Bradley, O. S. B., was appointed to minister to the people of St. Benedict's Parish. Father Bradley assumed charge over twenty years ago, December 6, 1894, and he is now the oldest resident pastor of any denomination in Doniphan County. Soon after Father Bradley came to St. Benedict's he saw the necessity of a larger church to accommodate the rapidly-growing congregation. The Old Rock Church had been a grand place in the early days, but the Catholic population of the parish had out-grown its capacity. On the suggestion of the pastor, the members of the parish decided to erect a new church that would be sufficiently spacious to meet all requirements. So the Old Rock Church was torn down to give place to a handsome $14,000 brick structure.

The cornerstone of the second St. Benedict's Church was laid April 4, 1895, Rev. Boniface Verheyen, O. S. B., of the Benedictine Abbey at Atchison officiating. Construction work was pushed along rapidly and the new church was solemnly dedicated on October 9, 1895, by Right Rev. Louis M. Fink, O. S. B., bishop of the diocese. The building was a magnificent structure, fifty by ninety feet, and was an object of admiration from an architectural standpoint. In the spring of 1900, the old parsonage which had been built by Father Bartl in 1865, was torn away, and a new two-story, ten-room, brick-veneer building was erected in its place. The new parsonage was equipped with every manner of modern convenience, and when completed the total cost aggregated $3,500. It is a serviceable building and was designed for essential needs, rather than luxury.

The dark cloud which overspread Doniphan County on the evening of May 25, 1903, presaged disaster for the grand new St. Benedict's Church. It was the warning signal of the approaching cyclone which created havoc in its path throughout the section of the county over which it passed. When this destructive aerial element had swept over St. Benedict's, the church building was found to be in ruins. The calamity was a terrible blow to the faithful parishioners, but they viewed the situation with a resolute intention to build up on a large scale what had been swept away by the cyclone. They calmly looked upon the visitation of the elements as a passing check to religious progress and promptly set to work doing what had been undone.

Reverend Father Bradley was undismayed by the destruction of his church and, with the hearty co-operation of his parishioners, the work of rebuilding was at once begun. There was not a single day lost in grieving over the disaster. Plans for a larger and finer building were at once formulated. The members of the parish were prompt to respond with financial resources with which to erect a new St. Benedict's. Before the ruins had settled the day following the destruction of the building, three beautiful altars had been donated by Joseph Richenberger and Joseph Bodart, Mrs. John Kirwan and Mrs. Susan Severin. Donations for the building fund poured in without solicitation from everybody in the parish with such liberality that no time was lost in starting operations on the new St. Benedict's. The $15,000 structure destroyed was soon to be replaced.

The perseverance of the parishioners was grandly rewarded on December 20, 1903, when the present edifice was formally opened for services, and on May 10, 1904, was dedicated by Right Rev. John Cunningham, bishop of Concordia, Kansas, with all the impressive splendor characteristic of the Catholic Church. The event was a memorable one for the parishioners of St. Benedict's. They had the pleasure and gratification to see their hopes for a more beautiful church than the one destroyed realized. People came from all directions to attend the dedication, and the day was notable for the fact that the Catholics seemed happier than if their church had never been destroyed. The cost of building the new St. Benedict's Church was approximately $20,000. So generous were the people in their contributions that little indebtedness remained on the day of the dedication, and what there was had been liquidated in less than one year after the building had been finished. As the church now stands, it is a monument to the generosity and the faith of the Catholic residents of that section of Doniphan County. Also to the inspiring efforts of the pastor, Rev. Matthew Bradley, and his numerous friends in other parishes. St. Benedict's Church is a model of artistic beauty and cannot easily be excelled for attractiveness by any other house of religious worship in the state of Kansas.

There are sixty families in St. Benedict's parish, making a total church membership far in excess of four hundred souls. Rev. Father Matthew Bradley, pastor of St. Benedict's, is one of the best known and most popular clergymen in Doniphan County. He is a friend of everybody. His people love and revere him. During the twenty years that he has been in charge of St. Benedict's Parish, Father Bradley has endeared himself to Catholic and Protestant alike. He is a clergyman endowed with liberal ideas, and his opinions on secular matters are frequently sought by his friends and his neighbors. Father Bradley is a native of Illinois, having been born in St. Clare County, that state. He was educated for the priesthood at St. Benedict's College in Atchison, Kansas, and at St. Vincent's College, Pennsylvania.

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The write-ups of the different firms and prominent parties in this edition have not been regulated in size to correspond with their importance. The facts at hand usually decided the matter of length.

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Let us all pull together, patronize home industries and in that way make Doniphan the best county in Kansas, and the farms surrounding us the most valuable.

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Don't get the "Let Bill do it" habit. Do it yourself. Bill is busy.

# St. Mary's Church at Purcell

## It Was Organized in 1859, Under the Pastorate of the Rev. Father Thomas Bartl, O. S. B., But Previous to That Time Father Henry Lemke, the Pioneer Priest, Celebrated Mass in the Homes of Catholics.

(By Mrs. Elmo Zimmerman.)

The first Catholic priest to visit what is now known as St. Mary's parish, Purcell, Kansas, and to labor among the white settlers of the territorial times, was the Rev. Father Henry Lemke. He came in the year 1857, and mass was celebrated for the first time in 1858, at the home of John Murray. Previous to that Catholic priests had been doing missionary work among the Indians, and then we remember that as far back as the middle of the Sixteenth Century Catholic priests accompanied the Coronado expedition that came up from Mexico to Kansas, searching for Quivaro, the fabled city of gold. To Father Lemke, however, is due the credit of being the first priest to make a start toward the permanent establishment of a Catholic parish in Doniphan County. Following this pioneer priest came another holy man in the person of the Rev. Father Edmund Langenfelder, a priest of the Order of St. Benedict, who in 1859, with nine Catholic families, celebrated mass at irregular intervals at their homes. Among these nine families were those of Larry Doyle, John Normile, John Purcell and Nick Delzett, and it was in their homes that the good priest had his little sanctuary and celebrated mass.

Thus it came about that from this early pioneer work and with these nine families as a foundation, St. Mary's parish was formed. In 1860, the Rev. Mr. John Mours, who had been sent into the field, began the building of a parish church, a frame building which was 16x30 feet. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Bartl, O. S. B., was placed in charge of the parish during that year and he completed the church. Father Thomas remained here until 1874, and labored faithfully among the people, performing many acts of charity and kindness for the settlers who had come here to establish homes. About twelve families were affiliated with the parish at the time of Father Bartl's departure. These were the families of Francis Scheletzbaum, Sr.; Pauley, Peter, Berney, and Patrick O'Shaughnessy; John Purcell, Nick Delzeit, Nick Hess, McCarthy, John Normile, John Murray, David Whelen, and Peter Schelde.

John Murray had given ten acres of his land for the location of the parish church and the lumber for the building was hauled from Doniphan by ox teams. There was no money. Corn and potatoes were hauled to Doniphan one day and exchanged for lumber, which was brought to the site of the new church the following day. Mrs. Francis Scheletzbaum, who was one of the faithful parishioners, made several such trips to Doniphan with an ox team for building material. Lambert Hauling was the builder.

In 1870, while Father Thomas was the parish priest, an extension was added to the building, making it 55x30 feet. This addition was put up by Hauling & Kennedy, and completed in 1874. Father Thomas was succeeded by the Rev. Father Suitbert Demarteau, O. S. B., who remained in the parish one year.

Father Suitbert is held in grateful memory by the survivors of those days in St. Mary's parish, as he purchased a bell weighing 700 pounds for the church, and a new organ was bought at Mrs. D. T. Bradford's music store in Atchison. An altar also was built at Leavenworth, brought to the church by team and set up. Evergreens were set out around the church grounds and cemetery, giving the little parish church and burial ground a pleasing appearance. Father Suitbert was a great scholar and did much in the short period of his pastorate for the parishioners.

The Rev. Father Pirmin M. Koumly took charge of St. Mary's parish in 1875, and attended the needs of the congregation about ten years, which was the longest period of pastorate of any of the priests who had been sent among us. He was a man of great kindness and sympathy and he did a great work for the spiritual welfare of the parishioners.

The St. Mary's Parochial School, Situated in Purcell, in Union Tiwnship.

After Father Koumly, other priests were here for short intervals. Father Ferdinand Wolf, O. S. B., was priest of St. Mary's in 1887. He was followed by the Rev. Father John B. Stader, O. S. B., who was appointed Aug. 16, 1888. Father John was succeeded by the Rev. Father Bernard Ulbrich, O. S. B. Then came in their order, the Rev. Father Gregory Neumeier, O. S. B., the Rev. Father Anthony Baar, O. S. B., the Rev. Father Aloysius Bradley, O. S. B. They were the pastors of St. Mary's parish church until Father John was reappointed, Aug. 20, 1900. Father John remained six years, being succeeded by the Rev. Father Raphael Weifenbach, O. S. B., who was installed Aug. 23, 1906. Father Raphael in time was succeeded by the Rev. Father Robert Salmon, O. S. B., who is now in pastoral charge of the parish.

The priests who were in charge of the parish previous to the coming of Father Aloysius, in the latter part of the 1880's, lived in the residence of St. Benedict's parish at Bendena. Father Aloysius desired to be near his people at all times and it was during his pastorate the St. Mary's parish residence was built. He therefore became the first resident pastor.

It was Father Raphael who established the Catholic school at Purcell, and who erected the present school building. The first school was opened in September, 1908, with four sisters of the order of St. Benedict from Mount St. Scholastica Academy in Atchison were in charge. The first graduates of the school at Purcell were Misses Anna Gormley, Katharine Whelan and Bertha Baker. At present there are sixty pupils in attendance at St. Mary's parish school. It is one of the best schools in the diocese for a rural parish, and the children of Catholic families are receiving a good education.

Such is the history of St. Mary's Catholic church and of the parish. The good priests who have served the parishioners have proved faithful servants, and through their counsel and their teachings have proved a blessing to the church, the parishioners and to the community.

# THOMAS B. SHULSKY, STOCKMAN

## Born in Union Township in 1869 and Owns One of Best Farms in County—Specializes in Hereford Cattle—Mrs. Shulsky Is Secretary-Treasurer of Women's Auxiliary of Denton Farmer's Institute and Member of Farm Women's Press Association.

One of the most attractive farms and farm residences in Doniphan County belongs to Thomas B. Shulsky, three miles south of Denton and is known as "The Elms." The fine house is surrounded by big evergreens which add to its beauty and enhance the broad, well-kept lawn as a good setting adds lustre to a jewel. The place as a whole is well cared for and gives evidence of exacting management and thorough attention to details.

Mr. Shulsky was born on this same farm, which he has so well improved, June 8, 1869. As a boy he attended the country schools and experienced the various phases of hard work of the early day farm life. Both in school and at work he was unusually observant and always looking for new ideas. Early in life he realized that systematic cultivation of the soil and careful selection of the best grains brought the best results.

Today he is one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers in the community, up-to-date in every sense and open minded as to the latest methods. These methods he applies to farming the 240 acres he owns in Union township and to the fine land he has acquired in Logan County, Kansas, as well as taking care of the farm he owns in Holt County, Missouri. He advocates and follows diversified farming under scientific methods. He is a member of International Dry Farming Congress, director in the Brown County Fire Insurance Company, and has been secretary-treasurer of the Denton Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company since its organization. He Urges co-operation among farmers.

Mr. Shulsky makes a specialty of Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, in addition to his farming interests, and his stock is among the finest in the community.

On Feb. 21, 1900, he married Miss Mary B. Elliott, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Elliott, of Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Shulsky is an ideal farmer's wife. Like her husband she is most versatile and progressive. Her specialty is Barred Plymouth Rock chickens, and in addition to taking care of the home and chickens she contributes to several farm journals and has the distinction of being one of the two Kansas women who are members of the International Farm Women's Press Association. This is considered a high honor and was won only by Mrs. Sholsky's thorough knowledge of farm work and cleverness in writing about agricultural topics. She is also secretary and treasurer of the women's auxiliary of the Denton Farmers' Institute.

A prairie fire on April 13, 1872, five miles northeast of Marysville, in Marshall County, destroyed a lot of fencing, hay, corn, seed wheat and the stables of Mr. Elijah Bentley, amounting in value to about $300.00. A Mr. Love also lost his hay and a number of hogs.

The Beautiful Farm Residence of Thomas B. Shulsky, Situated in Union Township, South and West of Denton.

# PURCELL

**Located in the Extreme Southwestern Corner of County in Union Township—Named After John Purcell—Inhabitants Proud of Various Enterprises, Especially St. Mary's Parochial School, Built Under Supervision of Father Raphael —Large Elevator of 12,000 Bushels Capacity —Owned By J. H. Pauley—W. E. Zimmerman, Station Agent.**

Among the busy and enterprising towns that dot the surface of Doniphan County and add to her fame as a commercial and agricultural center is the little city of Purcell, named in honor of M. T. Purcell's father. It is situated down in the corner of the county, one-half mile from the borders of Atchison and Brown counties. So thoroughly awake and alive is Purcell that not only farmers from Doniphan County go there to trade and transact business, but scores of residents of the two neighboring counties make the place their headquarters on market days. The townsite was bought from the late John Purcell by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, when the railroad was built through this section of Kansas in 1886. Also as a tribute to the first owner of the land, the directors named the town Purcell in his honor. Like all new towns, it grew slowly at first, and there were only a half dozen business places, but in 1907 the town, through its citizens, shook off the feeling of apathy and added several new enterprises. These proved just the impetus that was needed, and now there are up-to-date stores, a hotel, elevator and all that tends to make a town out of a country village.

The town in itself is prosperous, and is surrounded by valuable farms, which make it an important point for the shipment of cream, poultry, stock and grain. The grain for the whole section of the country is taken care of right in Purcell, as J. H. Pauley has an immense elevator of 15,000 bushels capacity. This elevator was built last year to take the place of a smaller one which Mr. Pauley operated. The new one was rendered necessary on account of the heavy crop yield and increased business, and it is just twice as large as the first plant. An idea of the amount of business handled by this one firm alone is comprehended when it is taken into account that fifty-five cars of grain left its loading bins in 1914. This elevator is all iron-clad, making it a safe insurance risk.

In the spring of 1915, Mr. Pauley, in conjunction with P. K. Devereux of Purcell, the Cashier of the State Bank of Purcell, bought the elevator at Denton; they had it remodeled and made ready for the bountiful crops which are sure to be realized in 1915.

J. H. Pauley is also a stock buyer, and every year handles many thousands of dollars' worth of fine cattle and horses.

There are two general merechandise stores, one owned by Gormley & Co., and the other by J. A. Lednicky. Both stores enjoy a large and satisfied patronage. It would be hard to differentiate between the two, as both have large, clean stocks of fresh merchandise, that is sold at a decent profit only. Prices are always in strict accordance with the quality of the goods offered.

In a country where so much scientific farming is done, it is absolutely necessary to have a supply house where farm implements and hardware can be bought. It is not always convenient to send to a mail order house, and satisfaction cannot be guaranteed unless the purchaser is able to see the article before he pays down the money. This need is taken care of by Gronniger Bros., who have a complete line of such goods. The stock fills double storerooms downstairs, and the upper floor is crowded to over-flowing with a reserve stock. In addition to this, an extra large warehouse is filled with reserve stock for emergencies. Their freight elevator and other conveniences for handling this large stock make it compare favorably with any city store.

The State Bank of Purcell is one of the institutions in which the citizens of the town and surrounding territory repose great confidence and pride. The farmers feel that their financial interests are well and capably taken care of under the careful management of the State Bank. J. M. Morley, the president, is widely known in financial circles and is considered one of the best bankers in this or any other state. Mr. Morley also conducts the Severance Bank, a private institution. P. K. Devereux, who is Mr. Morley's nephew, is the cashier. He tried to resign in the spring of 1915, but so insistent were the requests of the patrons of the bank that he accepted his old position, and his happy countenance is now seen daily behind the bars of the cashier's cage. Messrs. Morley and Devereux, with Pat Gormley, M. T. Purcell and Michael Spaight, constitute the board of directors. The bank is capitalized for $12,000, with a surplus of $3,000.

St. Mary's Church, Purcell.

The C. E. Mathews Lumber Co., of Kansas City, now own the lumber yard and harness shop. They also handle coal, paint, brick, etc. They supply all the wants of the neighborhood with such supplies, and have always given excellent satisfaction.

C. R. Maxwell has been the blacksmith in Purcell for the past two years. He has a modern shop with all the latest equipment, and is able to take care of farmers' needs quickly and in a very competent manner. The farmers all report that he gives thorough service and is very modest with his charges.

Arthur Powell runs the barber shop, and it is one of the cleanest and brightest spots in the town. Mr. Powell at all times keeps his equipment sanitary and worthy of inspection, and does first-class work. He deserves the patronage of the entire male population of the community.

There are a great many travelers passing through Purcell at all seasons, and especially numerous are commercial men who drive through from one small town to another. These are all loud in their praises of the nice hotel conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Whittington, and of the hospitality always shown by this couple. They have several regular boarders in addition to the transient trade.

The station agent at Purcell for the past decade has been W. E. Zimmerman, who was born and reared on a farm west of Troy. He takes care of the Rock Island's business, evidently to their complete satisfaction, as they have seen fit to continue him upon their pay roll for ten years. He is always friendly and courteous to travelers, and has many warm friends in Purcell. His wife, Mrs. Nannie B. Zimmerman, who was born in Jackson County, ten miles south of Holton, also holds a position of trust, that of postmistress. She was appointed December 18, 1905, and is very adept in taking care of the duties of the post-office.

Steve Hayes is the city drayman, and has also been the Road Overseer of this part of Union Township for a number of years.

A great point of interest to strangers always is the elegant St. Mary's Church of Purcell, the interior of which is the prettiest and most costly of any church in this part of Kansas. Two of the statues which adorn it are of solid marble and were imported from Italy. The fourteen "Stations of the Cross" are very life-like, and were presented to the church by the Purcell heirs in memory of their parents, John and Catherine Purcell, the pioneers for whom the town is named, and who constituted one of the first families of the parish. The church was erected in 1896, and Reverend Father Aloysius was the first resident pastor. Father John B. Stader and Father Raphael Weiffenbach served in turn. The present pastor is Father Robert Salmon, who recently came from Kansas City to take charge of this parish. Purcell is equipped with a good school system, and the foremost of its educational institutions is centered in St. Mary's Parochial School. Previous to the completion of this school, the town was seriously handicapped in educating its young in a convenient graded school of first-class equipment and standard. The Catholics realized this need very greatly, and the year 1907 saw the work begun on the school under the careful supervision of Father Raphael, who was then the pastor in charge. School opened September, 1908, with sixty pupils enrolled. The residents of Purcell were indeed proud to have a fine school located right in their midst, as heretofore the children had to tramp two and one-half miles through rain, snow and mud to the nearest district school.

The Parochial is also equipped with dormitories for the benefit of non-residents, two large rooms upstairs being used for that purpose, one for the girls and one for boys, each accommodating about two dozen pupils. It is also a boarding school, and meals are paid for when eaten, or by the day, week, month or entire term. This year has been the banner year as to attendance, there being over one hundred enrolled. Four of these came from Iowa, one from Jackson County, and a score or more from Everest, Pierce Junction, Huron and Denton. The day pupils scarcely miss a day, as the school is centrally located and easily reached, even in the most inclement weather. The environments and general conduct of the place is such that the pupils seldom voluntarily miss a session. Four Benedictine Sisters are employed and prove themselves very efficient teachers. They are all well educated and equipped with that kindly spirit which seems a part of their creed, which enables them to turn out finished graduates from year to year. The courses of study include in the lower grades, Bible history, catechism, reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, drawing, penmanship and letter writing; and to these are added, as the pupils progress, classics, composition, civil government, United States history and physiology. For three years first-year high school work has been taught, and this year the second-year high school course has been added, which is being carried by thirteen pupils. In this advanced work are included algebra, geometry, Kansas history, physical geography, botany, Latin and agriculture. One great advantage which St. Mary's Parochial School enjoys is the "accredited system," which was secured through the efforts of Father Raphael and the concurrence of the county superintendent, Miss Edna S. Whitney and State Superintendent W. D. Ross. Mary Brazzel was the first pupil to take advantage of this system, and she successfully passed the teachers examination which was held January, 1915, at Troy.

A method which is taught in all parochial schools which is of incalculable benefit is the "Palmer method" of penmanship. From the seventh grade up, pupils begin practicing for certificates which are issued direct from the A. M. Palmer Co. only, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. After completing this course, the pupils may, if they desire, take up the advance of the Palmer system, which is the American Penman, from whom Miss Florence Denton secured a diploma in June, 1914. The music course is very complete and very capably taken care of by a teacher who is thoroughly acquainted with her subject. Every year there is a large class of music pupils, which ranges from primary tots to advanced boys and girls. In schools, churches, business enterprises or the development of fine farms and fine citizenship, Purcell always attains for perfection, and the high standard which she is rapidly approaching indicates that her efforts have not been in vain. Purcell is doing all in her power to make Doniphan County known far and wide as the most progressive county in the state of Kansas.

Following is a list of the residents of Purcell:

Mrs. Cora Archambault, Ernestine Archambault, Leon Archambault, and Pierre Archambault.

Antone Brentano, Mrs. Caroline Brentano, Gertrude Brentano, Agnes Brentano.

Mrs. Frances Brazzel, Eva Brazzel, Dorothy Brazzel, Margaret Brazzel, Loretta Brazzel.

Pete Devereux, Mrs. Mame Dever-

eux, John Devereux, Bernadette Devereux.

Theodore Gronniger, John Gronniger, Mrs. Nellie Gronniger.

William Gormley, Patrick Gormley, Mrs. Anna Gormley.

Stephen Hayes, Mrs. Bridge Hayes, William Hayes, Nellie Hayes, Mary Hayes, Edward Hayes, Alice Hayes, Katherine Hayes, Richard Hayes, Margaret Hayes.

Frank Kirwan, Mrs. Louis Kirwan, Francis Kirwan, Jr.

Frank Lednicky.

Mrs. Rosa Maxwell, Chas. Maxwell, Ottis Maxwell, Vera Maxwell.

Harry Oursler.

Malachi T. Purcell, Mrs. Minnie Purcell, John Purcell.

Joe Pauley, Mrs. Christine Pauley, Mary Pauley, Aloysius Pauley, Edward Pauley, Eugene Pauley, Aurelia Pauley, Joseph Pauley, Jr., Bernard Pauley, Arthur Powell.

Miss Anna Gormley, Herman Gormley, Francis Gormley, John Gormley, Mrs. Kate Gormley, Frances Gormley, John Patrick Gormley, Jr., Bernice Gormley, Bernard Gormley.

Joe Halda, Mrs. Maud Halda, Margaret Halda, Joseph Halda, Jr.

Rev. Father Robert Salmon.

Tom Spaight, Mrs. Mary Spaight, William Spaight, Clarence Spaight, John Spaight, James Spaight, Edward Spaight, Marceline Spaight, Loretta Spaight, Mary Alice Spaight, Loretta Spaight.

Mary Alice Spaight.

Otis Redmond, Mrs. Edith Redmond, Avon Redmond, Lavonia Redmond, Forrest Redmond, Raymond Redmond, Lamar Redmond.

George Whittington, Mrs. Elizabeth Whittington, William Whittington, Effie Whittington, Harry Whittington.

Elmo Zimmerman, Mrs. Nannie B. Zimmerman, Paul Zimmerman, Hazel Zimmerman.

Four Benedictine Sisters, teachers of St. Mary's school ten months of each year.

# Anderson's Fine Farm

## Namesake of the Great War Governor of Indiana Runs One of the Most Productive Places in Doniphan County—Scientific Methods in Farming Are Oliver M. Anderson's Long Suit—Family Tree of the Andersons Branches Back to Colonial and Revolutionary Days—Fine Family of Children and Lovely Home.

Oliver M. Anderson is one of Doniphan County's substantial citizens who has reduced farming to a scientific basis with the gratest possible success.

About two miles from Purcell, and an equal distance from Huron, the Anderson farm stands out as one of the beauty spots in Doniphan County. It is splendidly improved and is a lasting monument to the ability and industry of the owner.

Mr. Anderson is a close student of all matters pertaining to the proper cultivation of the soil, and his scientific methods, coupled with energy and enterprise, have been prime factors in making his place one of the most productive in Union Township or Doniphan County. Recognized among his neighbors and throughout the county as a man with the most intelligent conception of scientific farming, his progressive methods have been rewarded by the best results.

The Anderson farmstead is the personification of thrift and prosperity, and on every hand there are unmistakable evidences that the owner is possessed with the most modern ideas. The farm home is an ideal residence and contains everything requisite to promote comfort and insure happiness.

Oliver Morton Anderson is a native of Indiana, born in Boone County, January 24, 1862, and named after the great war governor, Oliver P. Morton. His father, Thomas F. Anderson, was born in Ohio, May 9, 1818, later moved to Indiana, and was one of the settlers in Doniphan County in 1870. Oliver M. Anderson's early boyhood was spent on his father's farm in Doniphan County. He was educated in the public schools and has been a farmer all his life. He believes, with the immortal Washington, that "agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of man."

Oliver M. Anderson had found by experience that it requires ability of a high order to intelligently operate a farm with any degree of success. He is a confirmed exponent of the most approved system of rotation in crops, having a thorough understanding of the nutriment demanded by the different varieties under cultivation, and he is eminently equipped with knowledge of the best methods to be pursued. It is a notable fact that when Mr. Anderson settled on his farm the land was worth about $9 an acre, whereas, at the present time, it could not be bought for $150 an acre. That enormous increase in value is sufficient to give an idea of the extent of the improvements on Mr. Anderson's farm, and the high-grade manner in which the fertility of the soil has been conserved.

Oliver M. Anderson has the distinction of having a complete record of his family tree, which extends back to Revolutionary days. His paternal grandfather was Hiram Anderson, who was born on the north branch of the Potomac River, in Maryland, in 1788. He followed the avocations of farmer and shoemaker, and led an active career until his death in 1853.

The records of the Anderson family show that Oliver M. Anderson's paternal grandfather moved to Ohio in 1807, and on March 8, 1813, he was married to Miss Mary Mulford, a descendant of a prominent Welsh family which settled in America in the early Colonial days. Miss Mulford was born August 20, 1792, and died in Jefferson County, Iowa, November 16, 1859. In 1840 Hiram Anderson and his family moved from Ohio to Boone County, Ind., where the father died thirteen years later.

There were twelve children born to the union of Hiram Anderson and his wife, of which Thomas F. the father of the subject of this sketch was the third. Their names and dates of birth are: Naomi, born May 19, 1814, married Wilson Elliott and died in Brandon, Iowa, in 1894; William, born May 26, 1816, and died in Independence, Iowa, in 1894; Thomas F., born May 9, 1818, and moved to Doniphan County, Kansas, in 1870; Mary Jane, born November 4, 1819, was the wife of Isaac Bennett, and died in Indiana about 1873; Nancy, born April 27, 1821, married Jesse Burton, who died in Indiana, and after his death she became the wife of John Ferguson and died in Iowa; Rachael, born December 3, 1822, became the wife of Abraham Bennett and died in Norway, Kansas, December 21, 1893; Robert, born November 11, 1824, and died two years later; Hannah, born February 8, 1826, became the wife of John Lewis, and died September 2, 1902, Omaha, Neb.; Eliza, born May 7, 1828, was the second wife of Elisha Bowlby, and died in 1871 in Doniphan County, Kansas; Hiram B., born August 7, 1830, died in Jefferson County, Iowa, December 4, 1859; Martha A., born May 20, 1832, became the wife of George Chase, and died at Huron, Atchison County, Kansas, in 1885; Joseph M., born August 23, 1834, and resides in St. Joseph, Mo.

The foregoing list of Oliver M. Anderson's uncles and aunts, with his father, shows that his paternal grandfather ignored any such wild theories as race suicide in his active and vigorous life. With the exception of the boy Robert, who died when a baby, all the children lived to practically the allotted age of man, and some of them are still living.

On July 22, 1896, Oliver M. Anderson was married to Miss Rebecca Orem, daughter of W. J. Orem, who came to Doniphan County in 1857 and settled near Bendena. The future Mrs. Anderson was born there on October 20, 1865. Her father took an active part in the politics of Doniphan County for many years. He served as county commissioner and also represented the county in the state legislature. Mr. Orem was a native of Maryland, born in Dorchester County, on January 8, 1836. His wife was Miss Mary Haggard, who was born in Madison County, Ohio, June 27, 1846, and died in Doniphan County, Kansas, July 10, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver M. Anderson have four children: Orem O., born May 11, 1897; Mary Clarissa, born Sept. 24, 1898; Howard F., born Aug. 17, 1900, and Alice R., born Sept. 12, 1912. Orem O. and Mary Clarissa are attending the Huron high school, and Howard F. and Alice A. are pupils in the eighth grade there. All of the children are exceptionally bright and capable students. Mary C.'s teachers believe that she has aspirations to be a school teacher, and are inclined to encourage her ideas in that direction, being convinced that she is endowed with all the qualifications necessary to a successful career.

Mr. Anderson never has sought public office, although his friends insisted on continuing to elect him justice of the peace on more than one occasion. His natural inclinations are toward the activities of farm life, and he has no taste for adjudicating legal complications. Recently a number of the leading men of the county urged Mr. Anderson to run for a county office, but he declined. His highest interest in public affairs is in the conduct of the public schools and he only manifests an interest in school matters because of his desire to see the young folks obtain the best education commensurate with their surroundings.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson enjoy the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances around Purcell, and through the adjacent country. They are truly representative residents of that portion of Doniphan County, and their unostentatious lives are much to be admired by all right-thinking people.

Mr. Anderson has many distinctive and strong personalities, and among

O. M. Anderson

some very worthy of mention is a general philanthropic principle, always ready to sacrifice personal interests for the general good of other people.

Twelve years ago he, in advance of most people, made a great effort to organize a local telephone company, recognizing its worth; accordingly he called a few people together and organized the Huron Telephone Company, and was chosen its secretary and manager, which office he has held to the present time, and he is heralded by all the telephone companies in Kansas and Missouri as being one of the best telephone men known, and it is often remarked, "He is much bigger than his job." His ability and originality is recognized by all who come in contact with him.

Another branch of business Mr. Anderson has become noted for, and which makes him a welcome visitor in many homes in Doniphan, Brown and Atchison counties, is insurance. He started in the insurance business about twenty years ago, and by persistence and confidence of the people has written over $500,000 worth of insurance each year for a number of years past.

We can truthfully say but few men could give this broad scope of business personal attention and at the same time be always ready to assist in every public advancement and find time to attend to the smallest details of all matter which falls on his desk for consideration.

Mrs. Anderson is one of the most accomplished of Doniphan County's productions. She is a thorough scholar, having graduated from the Seneca high school and twce from the Kansas State Normal, from which school she holds a life certificate. She taught eight successful terms of school and one only needs to visit her home to realize her true worth as a wife and mother, and her valuable assistance to her husband in his office work.

## Herman Gronniger

The distinction of being the oldest hog breeder in the state of Kansas is unanimously accorded to Herman Gronniger, one of the most extensive hog raisers in the Sunflower state.

Mr. Gronniger has been engaged in his present business practically all his life. He specializes in Poland-Chinas and the product of his pens is recognized over the country for the superior quality of the species bred there.

The Gronniger farmstead is situated four and one-half miles southwest of Bendena and contains two hundred and sixty-four acres of fine land. In addition Mr. Gonniger farms three hundred and twenty acres in Reno County, and three hundred and twenty acres in Thomas County, all in the state of Kansas.

Mr. Gonniger is a native son of Doniphan County, having been born at Brenner, May 22, 1856. His early education was received in the public schools and in 1888 was married to Miss Elizabeth Halling, also a native of Doniphan County.

The business of hog raising appealed to Mr. Gronniger early in life, and he was already engaged actively in the industry when little over eighteen years of age. Starting in a small way he increased his breeding facilities until today his pens are among the finest and most modern in the country.

As the hog breeding business requires many incidental arrangements and provisions in order to be successful and profitable, Mr. Gronniger has had the timely foresight to comprehend all the possible exigencies of the industry. He early realized that in order to be a successful hog breeder, a man should be equipped with all the facilities to give the swine proper care and feeding. His pens were consequently constructed on the most approved modern plans, with special arrangements for watering and sanitation.

Mr. Gronniger has the advantage over many other hog breeders in that he is in a position to raise all the feed he requires and a lot more besides. For the past twenty-four years he has paid special attention to the growing of corn on each of his three farms, and has repeatedly captured first prizes at a number of corn shows.

To the union of Mr. Gronniger and his wife, seven children, six boys and one girl, were born. They are: John L., Theodore B., James B., Herman F., Lawrence C., William H. and Anna B. Mr. and Mrs. Gronniger are proud of their children, who are industrious and a credit to any home.

The following is a list of the city officers of Elwood which were elected at the election in July, 1858: Geo. S. Hough, mayor; councilmen, J. W. Cook president, F. B. Ellsworth, A. H. Sayward, E. Blackiston, John Tracy, G. W. Barr; F. M. Speed, city register; Thos. Osborne, city attorney; R. S. Sayward; city treasurer, T. E. Morris, city engineer; E. Russell, city assessor; Jackson Selover, city marshal; policemen were as follows: A. A. Brander, John Layler, C. Yeager, J. G. Richardson.

**Frank H. Miller**

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Room 14 Donnell Court Buiding.
St. Joseph, Mo.

Prompt attention given to all business. Practice in all courts.

# Mrs. Abbie Horan

**One of the Best Known and Highly Respected Women of Doniphan County, Who Died November 29, 1914, at Her Farm Two Miles Northeast of Purcell, Was the Widow of John Horan, Who Came to Kansas in the Early Days—Left a Widow With Four Children in 1887—Born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1834, and Was Eighty Years Old at the Time of Her Death—Was a Grand Woman and Reared a Fine Family.**

There have been few deaths in Doniphan County in recent years which called forth more general regret than that of Mrs. Abbie Horan, which occurred at her residence north of Purcell on November 29, 1914.

She had spent a long and useful life and had attained the ripe old age of four score years when called to the great beyond. Her last years were marked by great vitality and she retained all her faculties practically to the end.

The Old Horan Residence, Situated in Union Township, Near Purcell.

Mrs. Horan was the widow of John Horan, who died November 11, 1887. He came to Kansas during the exciting times of early settlement and was an industrious and hard working citizen. He settled in Doniphan County in April, 1872.

Mrs. Abbie Horan was a native of Ireland, having been born in County Cork, February 2, 1834. In 1854 Mrs. Horan emigrated to the United States and on Christmas Day, 1860, she was married to Mr. Horan in Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Horans continued to reside in and near Leavenworth until 1872, when Mr. Horan concluded the farming prospects were brighter in this part of Kansas than in any other section of the state. Mr. Horan selected the neighborhood of Purcell as the scene of his future operations and he soon was running, what later proved to be, the nucleus of one of the best farms in the county.

When Mr. Horan died in 1887, his widow was left with four children, the eldest of whom was twenty-three years old. She was a woman of wonderful courage and always had an abiding faith in the goodness of God. While not in wealthy circumstances, she had a remarkable gift for management and took up the burden of the household and farm where her husband laid it down.

The family was kept together and the younger children well educated, and reared up to be good and helpful citizens There were three girls and one boy, Mary, Margaret and Catherine, and John. The latter was born on the farm July 10, 1873, and was given the advantages of a common school education. He was married to Miss Margaret Callahan, April 25, 1900. There are no children.

The Horan farm is situated about two miles northeast of Purcell and consists of three hundred and twenty acres of good land. Agriculture and live stock are the principal lines followed. The farm will continue to be run by the son, John.

## DONIPHAN COUNTY TAKES PRIDE IN HER EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

As citizens of Doniphan County we pride ourselves in our schools and religious institutions, and are pleased to note that in morals and education we are grading upward. Nothing reflects the intelligence and culture of a community more than its temples of worship and institutions of learning, and Doniphan County is doubly blessed in that respect.

While Doniphan County has thrived in business and industry, its educational interests have not been neglected, nor its institutions of morals and social betterment. The people may regard with pride the public school system, annually improving and growing stronger in its power for good.

In this connection we are led to remark that while we felicitate ourselves upon the progress of trade, and financial achievement, it were well to take a retrospective view of our moral condition and make comparison with that of business and other lines.

### Spirits of Worship.

We talk of the size of our county, of its wealth and prosperity, of its physical power and enlightenment, but if these things be all that we have to be proud of, we have indeed a small measure of greatness. These are in truth but outward signs of a far more valuable ownership within. We are the pioneers of the new day, or we are nothing worth talking about. Our record thus is fair along lines of morals and education, but has some faults, and presents a few deformities, due to human frailties and limitations; but our general direction has been onward and upward. We are entering upon a new career of spiritual freedom and enjoy a hitherto favorable condition of political, social and moral liberty as distinguished from the earlier days of license in our political and moral conduct.

Here we have a spirit of worship and devotion equal to the average community, a fine degree of tolerance for every denomination with an awakened desire to set a tolerance of religion in example.

### Handmaids in Unison.

Here the church and schools work hand in hand, dispensing morals and good conduct, enlightenment and the golden rule of life.

These churches, temples of moral wisdom, have a strong grasp upon the people of Doniphan County, who recognize more perceptibly as the years come and go, the first duty of man in an enlightened community. Nothing can impress more the mind of a prospective citizen than the character of the schools and churches it maintains. We are glad to say that while we have graded up in the scale of business, knowledge and experience, that our morals and education have not been neglected, that we have made material progress along those lines, brought to these valued institutions a high standard of efficiency. With about thirty-five well-established churches in Doniphan County, all in a thriving condition, it would seem that we have made considerable strides in our moral development, and so we have. All these churches have large congregations and an able ministry, well supported both in finance and religious interest, and that there is harmony denotes great power for good in every department of our religious affairs.

### Grape Growers' Association

The Doniphan County Grape Growers' Association was organized at Troy June 6, 1871. The officers elected at that time were Adam Brenner, president; Constant Poirier, vice-president; George Brenner, treasurer, and Albert Perry, secretary. The object of the organization was the promotion of grape cultivation in the county of Doniphan. At that time there were 180 acres of grapes under cultivation in the county.

Geo. H. Mosely, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 22nd of October, 1798, died in Troy, Feb. 12, 1872. He was early in life apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner to learn the trade and by steady application, earned the reputation of a skillful worker in wood. He came to Troy in 1865, and soon after was active in organizing Troy Lodge No. 55, displaying his wonted energy and showing an earnest desire to be within the walls of a temple at home. His highest aspirations were to benefit the cause of Masonry and elevate the morals of the brethren to the standard required by Masonic teachings and principles and he exemplified in the course of his life that it was better to be doorkeeper in a house devoted to morality and benevolence, than to occupy an exalted position among the wicked.

On Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1872, at Troy, Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Sargeant, died of fever.

## WILLIAM D. NORMILE

**Prosperous Farmer Living Near Purcell Is Native of Ireland and Is Extensive Farmer.**

The Scots are called canny, the Germans thrifty, the English crafty, and the Irish witty. If these appellations are true, then there is no better exemplification of them than William D. Normile, now a successful and prosperous farmer who resides near Purcell and who is so well known in Doniphan County that no introduction is needed. His life, which is an open book, speaks for itself.

William D. Normile was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, on Jan. 9, 1859. His parents were John and Anna Normile. They were natives of Limerick County, Ireland, and were from one of the oldest and best families in that country. Gibbons in his history of Rome, tells us that the nobility of France settled in Ireland in the early part of the twelfth century. According to his deductions and the facts which he obtained from the archives of libraries, only noblemen were permitted to make the journey across the perilous North Sea. If this is a fact, and we have no reason to doubt it, then Mr. Normile is a direct descendant from a noble French family. The author further says, "Without a question of doubt, all of the present inhabitants of Ireland are of French descent as their language is similar to that of France and their customs are alike."

Whatever his ancestors were Mr. Normile is the subject of this sketch and is the man to be considered. Like so many other young men who were brought into the world during that period, his early education was received in the public schools, such as they afforded, and he was compelled when only a young lad to give up his lessons and go into the more serious business of making a living. He was brought to Doniphan County when nine months old, by his parents, who preempted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres where he now lives, one mile east and one mile north of Purcell. After graduating from the county schools he saved a little money for himself and went to Saint Benedict's college at Atchison for two years. There he acquitted himself with the highest honors, graduating at the head of his class and leaving with a fine reputation for industry and brightness. On Jan. 10, 1881, he married Miss Carrie Hill of Atchison, Kansas, the daughter of one of the best known and most respected families in the state. She died on March 23, 1903, and will always be remembered throughout Doniphan County for her cheerful disposition and God fearing devotion. To their union were born two children, Frank D., born in 1882, and Anna, born in 1887.

A number of years after the death of his wife, Mr. Normile took unto himself a second wife in Mrs. Catherine Burk Normile, a native of Ireland who lived in Doniphan County. To her step-children Mrs. Normile has been a loving mother and has given them all of the affection which she has showered upon her own offspring. She has been a woman of rare tact and judgment and has brought sunshine and happiness to the home of her husband. To this union have been born three children, William J., seven years old; Michael J., six years, and Edward B., one year.

Residence of William D. Normile, Situated Northeast of Purcell

Mr. Normile is engaged in general farming and has made for himself an enviable reputation throughout the county. He is an honest, successful farmer who has the respect and esteem of the entire community.

He has no desire to be elected to office, but is considered a power in politics in Union township, and is often consulted by the politicians, who consider him a strong factor.

# James H. Curtis

**The Well Known and Highly Prosperous Hardware Merchant of Denton Gave Up Farming to Engage in the Mercantile Business in 1906, and Now He Is Doing an Immense Business in Handling Hardware and Implements, Beside Having Time to Help Along the Town of Which He Has Served as Its Mayor.**

There are some merchants in the cities and towns of Doniphan County whose business operations are of such magnitude as to add vastly to the commercial life of these cities and towns, and whose activities in the civic affairs not only contribute to the welfare of the people, but also makes them indispensible as citizens. It is the old rule of he who prospers most in his business gives his best service to his own people. It requires live and aggressive leaders to make a live town, and Doniphan County is not without such leaders and such towns. A notable illustration of the truth of this assertion is found in Denton's live-wire merchant, citizen and former mayor, Mr. James H. Curtis, who coming in from the farm fewer than ten years ago, now handles a business so extensive as to make him one of the leaders in trade in this part of Kansas, beside which he has time a-plenty to help run the affairs of the town as they should be run, and boost it as deservedly it should be boosted.

Mr. Curtis is of Irish descent which, coupled with the fact that he was born in Kansas, accounts for his being a live wire. His father, John Curtis, and his mother, Bridget Curtis, were both born in Ireland. They came to America in 1870, migrated westward from New York and located in Doniphan County on a fine farm four miles south of the town of Denton. James H. Curtis, of whom we write, is one of the seven children of John and Bridget Curtis, and was born on the farm in Doniphan County, April 6, 1877. The four brothers are John E., William B., Thomas F., Charles V. and the sisters are Margaret and Rose. The father died March 23, 1895, after residing in the county twenty-five years, while the mother is still living on the old farm of 200 acres in Union Township, which has been her home ever since she came to America with her husband.

James H. Curtis was educated in Mount Vernon district school, his last teacher in that school being Anna Mallows, who is now editor of the White Cloud Globe. Prof. J. F. Milbourne was his first teacher. His later education was received in St. Benedict's College at Atchison, the oldest Catholic college in the state.

On July 9, 1915, James H. Curtis and Miss Nellie Murphy, a daughter of Dennis and Ellen Murphy, retired farmers, were united in marriage by the Reverend Father Anthony, the good priest of St. Ann's Church in Effingham. Mrs. Curtis was born in Atchison County April 12, 1882, was graduated from the Effingham high school, was granted a life certificate to teach and prior to the marriage was a popular educator in Atchison County for fifteen years.

Prior to coming to Denton to engage in business Mr. Curtis was engaged in farming. He purchased a stock of goods and began business in Denton June 25, 1906. His first operations were with hardware. Later he put in a lumber yard, which he sold in 1912 to the Bone McLucas Lumber Company of Fairbury, Nebraska. He bought and shipped live stock in connection with his business in Denton. He has been quite successful in all his business undertakings and has re-invested his money here at home until his business and his investments are of considerable magnitude. He has his fine farm of 280 acres, which is in a high state of improvement, beside a residence in town and two store buildings. He keeps a large stock, sells Ford cars, Newton and Peter Schuttler wagons, and Emerson farm implements. Along with his general stock of hardware he has Emerson buggies, McCormick binders and mowers, threshing machines, hay bailers, corn shellers. He has the only harness machine in Doniphan County, with which he makes the harness he sells. He carries all kinds of field and garden seeds. Beside he does an undertaking business. He keeps good, dependable stock, and has unlimited credit with all the firms with which he deals.

Mr. Curtis is also a stockholder of the State Bank of Germantown, in Brown County, and is a stockholder and director in the Denton Mutual Telephone Company.

The business activities of Mr. Curtis have been quite extensive, and he has done his full share toward making Denton a good place at which to trade by reason of his square dealing and his willingness to accept a fair and reasonable margin of profit in the handling of a vast volume of merchandise. Still he has been an active force in the affairs of the town and community, standing at all times as a champion of the town and its every interest.

His interest in the affairs of the town led to his election to the office of mayor, which he filled creditably from 1908 until 1913. He made such a good mayor the people felt they still needed his services, and they elected him to the council, an office he now holds. There are few towns in Kansas which can claim such a public spirited man as James H. Curtis, and should you go to Denton, it will be a pleasure to you—as well as to this man—to call on him.

## Denton

The following is a list of names of the city officials of Denton:

Mayor, Allen T. Stewart. Council, Alex Coates, James H. Curtis, Charles H. Gish, Leslie L. Rudebaugh, George A. Roberts.

The following is a list of the business firms in Denton:

Clarence R. Issacs, Postmaster.
Charles Gish, General Merchandise.
James E. Cummings, Gen. Mdse.
George A. Roberts, Cashier, Bank of Denton.
Leslie L. Rudebaugh, Restaurant.
Mrs. Anna Alt, C., R. I. & P. Agent.
James H. Curtis, Hardware.
J. L. Boatwright, Barber.
Dr. S. S. Gross.
George W. Schwartz, Livery.
Willis F. Pinyard, Garage.
Allen F. Stewart, Druggist.
William M. Stewart, Prop. Hotel.
James Duke, Manager Telephone Co.
Thomas A. Wrighton, Mail Carrier.
Clarence Howland, Acetylene Lights.
George A. Cox, Asst. Mail Carrier.
William Gutjahr, Blacksmith.
Joseph Howland, Carpenter.
I. S. Pinyard, Carpenter.
John A. Alt, Asst. Station Agent.
Rufus S. Reynolds, Section Boss.
Prof. Homer P. Dittemore, Supt. City Schools.
John Volker, Stock Buyer.
Phillip G. Denton, Stock Buyer.
Hugh L. Heckman.
Mrs. George Archer, Laundress.
Dr. J. E. Stepp.
Mrs. Andrew Wagy, Special Nurse.
William M. Gillen, Loan Agent.
Fred Cox, Draymen.
Mrs. Laura Rudebaugh, Dressmaker.
Ray P. Rudebaugh, Expert Engineer.
George Chaney, Police Judge.
A. K. Hamm, Street Commissioner.
Cornelius L. Burke, Asst. Cashier, Bank of Denton.
Mrs. Allen Stewart, Music Teacher.
William M. Gillen, Member Board of Education.
James Parrand, Member Board of Education.
John Volker, Member Board of Education.

## Union Township Officials

The township officers are as follows in Union Township:

Treasurer, Eugene Alfers; Clerk, B. G. Chaney; Trustee, Jack Joyce.

August F. Hess owns the W. ½ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 31, T. 4, R. 19, being the southwest corner of Doniphan County.

Union Township has six school districts and a part of two other districts and seven school houses. The name and number follows: Whelan School District No. 71; Normile, No. 57; Denton, No. 69; Union, No. 27; Mt. Vernon, No. 67; St. Benedict, No. 16, and a part of the Syracuse District No. 7, and the Starr District No. 19, also the Catholic school in Purcell.

The churches are, St. Mary's Catholic Church at Purcell; St. Benedict's Catholic Church, northeast side of the township; in Denton, one Methodist Church, one Baptist and one Union church, where a number of different denominations hold church services.

There are no justices of the peace or constables in Union Township and it has had none for years, as no one will serve.

Prof. Homer Dittemore's room: Georgia Denton, Fern Schwartz, Alvin Denton, Velma Heckman, Robert Denton, Ralph Barrand, Carl Schwartz, Glenn Denton, Gladys Denton, Mary Stepp, Boyd Cunningham, Myrtle Pease, Dora Heckman, Wells Cunningham, Walter Kieswetter, Ilah Reynolds, Floyd Streator, Ralph Wrighton, Charles Kieswetter, Veta Wolfe, Donna M. Roberts, Zula Wolfe and Orville Hazen.

Sixth Grade: Don Denton, Paul Schwartz, Willie Denton, Cecil Denton, Leroy Stewart, Roy Cox, Richard Keiswetter.

Fifth Grade: Elsie Allen, Bernice Boatwright, Ada Wrighton, Eddie Volker, Mabel Reynolds, Loren Reynolds, Frank Reynolds, Clara Denton, Guy Pease, Genevieve Reed, Ada Stewart.

Fourth Grade: Donald Boatwright, Mary Denton, Ivan Denton, Beatrice Hamm, Johnnie Burke, Ida Molt.

The Primary Grade of the Denton Schools, reading from left to right, top row: Cleta Reynolds, Mabel Bird, Nellie Roberts, Ola Keiswetter, Donna Byers, Dora Streator, Hilda Denton, Joe Howland, Paul Boatwright, Charles Reynolds, Dixie Dixon, Frank Keiswetter, Russell Reynolds, Lorin Chaney, Mattie Pease, Mattie Stewart, Boyd Schwartz, Jesse Brown, Henry Howland.

The teachers of the Denton schools are Prof. Homer P. Dittemore, Marcia L. Talbert and Edith V. Corbet. The members of the school board are W. H. Gillen, director; John Volker, treasurer; Robert E. Denton, clerk. This school board manifests great interest in the welfare of the Denton schools.

**Dr. S. S. Gross**

**Physician and Surgeon**

All calls answered promptly

Office Over Denton State Bank
DENTON, KANSAS

# Successful Practical Farmer

## B. F. Reichenberger Operates His Four Hundred Acre Tract on the Lines of Any Well Regulated Business—Stock Raising and a Strict Rotation of Crops the General Plans Followed to Conserve and Improve the Fertility of the Soil.

The splendid farm of B. F. Reichenberger, adjoining Purcell on the south, is a striking example of the success that may be obtained by an intelligent and systematic method of management. The 400 acres which comprise Mr. Reichenberger's holdings are operated on a plan that is calculated to not only secure the best returns consistent with judicial management, but with an idea to improve the fertility of the soil for future generations. The Reichenberger farm is among the oldest in Doniphan County and has been under cultivation for a great many years. It has been in the possession of the Reichenberger family since early days and has been fairly productive, even under obsolete methods of operation.

The present owner was born on the place in 1880. At the age of eighteen years, at the time of his father's death, B. F. Richenbegrer assumed control of the farm by taking it over from the heirs for a cash rental for five years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Reichenberger bought the place outright and devoted his entire energies towards improving it generally and building up its fertility by keeping a liberal quota of livestock.

For almost four years after becoming the sole owner of the farm, Mr. Reichenberger continued to cultivate and improve the land, paying special attention to the livestock end of the business. In 1907, however, when the outlook for immense financial returns in the future was brightest, Mr. Reichenberger was attacked with a severe case of granulated eye lids and was compelled to give up work on the farm and seek some other business which promised a cure or even a relief from his eye affliction. Much as he regretted to do so, Mr. Reichenberger quit the farm entirely and engaged in the hardware and implement business at Purcell. While somewhat out of his chosen calling, the venture proved highly successful, and under Mr. Reichenberger's capable management the business grew extensively. His progressive ideas were a valuable asset in the conduct of the new business and added considerably to its prosperity.

Immediately upon settling in Purcell, Mr. Reichenberger became one of the leading factors in the unbuilding and advancement of the town, and he was instrumental in securing much of the public improvements that have been made there in recent years. He built one of the largest brick structures in Purcell, and his own business was never retarded by his activity in the welfare of the town.

The hardware and implement industry became more profitable each year. In fact its expansion had exceeded Mr. Reichenberger's most sanguine expectations. In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Reichenberger never lost sight of his farm and he realized that the place was running down in fertility, as there was no stock left on the land. It got so that a profitable crop could hardly be produced and with that situation confronting him, Mr. Reichenberger decided it would be poor policy to allow such a condition to continue without some effort at a remedy.

The affection of his eyes had considerably improved by this time, and in fact it had almost disappeared. Mr. Reichenberger decided to dispose of his town business and go back to the farm and his livestock. Selling out to good advantage, Mr. Reichenberger now fully made up his mind to devote the best energies at his command to build up and improve the place where he was born. He fully realized that no makeshift measures would be productive of results and determined to conduct the operations on a systematic and business-like scale. The wornout condition of the soil was sadly apparent and none but the most judicious methods could restore it to its original fertility. The absence of livestock for so long had worked havoc as there were neither droppings nor manure with which the soil might at least be conserved.

This was the situation which confronted Mr. Reichenberger when he gave up his business in town and took up the management of his home place once more. Livestock were again introduced on the farm and extensive preparations made to thoroughly rehabilitate it and improve the fertility of the soil. Mr. Reichenberger is a firm believer in the efficacy of livestock for the success of any well regulated farm and he paid special attention to that end of the management. None but the most approved breeds were installed on the place and their selection was a matter of much concern to the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Murray of Colby, Formerly of Denton, a Wedding Picture.

Mr. Reichenberger from the start had decided to operate his farm on strictly business principles, allowing so much for loss or shrinkage and fixing a stated sum for interest charges on the investment. These items are all taken into consideration when the profits are being computed so that the owner may know to a fraction the amount of money it requires to operate the farm. No detail is overlooked and no loophole is left where profits might escape. Nothing is allowed to go to waste and both feeding and cultivation are conducted with a view to securing the best possible results both for present requirements and future contingencies.

With the livestock feature of the farm thus intelligently arranged, Mr. Reichenberger next gave his attention to the manner and methods by which the crops should be raised. He is a firm believer in a short rotation in crops, including some of the legumes such as June clover, sweet clover, cowpeas and other equally good varieties of stock feed. Grain farming had in former years greatly depleted or impoverished the soil so that it failed to give satisfactory or profitable yields. Consequently, Mr. Reichenberger decided to remedy that condition by providing for a regular rotation in crops.

The leading grain crops on the Reichenberger farm are corn, wheat and oats. The chief aim is to rotate them with the legumes so as to keep up the humus content of the soil. With the approach of every harvest the wisdom of Mr. Reichenberger's system becomes more apparent, as the yields are noticeably becoming more abundant with every succeeding year. The system is undoubtedly the most beneficial that could be employed and its continuation is practically certain to restore the soil to its original productivity.

Every atom of fertilizer that may be produced on the Reichenberger farm is utilized to the best possible advantage. All the manure is carefully saved and used to further advantage on the farm by means of lots of bedding for the livestock kept on the place. This is regularly hauled to the field and every spring all the lots are carefully scraped over and the manure that is ordinarily wasted is saved.

Mr. Reichenberger is firmly convinced that without plenty of livestock no farm can be conducted successfully. As far as profits are concerned there is no doubt in his mind that stock feeding is an essential element in the proper management of a farm because the stock not only bring immediate returns to the farmer, but they are unequaled as a soil improver. Consequently as many cows as the place will carry to good advantage are kept there and are summered on clover pasture supplemented with clover hay. The owner has learned by experience that the tendency to bloat is materially lessened by this method of feeding.

It has been the rule with Mr. Reichenberger to place the cows on a permanent pasture about July 1 and keep them there for at least two months so as to allow the clover to go to seed. Later those cows are brought back and permitted to graze on the aftermath before plowing the clover ground for corn. The above rule is never deviated from by the owner of the farm and he seems thoroughly satisfied with the results obtained both as to improving the condition of the stock and the productiveness of the soil.

While Mr. Reichenberger is not setting himself up as an example of a model farmer, he strongly believes that his methods are as good, if not better, than any others that may be adopted in an effort to make profits and restore the soil at the same time. His balance sheet at the end of each year surely confirms his judgment and demonstrates that much may be accomplished where intelligent and judicious methods are systematically pursued.

# CHARLES MURRAY

## A Successful Business Man and a Good Citizen—Has Made Perceptable Progress in Past Decade.

Whenever we read of wealthy men who once were poor and achieved a fortune while still young enough to enjoy it, we are inclined usually to doubt the tale, but here in Doniphan County we have the case of a man who by pure effort and precipitous perseverance, has amassed for himself and family wealth that he little dreamed of when a boy. This man is Charles Murray of Colby, Kansas. Possessed of indomitable courage and a strong and healthy constitution that assisted him to a great extent, Mr. Murray by small degrees at first began the foundation of his fortune. Carefulness and economy in small things tended to make him shrewd and capable in the management of greater things when they came his way.

Mr. Murray is a Virginian by birth and a Kansan by adoption and inclination. Charles Murray was born in Radcliffe, Giles County, Virginia, on September 24, 1879. His kind and chivalrous manners are no doubt his heritage from that land famous for the courtesy and uprightness of its men and noted for furnishing so many Presidents. Charles came to Denton, Kansas, with his mother at the age of six years, and there they settled and made a home. The boy was sent to school, where he studied, played and broke the rules just like countless other boys. Mother Murray did not despair of her son's future, and when he coaxed her one day to let him sell papers after school and during vacations, she consented, knowing that it wouldn't hurt him, and might encourage his youthful mind to have the privilege of earning money. Charles was a very busy boy then for sometime on the streets of Denton, selling the Kansas City Journal and the Saturday Evening Post. The people became accustomed to his little figure so intent on his business, and missed him if he was absent from his haunts for a day. His income was 25 cents a day. Nowadays Charles Murray spends more than that in a single day for gasoline.

When school days were over, and the lad was strong enough to do heavier work, he secured work on the section, working on the Rock Island Railroad out of Denton. By practicing the most rigid economy and not missing a day's work, young Murray saved $300, and while he was not ashamed of his section job, he decided that he preferred to invest his money and get into a business life. There are few young fellows of today who start out on section jobs who ever figure on reaching the plane where Charles Murray is today. He had no gifts of fortune to aid him; it all came through his own endeavor, and the man of today has even better opportunities than the youth did in those days.

In May, 1898, Mr. Murray opened a general mercantile store in Denton. He thrived at this business, and the money began to come in plentifully. He began to invest his surplus in land and this land rapidly increased in value. Occasionally he sold some of the land at prices far above what he paid for it, and it was not long before his financial status was recognized by wholesalers throughout Kansas, Missouri and surrounding states. It was while engaged in the mercantile business that Mr. Murray met the girl of his choice. She was Miss Cynthia Kinsley of Leona, and they were married May 3, 1903.

The wedding was solemnized in the

Congregational church at Leona by the Rev. M. L. Roby, and there were present many admiring friends of the couple who wished them continued happi-

The Three Murray Children.

ness and prosperity. Mrs. Murray is the daughter of Mrs. Laura Kinsley. There are three children of the union, as follows: Veda Vesta, born at Denton, April 3, 1905; Cecil Kyle, born at Los Angeles, June 23, 1906, and Charles William Dwight, born at Colby, Kansas, July 22, 1912.

In 1908 Mr. Murray discontinued his business at Denton, and removed with his family to Colby, Kansas, where they are located at the present time. Charles Murray owns 2,800 acres of land today, most all of which is located in Thomas County. He is engaged in the mercantile business in Colby and is an extensive trader in real estate.

The Murrays own a nice home in Colby, where they are bringing up their children in the way that they should go through life. Mrs. Murray is an artist in the cullinary line and one who possesses the faculty of entertaining.

## ALEX B. SHULSKY

### The Son of a Pioneer Settler Who Served in the Prussian Army and Then Came to America to Work at Carriage Making, But Found Farming to His Liking—The Son a Good Farmer Who Believes in Education.

Alex B. Shulsky, one of the well-to-do farmers of Union township near Denton, is a native of Doniphan County and a son of one of the pioneer settlers of this productive county.

Robert Shulsky, the illustrious father, was a native of Prussia who had been educated in his home land and had served three years in the Prussian army before coming to America. He was born in the vicinity of Braunburg, Prussia, May 1, 1826. When a young man he learned the trade of carriage making, so that when he landed in New York June 2, 1852, he at once went to work at his trade. He remained in New York until 1854, when he moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he worked at carriage making until 1858. The father of Alex B. decided that farming in

A. B. Shulsky's Driveway to House.

Kansas offered larger opportunities to a man than carriage making, so he came to Kansas and pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land three miles west of Denton, which is now owned by Phillip Herpisch, Charles Sherer and George Chaney. Having acquired a home he proceeded in 1860 to Columbia, Tennessee, where on February 8 of that year he married Miss Mary Lawhorn, a native of Giles County, Tennessee, who was born April 12, 1838. He brought his bride to Kansas after the wedding and until her death December, 1872, they lived happy on the farm near Severance. The elder Mr. Shulsky was a good farmer and a good citizen who stood high in the community. He was a Republican in politics, took an active interest in home affairs and served on the board of county commissioners. He was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge. He died February 22, 1913, at the age of 86 years, 9 months and 21 days. He had resided in Kansas fifty-five years. years.

The subject of this sketch, was born on the farm in Doniphan county February 28, 1861, and received a common school education in the district schools in Union township and at St. Benedict's College at Atchison and later he attended Mrs. Monroe's Institute at Atchison.

On his father's farm in Union township Alex B. Shulsky grew to like farming and although many opportunities to follow some other occupation presented themselves he stuck to the farm and became one of the best farmers in the county, owning a fine eighty acres in Union township situated two and one-half miles southwest of Denton and four miles and one-half northeast of Purcell, receiving his mail by rural delivery on Route 1 out of Denton.

Alex B. Shulsky was married December 14, 1883, at Netawaka, Jackson County, Kansas, to Miss Elizabeth M. Blair. Two children were born to this union, Roy B., May 4, 1885, in Union township, and May E., July 15, 1889, in Netawaka, Jackson County, Kansas. The son and daughter were both given a good education in the country school of Union township and then sent to business college in Kansas City, Missouri, to finish their education. They are both well equipped with an education and are among our accomplished and highly respected people.

The life of Alex B. Shulsky in Doniphan County has shown him to be a man of character and a valued citizen of the community. He is a lover of Kansas, and particularly of the part of Kansas in which he resides and in which he has made a success of his farming operations. He has been an active participant in the affairs of his community since he was old enough to go to school, and having secured for himself a good education, he has persistently labored for the advancement of the school facilities of his community. He has been consistent in his advocacy of those things which contribute to the betterment of farming conditions, and particularly to the building of good roads that the farmers may have better access to the markets with their products.

Mr. Shulsky's farming operations, while not so extensive as many who farm more acres, have resulted in a handsome income yearly from his acres. He farms intelligently and well, as did his father before him, and generally his yield of various crops reaches a high average per acre. His farm undoubtedly is one of the best in the county and it is kept in a good state of improvement. On every hand one sees evidences of the proud owner's care. The fields are neatly kept and one doesn't see broken down fences and dilapidated buildings. His live stock and his machinery and implements are well housed. Everything about the place speaks volumes for its owner's care and foresight, as well as for his prosperity.

The methods employed by this energetic farmer are those that were worked out by himself and his father and are thoroughly practical and, often put to test, have proved satisfactorily. By careful selection of seed and proper planting and tillage there isn't another eighty acres to be found anywhere that year in and year out will produce better crops than are produced by Mr. Shulsky. The old German idea of taking care of and utilizing everything on the farm that is of value is seen here, as it also is seen on many of the best farms in this community. It can be said that in no part of Kansas is there less of farm waste than here among these prosperous farmers of Doniphan County who, while not boasting of wonderful methods of farming, are nevertheless able to show big returns for the efforts—and of such farmers is our friend, Alex B. Shulsky.

Mr. Shulsky is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He is widely known among the people and is honored and respected by them.

## RIDGE PRAIRIE M. E. CHURCH

### The Beautiful Structure in Denton That Can Be Seen for Many Miles Is the Successor to the Old Church of 1871 That Stood One Mile West of the Town—It Is the House of Worship for a Large Number of the People of That Prosperous Community.

The beautiful church building situated in the southeast corner of the little city of Denton, fronting the south, its tall tower and steeple to be seen from nearly all the country for many miles distant in any direction, is known as the Ridge Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church. It is the place of worship for the Methodists, and many others, from the rich country surrounding Denton in Union Township; and, while by no means the oldest and richest church in historic interest in that section, it is none the less popular with the people and is fulfilling its grand purpose as a house of God.

The Denton M. E. Church, Formerly Known as Ridge Prarie Church.

The Ridge Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated Sept. 5, 1892, soon after it was moved to Denton, the first incorporation being September 24, 1871, when the original church was erected one mile west of Denton. The incorporators were: John Schwartz, James P. Miller, W. B. Garten, George Henchsliff, Solomon Denton, George Denton, Aaron Long, John Henry Denton, Jacob Denton. All of these incorporators are now living and are members of the church, except John Schwartz and George Henchsliff. S. C. Harpster, who was the banker at Denton and a notary public, certified to the signatures of those incorporators on September 12, 1892, on the incorporation papers.

The deed to the old church one mile west of Denton bore date of May 8, 1871, while the deed to the new church in Denton was made by Moses Denton to the trustees of the church in 1889.

The church as it now stands, pointing the way to the higher life with its tall spire, was erected in the year 1889, two years after the city was started, and the dedication, which was on Sunday, in the fall of 1889, was an event to which the good people of that community have often in the years that have followed, referred with feelings of pride and joy.

There are now some sixty members of this church, and among them are no fewer than thirty-five members of the Denton family, who are among its steadfast and staunchest supporters. At the present time the pulpit is supplied by the Rev. C. C. Clampitt, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Severance, who holds services of worship in Denton every Sunday afternoon. The services usually are well attended and the people of Denton of all denominations join with their Methodist brethren in the enjoyment of the wholesome sermons and the spiritual counsel of the good pastor, Doctor Clampitt.

The church also has its other activities, social and educational, as well as spiritual. Frequently it is the scene of some revival, some entertainment of a wholesome character, or some social festivities. Church weddings are often held there, and from its pulpit eulogies have been pronounced for the dead.

For nearly a quarter of a century, therefore, the Ridge Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church has been a beacon light for the Denton community. Its activities and its teachings have touched the lives of the people as no other institution has or could touch them. It has enshrined itself in the hearts of these people. Looking across the prairies, stretching far away in every direction toward the little city of Denton, the church always is the object first to be seen, a perpetual reminder to those who live in the country, as well as to the travelers along the railroads and highways, of the fact that it is an index to the high character of the people of that community, town and country.

# A Special Section for the Dentons

## How a Family of Sturdy English Stock, Coming to Doniphan County in Territorial Days, Have Witnessed the Development of the Richest Section of Kansas from Its Wild State Until It Has Become the Garden Spot of the Middle West.

## What These People Have Contributed Toward That Development, and to the Upbuilding of the Community in Everything That Stands for Peace, Prosperity and Progress—A Glimpse of Their Beautiful, Well-Kept and Highly Improved Farms.

A close observing newspaper man, driving overland in a Buick automobile (purchased from E. L. Kleppe of Troy), from St. Joseph southwest through Doniphan County recently, was impressed by the sight of so many beautiful farms of rich soil in a high state of improvement and well kept. In all of his extensive travels both east and west of the Missouri river he never before had seen anything like it. About a mile east of the little town of Denton, on meeting a prosperous looking farmer, Eugene Alfers, he caused the chauffuer to stop the car long enough to inquire:

"Who owns this farm?"

"Jacob Denton, the bachelor," was the reply.

"Fine place, I'd like to own it myself," the questioner remarked as the car started on.

A little nearer the town the newspaper man saw some distance to the west another farm which plainly showed that its owner was a progressive business farmer. A boy in the road was halted.

"Who owns this farm?" he asked.

"Thomas W. Denton," the boy replied.

"And whose pretty farm is that one over there?" he asked the boy, as he looked over to the southeast of the town.

"Why," the boy laughed at his ignorance, "don't you know that is Aunt Lizzie Denton's — everybody knows Aunt Lizzie."

The car shot through the little town of Denton, which is built along the Rock Island railroad track, with great celerity. The newspaper man noticed a stately home that looked like a thoroughly modern city residence.

"Solomon Denton, a retired farmer, lives there," Glen Alt at the depot explained.

The observant newspaper man was thrilled by the sight of a fine herd of Polled-Angus cattle on a farm on the north side of the road west of the town. He was a great admirer of thoroughbreds—cattle and men.

"Who owns the blacks and the farm?" he momentarily inquired of the first man they met.

"William G. Denton—for nobody but a Denton could own such fine cattle—"he's the fellow who has been taking the best prizes at Hiawatha, and all the other fairs where he shows them."

The unique newspaper man by this time had arrived at the conclusion that the Dentons were a large family. They were passing a field of corn that looked like it might crib anywhere from sixty to ninety bushels to the acre. He called to a man at the edge of the field:

"Who owns this farm?"

"Ezra T. Denton," the man quickly ejaculated, as he resumed his work pulling up the big sunflowers along the corn rows.

"Well, I am astounded," the newspaper man exclaimed.

About four miles from the town they were wondering if all of the farms in northeastern Kansas were owned by the Dentons, when Art Fenton, who was driving a team of skittish mules, was questioned:

"Who owns this farm?" was asked, for they were looking at a large farm house surrounded by broad fields of corn and alfalfa and stubble from which wheat had been harvested.

"W. W. Denton," was the answer.

"Look here, stranger, we haven't passed a farm in fifteen miles that wasn't owned by a Denton," the newspaper man said sternly. "Aren't there any farmers other than Dentons in these parts?"

"Well," the mule driver drawled, "there might be a few, but they ain't in Union township." And he drove on.

The mule driver was not far from truthful, for Union township, Doniphan County, has been the home of the Denton family of progressive business farmers since the year 1859, when Kansas was struggling for statehood, though the family has increased until in this year 1916, more than 100 persons answer to the name Denton.

The Dentons were English. William and Mary Denton of Langton parish, Lincolnshire, along in the first half of the Nineteenth century, were parents of twelve sons and two daughters. They were of that plain, sturdy, God-fearing class of people of whom it may be said they represented the higher ideals of English intelligence, industry and thrift. They had reared their children to these ideals.

After the death of the parents, the Dentons came to America with high hopes and great expectations. The sons were good judges of land. They found the best of soil in Doniphan County, and there in the year 1859 they settled on the land which is still theirs. And through all the years that have followed, with patient labor and unflagging energy, they have witnessed and aided in the development of their lands from their wild prairie state worth four to five dollars an acre to the present high state of soil efficiency worth from $150 to $250 an acre.

The Dentons properly may be considered as the pioneers in progressive scientific farming in Kansas. They brought here not only a knowledge of farming, but the brain and brawn that was needed for intelligent application of that knowledge to the soil of Kansas. They set about improving their lands and planning for the future. They did not all undertake to raise the same thing. Some would raise corn as their major crop, others wheat, others cattle or hogs. They had a system for everything. And it is this system which has brought prosperity to every one of the Dentons and which has brought about these splendidly improved and equipped farms our newspaper friend saw from the automobile while passing through Union township.

The pace set by the Dentons in farming and farm development in Doniphan County has demonstrated the fact that we of Kansas owe much to these sturdy English people. But this is not all. The Dentons have proven themselves to be among our most loyal citizens. They have at all times stood for the flag and for the highest and best in our social, political, educational and religious life, as they also have been foremost for law and order and decency. They stand for public improvements, good roads, as the condition of their farms attest. The town of Denton, laid out on land owned by Mose and William Denton and named for those pioneers, is an illustration of the kind of public-spirited citizenship that prevails among them.

The Dentons have at all times been accounted good citizens. They take a lively interest in governmental affairs, yet they are not politicians. None of them aspire to public office holding. They have pride in their homes, their community and their state. There is pride in the family. Though they may not all subscribe to the political doctrines of Roosevelt, they are Roosevelt-ian when it comes to the size of their families.

While the men are accounted model farmers, their wives are model home makers and have contributed their share to the success of the family, besides rearing their children and training them for successful careers. The women Dentons are bright and intelligent and their influence has counted much for spiritual, moral, educational and social welfare of the entire community. The Aunt Lizzie Denton, whose pretty farm home was admired by our newspaper friend, is the historian of the Dentons. She is the widow of William Denton, and is endowed with the remarkable faculty of keeping all things in mind. It is said she can relate more reminiscences of Doniphan County and call by name more people than any other Denton. "Ask Aunt Lizzie" is an oft-repeated remark when one wants to know this or that.

The personnel of the Dentons is interesting in this sketch and is here presented for the enlightenment of our readers who desire to know more about this remarkably progressive family.

William Denton and his wife, Mary Denton, father of the following named Dentons, died in England: George Denton, born February 2, 1828; Anna Denton, wife of Geo. Hinchsliff, born March 27, 1829; John Denton, born June 5, 1830; Wm. Denton, born July 17, 1831; Mary Denton, wife of Sam Cheney, born October 2, 1832; Benjamin Denton, born March 25, 1834, died while serving his country in the Civil War; Jonathan Denton, born May 23, 1835; Michael Denton, born September 29, 1837; Joseph Denton, born November 8, 1838; James Denton, born February 6, 1841; Solomon Denton, born August 1, 1842; Moses Denton, born February 10, 1844; Isaac Denton, born August 28, 1845; Jacob Denton, born August 28, 1848.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Denton and Walter D. Denton, their son.

## SOLOMON DENTON.

An unusually long life of exceptionally hard work, strong tenacity and courage of purpose and good judgment has made Solomon Denton among the wealthiest land owners in Doniphan County. He has the bull dog "stick-to-it-iveness" characteristic of the English people of which he is a representative developed to a most efficient degree, and the solidity of character which has made the English nation great and their people in America among its best citizens. His life story is that of a young man leaving an old country, with its customs well established and climate known and regular, and coming to a raw farm land, knowing little of its capricious weather, soil or crops, coping and co-operating with nature in various places of America until he now owns a goodly share of the earth and its products and worldly goods.

Solomon Denton was born Aug. 1, 1842 at Lincolnshire, in the parish of Langton, England. He was the son of William and Mary Denton. They were good substantial English farmers—"yeomen" perhaps they would have been called at one time; very likely the author of "Lorna Doone," the famous novel of English farm life, had in mind such farmers as the Dentons in describing the characters of the book. The English farmer is as substantial as the pavement-like road which belts his farm. He is not swayed by impulse suddenly, but let him once make up his mind to accomplish some thing or fix his eye on a goal, no powers of earth, nothing save death, can prevent him from succeeding in whatever he undertakes.

Such people were the Dentons. And from such people came the first pioneers of America who conquered the rock-bound coasts of New England, and who are constantly pushing out into new countries. America and her states, and Kansas and her counties, owe much of their growth and progress to those of the British race. The Englishman makes a decision only after much study, but usually his decision upon any proposition is the best anyone could make under the circumstances. It is so in all phases of his life and work, in town or on the farm.

With people of such substantial character, young Denton, working among the hay ricks under England's mild sun and gloomy fogs and mists, grew to young manhood. He attended the parish schools, which, if not as broad in their instruction as the modern public schools of America, were at least thorough. What he read of America in history or geography appealed to him. Quite likely as he walked home between the well-kept hedge fences along the smoothly rolling country of old England, America in his mind became a land of promise. Slowly but surely in his most practical youthful mind grew a vision of his owning almost as much land as any of the lords and ladies of his native country. The idea of possession of estates as vast and as well improved as theirs fired his imagination.

The small English boy learned all he could of the land of his hopes from every source possible. He read of it in books, talked of it to those who had heard of the golden opportunities of the new country, and snatched up every stray word of America that a passing stranger might drop.

Thus the Denton boy grew to manhood. Meanwhile his social instinct asserted itself. Young people in old

England, and especially in the older days of Dickens' time, were not as free to meet each other as the American young men and women, but meet and court they did, following instinct as old as the human race.

English girls are noted for their complexions, with cheeks as soft and red as an English rose, made so by early rising and plenty of wholesome exercise in the alternating sun and fog of their mother country. One of these young English lassies was Miss Maria Topliss, from the same parish in which Mr. Denton was born. She was a typical English girl, modest, but sensible, and likely with a longing for a broader life and opportunity for progress than would be afforded in the little parish environments. If both of these young people had their broad vision and marked ambitions, it is not at all surprising that they found much congeniality in each other's company. Doubtless America was the theme of many of their conversations, as they strolled along some of those beautiful winding English country lanes. Their liking grew mutually as the winter of 1868 passed, until both decided that their lives and ambitions could not be completed without each other's co-operation for the alloted span of years. Thus on March 10, 1868, Mr. Denton and Miss Topliss were married in a typical English vine-covered church.

As during the courtship of this couple, America, its promise and opportunities, was the subject of constant talk between them, over the early breakfast of porridge and "kippers." The idea of settling in a new country which gave the best chance for materializing their dreams of affluence, was constantly discussed, and all their savings, farthings, tuppence, shillings, crowns and pounds were laid away for the prospective journey to the New World, and as a nest egg for a future fortune. Very little money was spent for luxuries. Comforts they possessed in abundance, but it is safe to say not many trips were made to London. Likely their main expenditure was for unnecessaries at Christmas time, the season so dear to the native of "Merry England." However, at these yule-tide gatherings at the Christmas dinner, when the smoking roast pig and mutton were passed around, and the hearts were mellow with port and sherry, the favorite topic, "America," was rehearsed.

At length, after the farthings had grown to many shillings and the shillings had swelled to some hundred pounds, the Dentons' plans took definite form. Yet, no easy matter was it to leave a home and birth-place, and the vicinity in which their ancestors probably had lived for generations. The Dentons were bound to their home place by hundreds of deep and lasting ties. They had grown up in the parish, and their loyalty and friendliness had won them the affection of the whole population. All these ties had to be severed.

One day in the year of 1870, the Dentons bid goodbye to their life-long friends and started to begin the prosperous life of which they had so often dreamed and planned. The voyage across the Atlantic was long and rough. The boat which carried them would not compare with the modern palaces of ocean greyhounds. Accommodations were meagre and cramped. The vessel rolled horribly a great deal of the time. It was with great relief and joy when for the first time the Dentons saw looming up across a rolling expanse of water, the first faint vision of America, the land in which they were destined to become so prosperous. The difficulties of preparation for the trip, and the inconveniences and hardships of the voyage itself, were forgotten.

Solomon Denton and his wife did not stay long in the Eastern part of the United States, although there were many strange and interesting things to see. They had heard of what the new state of Kansas offered. Of course they also had heard from Eastern acquaintances of the dangers from Indians, prairie fires and cyclones, but their minds were filled with the hope of owning some of its fertile fields in which nature's stores were waiting to be tapped—so different from the soil of England which had been cultivated for so many centuries.

Thus the Dentons, daily encountering new and unexpected circumstances, came on to Kansas that year of 1870, and settled in Doniphan County. Here Solomon Denton settled on a farm one and one-half miles from the site of a town which now bears his name. Despite the home-sickness for the mellow land of England, he went resolutely to work to subdue the soil of his adopted country. He was among the earliest risers in his vicinity. He put in practice all that he had learned on the farm at his home in Lincolnshire, adapting his methods to the new requirements of the young country. He put in operation the lessons of intensive farming he learned in the old country where not a foot of ground is wasted. His oxen-drawn plow left untouched no corners. He sowed every inch of this cultivated land.

Just as Mr. Denton was gaining a foothold, the grasshoppers came. That was enough to discourage a native born Kansan, let alone a man from a country where crops are invariably sure and plagues like a visitation of such insects are unheard of except as a story in the Old Testament. However, he was undaunted and today the results of his unswerving efforts are materially apparent. His home farm is one of the best improved, with its big house and good barns, in Doniphan County. The cattle are of the best stock and his acres yield a fine average annually. His land near Denton consists of 320 acres and he also owns many lots in the town of Denton. Outside of his home possessions he has acquired a half section of land near Haven Lee Province, Saskatchewan, Canada, and one-half section of land in Howard County, Texas. Every land purchase was made with great thought and judgment and now his holdings yield him a good income. He has retired and now lives in a comfortable home in Denton. Mr. and Mrs. Denton had five sons and daughters. The dates of the family's births are:

Solomon Denton, born Aug. 1, 1842; Marie Denton, Nov. 13, 1843; Lucy Denton, now Mrs. J. C. Fields of Hiawatha, Feb. 14, 1869; Thos. W. Denton, Dec. 14, 1869; Laura Denton, now Mrs. C. H. Albrecht of Little Rock, Ark., June 14, 1871; Jennie Denton, March 10, 1873; Walter D. Denton, Jan. 11, 1874; Ezra T. Denton, Feb. 12, 1876; Ralph Denton, Sept. 24, 1879. Jennie and Ralph died in infancy.

The father, Solomon Denton, although seventy-three years of age, is still interested in the affairs of the town of Denton and has at heart the best interests of Doniphan County.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Denton.

## Thomas W. Denton, Son

Thomas W. Denton, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Denton, early Doniphan County settlers, evidently inherits much of his parents' business ability and progressive ideas. He is also endowed with much of their energy and thrift, as he owns 580 acres of Kansas land, although he is not much more than of middle age.

Thomas W. was born in the parish of Langton, Lincolnshire, England, December 14, 1869. When he was six months old his parents brought him to America, locating in Doniphan County in 1870. He grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his education in the country schools. He was a bright student and was fond of wholesome games. His life on the farm was one of long hours of work, and he absorbed many of his father's methods of farming and likely then determined to follow the elder Denton's footsteps.

In the early days the life of a boy on a farm was by no means what it is now. The home did not begin to have the conveniences which the average present day farm boy takes for granted. Young Denton couldn't go to a phone and call Troy to ask what the score was. A daily paper was not as common as it is now, and likely he never imagined that some day he could go hundreds of miles in a horseless carriage. Farm machinery was clumsy. The McCormick reaper used then (when this machine first appeared) was much different than now, and water and hand power did the work now performed by steam and electricity.

The main social gatherings of the early days when this enviable man was a boy, were the church "socials," spelling matches and husking bees. At the husking bees, it is said, the boy who found a red ear of corn, was privileged to kiss the cook. Early hours were insisted upon. Life on the old Kansas farms meant mostly hard work. However, it was such experiences as these that tested the character of the youth of those days and made them the men they are today. Above all things the sons of the Kansas pioneers were encouraged to save and to hope to accumulate land of their own.

Sayings from Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" were current. However, it is quite likely that the Denton boy was regaled with stories of old England from the lips of his parents. Doubtless he spent many a winter evening listening to tales of the Norman conquest, the half mythical tales of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table, and the immortal story of King Alfred, who when in disguise, was set to watch cakes by a woman who had employed him, but with his mind on making arrows to punish his enemies, the Danes, let the cakes burn and was soundly scolded by the housewife. It is not improbable that the Dentons kept many of the English holidays and made Christmas the great event of the year at their home. Perhaps also, the boy heard of Guy Fawkes, who attempted to blow up the houses of parliment by storing gunpowder in a cellar over which the lords of England were to meet.

With such training the Denton lad grew up to manhood. He entered Campbell College at Holton, when that institution was struggling in its raw youth under the regime. The school was considered as being one of the thorough institution at the time, but it was nothing to what Campbell College is today. This young Englishman made a fine record at Holton. He was studious and popular with students and teachers. He could have been a teacher, or in fact, almost any course in life was open to him, but he decided to stick to the farm. After two years at Campbell College Mr. Denton returned home and began to follow his chosen occupation with renewed energy.

Selecting a place one-half mile north of the town of Denton, the results obtained from this land show that Mr. Denton's choice was a good one. More than anything else, he put into practice his father's often-repeated admonition and example of intensive farming. He left no ground to spare and he made the most of every inch of the soil. Perhaps this is one reason why he has been unusually prosperous.

Meanwhile Mr. Denton gradually improved the farm and made it one of the models for the farmers in Doniphan County to imitate. With the idea of owning plenty of land, so as to be independent beyond the fondest dreams of his forefathers in land-lord owned land in England, he began to look about the state to secure more holdings. Thomas county seemed to offer good inducements. In this county he acquired 420 acres, which will yield a most profitable income.

Mr. Denton felt the need of a partner in his various undertakings, and on March 21, 1900, he married Miss Christina Kopp of Robinson, Brown county. Miss Kopp was one of the popular young women of the county, and as Mrs. Denton, continues to grow in popularity. She is a model farm wife and her housekeeping is faultless. She is a good neighbor and her cooking is the envy of the neighborhood. Her home life is ideal and no woman is more loyal and true to her friends.

Aside from his crops, Mr. Denton takes a great interest in fine stock, and his cattle are among the best raised in Doniphan County. The animals are well housed. In every respect the farm owned by Thomas Denton shows evidence of the long days of work spent thereon. The machinery also is of the latest pattern, and Mr. Denton is progressive and always on the alert for new improvements. Like so many other Englishmen, he believes that nothing valuable should be wasted. This he applies to land, time and money, making the most of every nook and corner of his farm.

As a citizen of Doniphan County, Mr. Denton is a credit to the community. He stands for the best interest of his neighborhood and his advice is always good. He possesses British virtues of solidity of character, calm deliberation, bull-dog tenacity, thrift and perseverance. In buying of land he shows evidence of having a great deal of his father's judgment.

Mr. Denton will tell you that it pays to keep a farm in the best possible condition and that it always pays to erect good buildings and keep them in order. There are no make-shifts on his place. You don't see things going to rack and ruin, and you don't see costly farm implements and machinery standing out in the fields and exposed to the weather when not in use. The buildings on his place are the best evidence and indicate to the traveler what kind of a farmer the owner is.

Farm residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Denton, in Wolf River Township.

# William G. Denton

## His Ridge Prairie Stock Farm Is Famous for Its Prize Winning Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Mr. Denton Is a Thorough, Wide-Awake Man Whose Success Is Due to His Ability to Mix Common Sense Business Methods With His Farming and Stock Raising Operations—His Character, Family, Characteristics, Etc.

Next to the cereal crops of a county its live stock may be taken as an index to its prosperity. Cattle make up a great deal of the wealth of a community. If a man's cattle are of good breed and well cared for it may be taken for granted that their owner at least is fairly successful.

Judging from these observations William G. Denton, living three-fourths of a mile southwest of the town of Denton, is more successful and prosperous than is usually the case, as he makes a specialty of raising fine live stock. His big Prairie Ridge Farm is a striking example of what intelligence and thrift may accomplish in cultivating the soil and growing a good breed of live stock.

Mr. Denton's specialty is Aberdeen-Angus cattle and he had the satisfaction of seeing his herd capture all of the prizes at the Hiawatha Fair last year. His cattle have won prizes and ribbons at other fairs—and they will continue to win prizes and ribbons, for Mr. Denton is the kind of a man who is not content to rest on his laurels; his ambition is to produce something better.

William George Denton is not a native of Doniphan County, but he is a citizen by adoption, and the right kind of a citizen. He was born in Morrow County, Ohio, on January 24, 1866. His parents were George and Eliza Denton, most substantial people and natives of England. The father, who was born February 12, 1828, and the mother, Elisa Topless, born in 1830, were married in the year 1855. Shortly thereafter they emigrated to the United States and settled in Morrow County, Ohio, near the town of Ashley.

After eighteen years spent in Ohio the family caught the Western fever and moved to Doniphan County, reaching here March 6, 1872. They left the train at Ryan station near Severance and immediately took up a farm in Union Township. George Denton, the father of the subject of this sketch, died April 10, 1902. The wife and mother survives, and though she is eighty-five years of age, she is enjoying life with her children and grandchildren. Before her marriage in England she was employed as a domestic at $10.00 for her first year's service. She often recalls the struggles of her own as well as those of her husband in the old country.

There were eight children born to George and Eliza Denton, William George Denton, of whom we write, being the sixth in order of birth. In addition to William George Denton, the other surviving sons and daughters are: Louise (Mrs. James Miller), of Denton; Ellen (Mrs. Aaron Ling), of Horton; Hattie J. (Mrs. H. C. Miller), of Horton; Sarah (Mrs. M. T. White), of Willis; Lizzie (Mrs. E. F. Hanney), of Horton; Martin and Nannie died several years ago.

William G. Denton was only seven years old when his parents moved to Doniphan County. He received a common school education and had just about as good an opportunity as any of the neighboring boys of his own age. He early learned to know the meaning of hard work but has managed to maintain his liking for it to the present day.

The Kansas country of that period presented quite a different appearance than it does now. The houses were rude and the farms unkept. It is difficult enough to make a choice selection of farm land in a country which is well known, but the Dentons had shown the good judgment, which is inherited to so great an extent by their son, by selecting the farm three-fourths of a mile southwest of Denton, which is now known as the Ridge Prairie Stock Farm.

Young Denton went through the hardships incidental to life on the farms in the 1870's. He has a vivid recollection of the time when the sky was blackened with grasshoppers as by clouds before a rain, and how the insects browned the fields with their bodies and passed on as a nightmare leaving all green things stripped bare. He can tell of the bitter struggle that followed and of the long hours of toil required, the rising when sleep is sweetest.

Those were the days of the "snake" or stake and rider fence—like those for which Abraham Lincoln split rails—the days of covered wagons ever moving westward. Sometimes after an exceptionally hard year the fall would see a procession of wilted and sun browned people moping in front of these same wagons on their way back to the East.

"We are going back to God's country," they would say when asked their destination. But the Dentons stayed and the constant association with hardships strengthened the character of the son.

He knows the back breaking work of "bugging" potatoes, of the eternal hoeing and inevitable chores, with perhaps a holiday once or twice a year—on the Fourth of July and at Christmas time. Sunday meant several hours in a little crowded church, perhaps, and shaking off the sleep that would persist in taking him, or maybe slyly napping. There was no rural route service, no telephone communication between farms. Serious sickness meant a hurried ride horseback to town for the doctor. Weddings and church and school entertainments furnished the main social events. The many conveniences now taken for granted as well as the luxuries were wanting. Ice cream and other frozen dainties—how rare. The stick of candy with its red and white stripes just like the barber pole, was considered a treat to be anticipated for days. Plain food was considered all that any boy should want. Perhaps all this had a place in its time and makes those who have prospered through their own efforts appreciate the smoothness of modern life. Such were the circumstances and the environment under which this Denton boy grew up on the farm.

Early in his career as a farmer, William George Denton took a great interest in live stock. The raising of thoroughbred cattle especially attracted his attention. He resolved to possess some of the best cattle in Doniphan County. He began to devote all his energy in this direction, along with a great deal of interest in thoroughbred hogs.

The Black Aberdeen-Angus cattle were among his favorite cattle breeds. Mr. Denton also began to raise the thoroughbred Hampshire hogs. He used great care in the feeding and pasturing of his cattle and soon won considerable fame as a stock man, his Aberdeen-Angus herd being unsurpassed by any other in the county. His thrived and grew as fat as all good self-respecting hogs do.

Before long he began to reap the reward of his labors. In addition to the products of his fields his live stock brought him in good returns. Nevertheless, he did not relax his care, and now he has some of the finest stock in Doniphan County. His barns and pens are well built and kept in good condition. He has the latest machinery for his farm and is constantly in touch with the most up-to-date methods of live stock handling. His cattle are worth going miles to see and are the pride of that neighborhood.

In 1899 Mr. Denton made a trip to Ohio, but this was not altogether on business. Quite likely he told the Ohio people in his native state of what a fine place Kansas was and how they had made a mistake by not coming here. He went to Ohio for a short visit and for another purpose. On August 30, 1899, he married Miss Maude M. Miller, who was born December 25, 1876, the daughter of David and Mary Miller, formerly of Miami County, Ohio, at the home of the bride's parents in Claridon County, Ohio.

The Dentons returned to Doniphan County, where they have established one of the ideal homes of the community. Six children were born to them. The twins, Harry and Mary, died in infancy. Those living are Gladys Ellen, who was born October 25, 1900; Georgia Dale, born April 7, 1902; Cecil William, born December 21, 1903; and Millicent Elizabeth, born March 11, 1911.

Mrs. Denton is a good housekeeper and a good neighbor. She has the respect and admiration of the entire community and is active in the various social affairs of the neighborhood. The family as a whole is well liked and the children appear to reflect a great deal of credit upon their parents.

The story of William Denton is that of a man who has made the most of his inheritance. The Ridge Prairie Stock Farm is known all over Doniphan County. In addition to caring for the live stock Mr. Denton is constantly overseeing the details of the crops on in 160 acres which he farms. He is a good business man and is progressive and is one of the most valuable people of the community.

Homer J. Henney, who appears in the picture with the family is a nephew of Mr. Denton and was born in Brown County, October 23, 1896, and has the ambition to become a great man some day. He is a graduate of the Horton High School and now in the second year of college at Baker University. He has spent the last eight summers between school terms with his uncle's family and is industrious young man.

Feed lot on farm of William G. Denton, showing his fine herd of Polled Angus cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Denton and family of Union Township, and Homer J. Henney, a nephew.

# James P. Miller

## Is a Native of Ohio, But Has Resided in Doniphan County Over Forty Years—A Citizen of Denton, Civil War Veteran and a Booster.

James P. Miller, of Denton, is a thorough Kansan. Much has been said and written here of the illustrious sons and daughters which the old country has turned out, to the glory and honor of the nation, but no words of praise can be amiss regarding Mr. Miller. Although not a native of Kansas he is one of her staunchest citizens, who will go down through the ages and into history as a noble man who did his duty, after seeing it clearly; and who has made for himself and family a much to be desired place in the annals of fame.

Huron County, Ohio, was the scene of James P. Miller's birthplace. It was on October 14, 1841, when he first came into the world and Ohio then was the maelstrom of political activities. Abraham Lincoln was a young man just starting out on his famous career. Douglas had barely let the ink dry on his college diploma and had just hung out his shingle. The vexing questions of slavery which afterward disturbed the nation were budding; and into such a period as this the young Miller made his appearance. His parents were of an old Colonial family and were pioneer residents of that section of Ohio. Into James P. flowed their ancestral blood and it is not to be wondered at that he was one of the first men to come to Doniphan County and make a success of his business ventures, not only in farming, but other lines as well.

Whatever education Mr. Miller obtained he paid for and paid for well. It was in the days of the quill pen when he was a boy, and the school houses were not heated by steam. The teachers were universal in their belief that to spare the rod was to spoil the child and applied their beliefs more rigorously than they do now and perhaps succeeded in the making of better scholars. This however is a mooted question. Whatever the situation, suffice it to be known that young James met it with the quiet fortitude and forbearance that has since characterized his life, and he made the most of the opportunities. There is nothing on record to show that he was an exceptionally brilliant scholar; neither is there any record to show that he was a dullard. He maintained the average of the others who were with him in the little old log cabin house and did his best to master the intricacies of arithmetic and reading.

To look back now, the course of study which young James pursued would seem foolish but in his days it was a necessity. Especial stress was laid upon writing and Mr. Miller undoubtedly has in his possession today books which he filled with his childish scrawls. He well remembers when the teachers used to spend their spare hours at noon and at recess in the sharpening of their goose quill pens. However these pioneer pedagogues blazed the path to the early education of the pupils of that day.

Mr. Miller had ambition. He had the foresight to realize that something must be done to better the situation as it then existed. Lincoln and Douglas were debating and the subject of this sketch, although only a boy of tender years, well recalls the interest they were to the community, which he lived. He was an eager reader of every line of the speeches and followed closely the points which Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas made. In this day and age, where we are taught to revere Lincoln and his able opponent, it is very seldom that we take into consideration that "Honest Abe" was not given the plaudits of the multitude that is accorded his name today. He was defiled by many, but not by James P. Miller who, although he was but a boy, had in his heart a love of all the principles of freedom which the martyred president of the United States stood for and for which he fought.

The early schooling of Mr. Miller was obtained during the winter months and was necessarily brief. As was the custom then, during the summer he worked on a farm. How easy that sounds today and what hard work it meant forty or fifty years ago. Today we have much modern machinery which goes to make up progressive farming, but then it was different, and a great deal of the farm work that seems easy now had to be accomplished by the hardest kind of physical labor and the consumption of much more time, for this was in the day of the old fashioned wheat reap-hook, cradle and flail.

Into such a life as this, the young James was thrust. It was hard and discouraging work. During the summer months, it was necessary for him to arise at 4 o'clock which he did cheerfully and without word of complaint. Under the broiling sun he labored efficiently, gaining the respect of slavery which afterward disturbed He never shirked, and no duty was ever imposed on him, no matter how hard, but that he saw it was completed and in the right manner.

During all this time and while making no remarks to anyone Mr. Miller was doing a good deal of thinking for himself. So when war was declared through the firing on Fort Sumter,

Residence of James P. Miller, situated in Denton.

April 12th, in 1861, he made up his mind to enlist in the Union army. At the time, this was impossible. He had himself and others of his family to consider, but on five different occasion it is known that he went to the recruiting sergeant's office and asked information about the term of service, so anxious was he to serve his country. This in itself is a proof of his patriotic inclinations, but it is only a marker to what he later was to do. It serves to show his interest in what he thought was right.

Throughout the years of 1861-'62, and '63 he served his employer faithfully and well. Bull Run had been lost to the Unionists and in other battles the Confederates had triumphed. Mr. Miller, son of a sturdy old pioneer, concluded that he could no longer refraim from enlisting for the Union cause, so accordingly on August 14, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry. He walked to Clarendon in that state where he signed the papers making him a soldier of Uncle Samuel, and he was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on July 14, 1865.

Mr. Miller's record during his army life was one of honor. It was General Sherman who said that "war is hell," and through that hell went Mr. Miller. The arduous campaigns were to him a field in which to cultivate his traits of honesty, integrity and fearlessness which he later has shown so well; and he gave during his long year of service the best that he had in him. Much of the activities of his regiment was in Missouri, where Price's army had obtained a foothold, but he also participated in some of the battles of the Middle West which caused the final victory and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House.

Upon being discharged, Mr. Miller returned to his home in Ohio and again took up the burden of work which fell on his shoulders. He was ambitious and desirious of making a place for himself in the world, but had nothing to start with. He began however by saving his money and early in the year of 1872, having accumulated what was then a tidy sum, decided to emigrate westward. It was then the popular idea to go West. Horace Greeley had just handed down to that generation his famous slogan: "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." So young Mr. Miller decided to follow the advice of the great editor and accordingly on the eighteenth of July, 1872, he started out, with no particular destination in view but determined that wherever it might be, there would be given him the opportunity he desired.

In the summer of 1872 he came to Doniphan County. The state of Kansas was still new and in a more or less primitive condition. The habits of thrift and industry which had become inherent, the young man brought with him, and he determined to wrest a living from the soil. He looked around to see what opportunities afforded themselves and finally selected Union Township where he purchased eighty acres near what is now Denton. For this property he paid the munificent sum of $1,125.

At that time—in 1872—the call of his native state became too powerful to master, and, by request of his old time friends, in the Buckeye state, Mr. Miller returned to Ohio. He worked faithfully there for a period of about two years, keeping track of his farm in Doniphan County, to which he returned on March 4, 1874. It was in this year that an event occured which had a great bearing on his future and which was to make for him such an enviable reputation. He made the acquaintance of Miss Louisa Denton, daughter of the old and respected Denton family, the history of which is given elsewhere in these pages, and to whom he was immediately attached. In her, Mr. Miller saw something of his ideal of womanhood and their courtship was rapid. On March 23, 1879, they were married at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Denton and the wedding was one of the largest the community has ever witnessed.

Following a brief tour, the young couple came back to their farm. To this union have been born five children, four of whom died in their youth. The children were, Amanda, who was taken when seven years old; Alice, who died at the age of seventeen months; John B., dying at the age of five months and George A., who was nearly two years old when deceased. Miss Anna E. Miller is now at Baker University, Kansas, where she has been a student for the past three years, and where she will graduate in June, 1916. She is a fine young woman, who undoubtedly will make for herself a high place in whatever community she decides to locate, and will make an ideal wife. Through her viens courses the blood of the Millers and Dentons, two families of which she can justly be proud. It is the prediction of the writer of this sketch that she will graduate with high honors, and will shed lustre upon the state of her nativity.

A few years ago after a life of hard toil on the farm which he now owns, Mr. Miller decided to retire and he purchased one of the finest homes in Denton. Although he still takes an interest in the farm he does not devote all of his time to it. He has become a power in the financial world and is now president of the Denton Bank. His farm now comprises two hundred acres, thirty acres of which

Mr. and Mrs. James P. Miller, Mrs. George Denton and Miss Anna E. Miller.

are in the town of Denton in Union Township.

Mr. Miller is surely a man who has been a credit to the community in which he lives. Nothing that would go to make a better place in which to live has lacked his support. In political life he has never asked for office, never wanted it and never would accept anything in that line which has been offered him innumerable times. Civically, as we have said, he has fathered every project which went to make a better Denton. Mr. Miller has indeed served a faithful and useful term in the interests of his home and is a man of whom Doniphan County is proud.

Mrs. Miller is of a home-loving disposition and has emplanted in the minds of her daughter the true principles of loyalty and heroism. During all of her wedded life she has assisted in making their home a place of emjoyment for every one. Her economic methods in the house have contributed largely to the success of her husband, and the daughter Mary could do no better than to emulate her mother.

# William W. Denton

## Is Son of Civil War Veteran and One of the Most Prosperous Farmers in Doniphan County.

Denton, Kansas, is truly a representative town. Named in honor of one of that honorable family, it has no more able citizen than William W. Denton, a son of the famous Michael Denton, who was a pioneer and who did much to bring the cultivation of the soil up to its present standard, and who was one of the foremost in placing it in the front ranks of civilization.

William W. Denton was born on March 2, 1869, in Sec County, Wisconsin, where his father had gone after

Residence of Mrs. William W. Denton, in Union Township.

the Civil War, through which he served. He came to Kansas with his parents in the fall of 1872 and settled in Doniphan County, where his father, Michael Denton, first located on a rented farm south of Denton and later purchased the place four miles southwest of Denton which William W. now occupies.

There was very little opportunity for education then. The country school had not blossomed out into the fine system which characterizes it today, but was a crude institution where learning was hard and seldom obtained. The schoolmasters for the most part were not so well equipped for their profession as today, and the young pupils were instructed only in the rudiments, such as reading, writing and a little of arithmetic. It was long before the days of algebra and long before the origin of the term "scientific agriculture." It was into such a period as this that the young William W. was born. At school he was a thorough student, absorbing everything that his teachers suggested. Then after completing his education, he returned to the farm of his father and mother. There was one thing above all others that William W. realized, and that was the fact that modern methods were coming into use and that the only way for a young man, such as he was then, to make a success was to study these methods and become a real and true agriculturist. Consequently he applied himself and studied everything he could lay his hands upon, working all of the time to better the condition of the soil which he occupied.

During this period of toil Mr. Denton met Miss Amelia Swarts of Brown County, Kansas. She was a young woman of exceptional charm and pleasing manner, and in her the young farmer saw all of the qualities that he himself possessed and that he wished her to have. Their courtship was not of long duration. She was the daughter of an old and respected Brown County family and to their union have been born the following children: Chester S., fourteen years old; William A., eleven; Orville F., eight; Walter V., four; Hazel Irene, thirteen.

Mrs. Denton has indeed been a model wife in every way that the word can mean. She has worked industriously and has given to her husband not only all of these years of effort, but a companionship and fidelity as well, that cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. To him she has been a constant source of inspiration. In the moments when he was deeply discouraged and fearful she has been at his side with a sunny word of hope and good cheer and never, under the most trying circumstances, has she failed to assist in whatever manner God deemed her worthy of doing. To her family she has been not only a mother, but a counselor as well, and to her they have gone with all of their petty trials and tribulations for sympathy. She has been a rare and worthy woman.

Of Mr. Denton it can only be said that he has been a faithful husband and a faithful farmer. To say this at this time and in this sketch is but futile, as time has demonstrated what his work has been. He is today one of the foremost farmers of the county and his life has been devoted to the community in which he resides. There has never been a propaganda in the interests of the neighborhood for which he has not stood. Whether it was the church or the political party to which he was affiliated, Mr. Denton has always given of the best that was in him. No one can estimate the service that he has given to the community.

As a farmer he has been cautious and painstaking. In this day and age of radicalism a few of the more conservative people are needed and Mr. Denton is one of these kind. He is progressive and whenever any project is introduced that has been tried and that shows beyond the shadow of doubt that it is a good improvement, and one which will assist him materially in the cultivation of his land, why then he will consider that improvement. In other words Mr. Denton is not flighty. He likes to take his time and to study matters and consider whether they are good or bad. In this we believe he has achieved all of the success which his ambition could desire. He indeed has been a careful as well as a faithful servant.

Outside of his extensive farming interests this young man and esteemed agriculturist finds time to devote to fraternal organizations and his church. His wife is a devout Christian and so is Mr. Denton. He is not one of the kind, however, who only professes Christianity; but he would rather do a kind deed and not advertise that fact. When the circumstances are taken into consideration, this is remarkable in this day and age, as the great majority of people are only too willing to accept all of the credit, and oftentimes for things which they do not do themselves. Consequently, these traits of character which have manifested themselves in Mr. Denton are more than ever given the appreciation they deserve.

For honesty and uprightness there is no man in Doniphan County who has a better record or is more favorably known. His word is as good as his bond. Whatever he says he will do, why that will be done, no matter if it costs him a thousand dollars or takes all of his time for the next ten years. He is the sort of a man whom one would entrust with the transaction of the most important business, involving any amount of money and not require a bond of any character. William W. Denton is an illustrious son of an illustrious father and worthy of the name which he bears. He is a man among men and one of the best citizens that Doniphan County will ever have.

Since writing the above, the subject of this sketch died in a hospital in St. Joseph, Sunday, October 3, 1915, after a few days' illness. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. C. Clampitt, pastor of the Severance M. E. Church, at the home of the deceased. A large concourse of friends followed the remains to its last resting place, the Denton cemetery.

Seward McConnell.

## Seward McConnell

Who is numbered among the first merchants to locate in Denton when the town was first laid out in 1886, is now a resident of Fort Collins, Colorado. He was married to Miss Mary Denton, daughter of John Denton, one of the pioneer settlers of Union Township. During his residence in Doniphan County he was an active worker in the Republican party and was appointed as the second postmaster by President Harrison, April 3, 1889, and served until June 5, 1893, when James J. Kirby was appointed.

After leaving Denton he went to Beatrice, Nebraska, where he was connected with Kleins' New York Racket Store for several years and later engaged in the grocery business. He has been in Colorado several years.

The building of splendid houses and barns is the natural consequence of improved roads.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Denton and family.

# Ezra Denton, Stockman and Farmer

**Son of Solomon Denton, Doniphan County Pioneer—Born Near Denton, February 12, 1876—Like Father, Successful in Farming and Acquiring Land—Owns One-Half Section in Doniphan County and One-Half Section in Howard County, Texas—Specializes Black Polled Angus Cattle and White O. I. C. Hogs.**

Another example of what inherited British bull-dog tenacity of purpose, thrift, constant hard work and exceptional judgment in buying land, cultivating it and making the most of it, is Ezra T. Denton, who lives one and one-fourth miles southwest of Denton. Although not yet middle aged he is among the wealthiest of Doniphan County land owners. His farm is exceptionally well improved, with some unusual features of convenience on the place.

Ezra T. Denton was born on Feb. 12, 1876. He grew to manhood as Kansas was recovering from the effects of the grasshoppers and subsequent hard times of that period. It was still in the days when a cottage organ was not common in the farm house, and many of the conveniences with which the present Denton home is fitted were not known.

As young Ezra attended the county schools like the other members of the family, he applied himself to his work. On the farm he was never idle and there gained a most practical education at the "grass roots," literally as well as figuratively. His "book-learning" was limited to the country schools, but he gained some valuable lessons from the great book of Nature—and the farm affords the best of instruction from this book. Many a man who has made his mark in life has studied solely from this same text.

Close application to the study of the soil and its crops, consciously or unconsciously, begets a desire for ownership of some of the land. Constant association with a good stock of cattle will eventually fill a person with an ambition to be able to call some of such cattle his own. This was the case with young Denton.

The farmer boy of this sketch began to acquire land at an early age. He also realized early in life the value of making the most of every foot of land he possessed. He observed how the best results were obtained from the efforts of his neighbors and put into practice what seemed best to him. Nothing in this line was too small to escape his notice. No hours were too long or work too hard if he might gain a little knowledge or profit thereby. On his place there was no waste. Every fence corner was utilized.

As the years went by Ezra Denton added improvement after improvement. The hard times came and some retrenchment was necessary. Many people will remember the year of 1893. It was a year of events and Coxey's tramp army went to Washington. Credit was then as hard to get as a pass on the Rock Island today. A man who had a farm that wasn't mortgaged was almost as rare as a man who has his farm mortgaged during this day and rapid progress of the country. However, young Denton was a little more fortunate than many, and by judicious management was in good shape after the panic passed into history. He had been sawing wood, both literally and figuratively, and not worrying much about what the calamity howlers said. He had the true Kansas spirit. This might be localized by saying that he possessed the real Doniphan County courage. This invincible spirit has always placed the county in the lead of Kansas counties and has been the saving factor of men like Mr. Denton.

If all men in Kansas were as full of the same never-give-up idea as Mr. Denton is, Kansas would be even a much greater state than she now is. If every farmer in Kansas practiced the same economy of time, money and cultivation of land as the Doniphan County man the state would be by far the wealthiest state in the Union. Europen people are shocked at the extravagant waste of land in America. They have made a living on tiny patches of ground. And this ground has been hauled up to niches on rocks on the hillsides by basketsful. The American is often astonished at the way in which the foreigner thrives when he comes to this new country, side by side with a native American who somehow or other can not get ahead.

In England intensive farming is not carried to the extent it is in other European countries, but Mr. Denton put into practice the example of his father, who came from people who had never let anything go to waste in his native country of rural England. Yet in that beautiful land there is very little chance for the farmer as compared to the chances of his fellows in America. The British soil is owned largely by the "gentry," the lords who have inherited the land for generations, but when given an opportunity

The beautiful farm residence of Ezra T. Denton, situated in Union Township

like that afforded in America to own their own farms, the Englishman and his sons make the most of the chance.

Mr. Denton, like other Englishmen, was constantly on the lookout for opportunities to increase his holdings. He believed Texas offered such an inducement. Much money has been made, and more has been lost, by investing in that state which promises so much. A story is told of how a Kansas man traded "sight-unseen" part of a farm in Kansas for several hundred acres of land in Texas. The Kansas land was worth about $150 an acre. A few months later the Texas land buyer

Ezra T. Denton and sons, Alvin and Willis, exhibiting his Polled Angus cattle.

asked a friend who had been in the county where the investment was made, how much land was priced in that Texas county.

"Why, land there is priced at as large a figure as you will pay, but is really worth from $2.00 to $50.00 per acre."

Some time afterward, following the investor's return from a trip to look at his Texas trade, he was asked what he thought of his deal.

"Gosh," he exclaimed; "I got some of the $2 land."

However, Mr. Denton bought no land without seeing it. He made a trip to Texas and looked over Howard county in that state. After many days looking at the soil and considering a few facts gleaned from a mass of probabilities and fiction, he decided on the purchase of a half section in the best part of the county. He did not move to Texas and had no intention of doing so. Kansas is good enough for him and he prefers to remain in Doniphan County. Here he has made money and prospered.

On November 14, 1900, Mr. Denton married Miss Anna Daisy Denton, the adopted daughted of Mr. and Mrs. William Denton. They are parents of four children: Alvin M. Denton, who was born June 1, 1901; Willie C. Denton, born Aug. 8, 1903; Clara L. Denton, Oct. 31, 1905, and Hilda L. Denton, Aug. 8, 1908. They are lovable children and inherit their parents' good qualities. They show promise of making the father and mother proud of them. The parents plan to give each of their children the best of an education, and nothing will be spared to start them on the highway of a useful and honorable career in life.

Mrs. Denton is an ideal housekeeper and is well fitted to occupy her fine home. She attends largely to the duties of the house itself. In addition to this she makes a specialty of raising chickens. Any kind of poultry interests her and the arrangement of the poultry houses and yards is most convenient. However, her specialty is thoroughbred Rhode Island Reds (named after the state of Rhode Island, which isn't much bigger than Doniphan County) and White Wyandottes (named after a tribe of Indians who used to wander over the site of the present Kansas City, Kansas).

The raising of young chickens is a science and art as delicate and requiring as much pains—pains in more senses than one—as the watch-making trade. Like watches, there is usually always something wrong with the little chickens. It is one thing to read poetical language about the tiny, downy chicks and their plaintive cheeps, but it is another thing of stern reality to leave a comfortable bed at 3 a. m. and corral a few dozen that somehow or other have become scared and slipped through the warranted "chicken proof" wire like small shot through the fingers. It is quite romantic to read of hunting eggs in the old hay mow, but as a matter of fact hens have a decidedly uncanny instinct for laying their eggs in the most secret and out-of-the-way nooks if not guarded against. A hen will show as much ingenuity in this respect, or rather this disrespect, as a girl will in secreting love letters or communicating with a young man after she is warned "never to speak to him again."

Mrs. Denton is the best of mothers to her children and they make her a mother-confessor for all their faults and fancies. Their home is made as ideal as posible and nothing is too good for them. The parents wish them to have the advantages they themselves missed and in all likelihood they will enjoy a much broader outlook upon life than their parents or English forefathers. They inherit much of the sober judgment and stable qualities, and it is quite probable that Doniphan County will be as proud of them as it is of the father and mother. The children could have no better ideals to follow and, in a practical way, they could have no better models of farm and house work than that which is daily under their eyes.

The Denton home is modern. One of its greatest conveniences is the system by which the house is supplied with water. It is a hydraulic ram which pumps the water from a spring on the farm. Do you know anything better to drink when you are real thirsty than real spring water? It is a different sort of drink than that given by the hard water from the hydrants in the city. Many a man successful in business, as he turns from the insipid liquid which comes from the water cooler, would give almost any amount of money just to lower his head over the rim of moss-covered stones and drink again from the delicious water of the rippling spring. Many a man would prefer the life of the farmer, as it is now lived with the conveniences which modern science has brought to the rural home—and all these conveniences are found in the Denton home.

It is a home to which the children will look back with love and fond recollections as they leave to go out into the world, and such recollections to them will be as treasured as any of their worldly goods. Given a good home, a good education and fair health, what more can a person ask as a start in life?

If the Denton boys have the same tastes as their father they will likely be remarkably successful in livestock raising. Among his chief interest in life is the thoroughbred cattle owned by Ezra Denton. He began to acquire a stock of fine cattle several years ago and is constantly adding to his herd. He oversees their care, as well as looking after other details of farm work. Be it remembered also, that he has the Texas county farm on his mind, and this takes considerable time.

Mr. Denton makes a specialty of Polled Angus cattle. He also has many fine thoroughbred O. I. C. hogs. His constant care of these animals is bringing him a fine reward in the reputation he has earned as one of the best stockmen in the county. His livestock is one of the attractions of lovers of fine cattle.

No small part of success in raising livestock is correct feeding, and Mr. Denton has unusually good judgment in this matter. His barns and sheds he also insisted upon being well constructed, so that the livestock is well housed. The barns and outbuildings of his modern farm would present quite a contrast to the rough sheds and draughty barns of the early settlers. Mr. Denton does not need to worry about his cattle freezing in winter, so comfortably are the animals housed. In this, as in all other things, Ezra Denton has shown the same thoroughness, the constant watchfulness as to details, the same thrift and economy that has made him a money maker in other lines and phases of farm work. He is ever alert and progressive, adopts the most modern methods and machinery and spares no expense for modern improvements. He is one of the leaders in the affairs of the community and is one of the mainstays in the community in which he resides.

# "Aunt Lizzie" Denton

### Prominent Lady Widely Known Gives History of Early Days—Proprietor of The Evergreen Farm.

Of all the charming old characters in Doniphan County, there is none more lovable than Mrs. Mary ("Aunt Lizzie") Denton. For fifty years and more she has been so well known as to need no introduction in these pages. One of her claims to distinction and the one that she, perhaps, was proudest of, is the fact that for thirty-five years she averaged $200 a year from the sale of butter and eggs. But, perhaps, it is best to let "Aunt Lizzie" tell her experiences in her own words:

"I came to Kansas in 1865, landing in Atchison on May 15. We came West 'to seek our fortune,' as it was generally expressed in those days. My husband and I started from Westfield, Ohio, in a two-horse wagon with what little belongings we had boxed up. We drove to Cincinnati in two days and got our tickets for the boat routed for Kansas. It was during the critical and uncertain period of the civil war and we were compelled to stay in Cincinnati nearly three weeks. We could not tell with the slightest degree of certainty when we would start, although we expected to set out any day. Kansas was considered the great West in those times.

"Before I go any furtner I want to tell the prices of some articles to show how difficult it was to live. Flour was $9 a hundred pounds; bacon, 35c a pound; sugar, 25c a pound; butter, 75c a pound; potatoes, $3.00 a bushel; coffee 60c a pound; tea, $2 a pound; eggs, 65c a dozen; apples, 25c a pound. A wash tub cost $3 and a cook stove $65, but we had been lucky enough to bring our cook stove along with us, and also a few dishes. Other immigrants considered us fortunate. For one month we lived in Atchison and gave $20 for two small rooms that we and George Hinscliff and family, all lived in.

"We soon began to look around for a better location, as everyone else was doing at the time, and Mr. Denton and I spent several days on horseback, going over the different counties in Missouri, north and east of St. Joseph. We were not satisfied with the looks of the country, as the war had been so destructive to property. So we concluded to go back to Kansas and see what might turn up. There was not a foot of railroad in the state of Kansas when we came to Atchison. Everything was freighted across the plains by ox teams or very heavy horses; as high as four yoke of oxen on one wagon. It was very common in those days to see as high as ten or twelve of the 'trains' in one day. The years of 1865-66-67-68, up to and including 1872, were the trying times of our lives.

"Most of the time we had to contend with high prices and grasshoppers; and the latter will be recalled vividly by all of the pioneers. Most of the time we lived in houses that people today would not put their cattle in. In the years that I have just mentioned, land sold here in Doniphan County from $3 to $7 per acre, and, although the price was ridiculously low, it was not easy to get, as everything was so high and money was as scarce as prairie chickens are in Doniphan County today. The lowest interest was 12 per cent. We lived for four years, before coming to the farm I now live on, six miles west of Troy, in the Wolf River settlement. Walnut Grove was our postoffice and we usually got our mail once a week as all of it came by way of stage coaches.

"Neighbors were considered 'close' at two miles, and Troy was the nearest place to church. All country places of worship were in school houses, very poor ones, and very far apart. I was in Kansas seven years before I saw a covered top buggy. There were no buggies then. Everyone rode on horseback. We moved to the farm, where I still reside, in March of 1869. I cannot remember the exact date. There were few roads on the prairies, and many a band of Indians I have seen as they passed our little shack. This shack is still standing, but it is ready to collapse, and I dislike to see it go. To me it is the last link connecting the past and present."

"Aunt Lizzie's" First Residence

This first house on Aunt Lizzie's well-improved farm has not been used for a residence for some time. Several years ago a fine new farm house and other buildings were built, in keeping with the improvement and progess of the county.

Mrs. M. E. Denton is a good business woman and one who is endowed with a penchant for recollecting names and incidents connected with the '60's. The young women of today marvel at the hardships endured by the subject of this sketch. "Aunt Lizzie" is one of those women who have a pleasant word and a congenial smile for everyone whom she comes in contact with, and when her earthly toil is ended, all of her acquaintances can truly say, that the world is better that she lived.

In those turbulent times of pioneer days, the means of transportation were much different from today. Some walked, others traveled on horseback and others went by oxen, and Aunt Lizzie says many a night she has kept from four to ten travelers who were in pursuit of homes.

This beautiful place in the heart of Doniphan County's wonderfully rich agricultural community near Denton, is known as the "Evergreen Farm." The little old house of one room, 16x16 feet in dimensions, is still standing, just as it used to stand when it was occupied as a home by Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Denton. It was in this room that these kind-hearted and thrifty farmer folks gave shelter and lodging and food to many a wayfaring man out on the prairies road. The latch string always hung on the outside of the door and never was a stranger in need but he was properly taken in and warmed and fed. Aunt Lizzie, as Mrs. Denton has long been known, will tell that on many a night as many as ten and twelve persons were housed there over night. The Evergreen Farm is one of the historical places in Doniphan County, for if it could tell of all that has been going on there and of the influence its owners have wielded for the good of humanity, there are none who would not say it was indeed a friendly inn.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Denton.

## List of Inhabitants of Denton

W. M. Gillen, Eva Gillen, Marjorie Gillen, George Bird, Emma Bird, Wilbur Bird, Effie Harless, Mabel Harless, Isaac Denton (dead), B.H.Denton, Philip Denton, May Denton, Ruby Denton, Ione Denton, Jane Edgell, Angie Edgell, Alex Coates, Anna Coates, Ollie Coates, A. B. Swartz, Pollie Swartz, G. A. Cox, Cora Cox, Roy Cox, Georgie Cox, Allen Cox, I. S. Pinyerd, Nettie Pinyerd, Willis Pinyerd, J. H. Reynolds, Lulah Reynolds, Ilah Reynolds, Cleta Reynolds, Russel Reynolds, Mabel Reynolds, Henry Dorn, Laura Dorn, R. S. Reynolds, Julia Reynolds, Frank Reynolds, Charley Reynolds, Loren Reynolds, J. B. Roberts, Elmira Roberts, Christina Widman, C. R. Isaacs, Aletha Isaacs, Raymond Isaacs, Frances Isaacs, John Alt, Anna Alt, Glen Alt, Mike Diaz, Isabelle Diaz, J. C. McCormick, Anna McCormick, M. F. Pease, Mollie Pease, Guy Pease, Mattie Pease, Mrytle Pease, Cecil Pease, Ethel Pease, Dr. J. E. Steppe, Ethel Steppe, Mary Steppe, W. M. Burke, Mary Burke, Wm. Burke, Jr., Cornelius Burke, John Burke, Joseph Howland, Eliza Howland, Fred J. Cox, Lida Cox, O. T. Snodgrass, Lizzy Snodgrass, Charles Snodgrass, T. A. Wrighton, Elizabeth Wrighton, Ralph Wrighton, Ada Wrighton, W. A. Dixon, Mrs. W. A. Dixon, Dixie Dixon, G. A. Roberts, Ethel Roberts, J. L. Boatwright, Mellie Boatwright, Bernice Boatwright, Donald Boatwright, Paul Boatwright, Mildred Boatwright, Laura Rudebaugh, Ray Rudebaugh, L. L. Rudebaugh, Anna Rudebaugh, James Duke, Anna Duke, Mrs. C. A. Dusky, Joseph Denton, Pollie Denton, Mrs. Elizabeth Denton, George Freeman, Minnie Freeman, George Freeman, Jr., Cynthie Culp, Charles Grace, George Archer, Carrie Archer, Lowell Archer, George Chaney, Mrs. Ruth Chaney, Ora Chaney, Grace Chaney, Ruth Chaney, Irwin Chaney, A. T. Stewart, Meda Stewart, Norman Stewart, C. R. Elliott, Mrs. C. R. Elliott, Wm. Stewart, Emma J. Stewart, Mattie Stewart, Pearl Stewart, Roy Stewart, Ada Stewart, Miss Dinah Denton, Miss Clara Ritchey, A. K. Hamm, Mrs. A. K. Hamm, Beatrice Hamm, Theodore Hamm, Gladys Hamm, S. S. Gross, Jennie Wetz, Charles H. Gish, Lucy Gish, S. E. Bowers, Libby Bowers, Carl Bowers, James Miller, Louise Miller, Anna Miller, J. H. Denton, Eliza Denton, Albert Denton, H. H. Denton, Esther Denton, C. E. Howland, Carrie Howland, Joseph Howland, Henry Howland, Eddie Howland, Nona Howland, Solomon Denton, Mariah Denton, Daniel Denton, James M. Powell, Mrs. James Powell, George Allen, Mrs. George Allen, Pearl Allen, Elsie Allen, Fred Heald, Mrs. Fred Heald, John Heald, Wm. Heald, Ether Heald, John L. Black, Vira Black, George Schwartz, Mary Schwartz, Carl Schwartz, Fern Schwartz, Boyd Schwartz, Paul Schwartz, Ilah Schwartz.. Lilah Schwartz, J. H. Curtis, Wm. Goodjahr, Ed Cunningham, J. E. Cummings, Hattie Cummings, Mrs. Andrew Wagy, Lillian Wagy, Seymour Wagy, Hugh Heckman, Anna Heckman, Dora Heckman, Velma Heckman, R. E. Denton, Sadie Denton, Ralph Denton, Don Denton, Ivan Denton, Paul Denton, Freda Denton, Joseph Denton.

Girlhood photo of Mrs. Ezra T. Denton.

## Joseph Hess

Joseph Hess was accidentally killed July 4, 1909, while sharpening cultivator shovels on a grindstone propelled by a gasoline engine. The stone was going at such a rate that it bursted and a piece struck him on the head.

# Alexander B. Swartz

### Well Known and Successful Farmer Is Now Retired and Resides in Denton.

Out in Union Township in the southwest corner of Doniphan, are found some of the best citizens, men who by their perseverence and integrity have won distinction as farmers and good citizens. Such a man is Alexander B. Swartz, whose residence is in Denton. He was born in Doniphan County, June 3, 1866, shortly after the end of the Civil War and has lived a life of usefulness. His parents were John and Margaret Swartz, who had come to dwell in Doniphan County in the year 1860, and who were among the substantial farming people of the Denton neighborhood for many years. The father died February 19, 1906. His mother died June 21, 1875. His stepmother is still living at the age of eighty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Swartz, and Lucy May Swartz Gish.

The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood days on the farm doing a farmer boy's work and attending the district school, and upon reaching manhood's estate he became a farmer himself.

December 11, 1889, Alexander B. Swartz married Miss Mary H. Denton, a daughter of Joseph and Lucy Denton, the ceremony being performed in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Denton. They have one daughter, Lucy May, born Sept. 8, 1890, wife of C. H. Gish. One daughter was born to them, Harriet Elizabeth, March 22, 1916.

Mr. Swartz is now a retired farmer, but still owns his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres of rich land five miles south of Denton, a good half section of land in Kiowa County, Kansas, besides a residence in the town of Denton in which he lives.

Having spent all of the years of his life in this splendid community in which he was born, Mr. Swartz has witnessed the development of the town of Denton and the country round about step by step for almost a half century. He has no doubt in his mind but that Doniphan County is the best county in Kansas and there is no other community in the Middle West to match it, either from the production of its fine soil, the high quality of its citizenship, schools and churches and all the agencies of civilization. Mr. Swartz is proud of his home and his community. He has been a good citizen, steady going and conservative, but always standing for those things that were helpful to the people and their interests.

## MARTIN JOYCE

### An Energetic Farmer in Wolf River Township.

Martin Joyce, who lives one mile north and one mile west of Bendena, was born in County Gallway, Ireland, on September 28, 1841. He came to America with his parents when only six years old, and landed in Doniphan County in 1874. He was married to Miss Dora Kirwan of Doniphan County on May 19, 1876. To this union were born two boys and two girls: Michael, John, Marguerite and Retty.

Mr. Joyce raises a great deal of stock and farms about 240 acres.

### Denton Cemetery

Denton Cemetery had its origin in 1870. The first meeting to plan for the burial ground was held in the Ridge school house, and the Rev. Mr. Dad Brown presided. Mrs. John Denton and others helped to raise the money to carry on the work, the property already having been donated by George Ellis. John, Jonathan and William Denton hauled lumber from Geary to build a fence. It first was known as Ridge Cemetery, but the name was later changed. Wm. Denton was one of the moving spirits behind the move for the cemetery. Mrs. M. E. (Aunt Lizzie) Denton, was one of the originators of the plan for the cemetery, and gave much of her time and effort in assisting to get the money for it.

Residence of Solomon Denton, situated in the town of Denton.

### John Small

John Small was born in County Antrim, Ireland, of Scottish parents on July 11, 1848. He came to America in February, 1865, and went to work for Marena Hagerman, father of George Hagerman of Wayne Township, in Indiana, and worked for him for two years in that state. Then Mr. Hagerman came to Doniphan County, Kansas, bringing young Small with him. The young man remained with his first employer for five years more. He operated a corn sheller for three seasons and then went to farming for himself, renting from William Gillen one year, and after that time he worked his own farm of eighty acres, two and one-half miles south of Denton, for which he paid $700, or less than $10 per acre.

On March 17, 1874, he married Miss Florence McDaniel of Wayne Township. To them were born six children, two of whom died in infancy—John, aged thirteen months, and Sarah, aged three years. William, who is now twenty-five years old, is employed by the U. S. government in the department of animal industry at Washington; Mary, now the wife of James Denton of Union Township; Lena, wife of Lee Andler of Horton, Kan.; Rosa, wife of Wm. F. Kleppe of Robinson, Kansas. The Kleppe's farm 320 acres, and are well-to-do farmers. Their specialty is short horn cattle.

Father Matthew Bradley, O. S. B.

### Robert E. Denton

Robert E. Denton, who lives three miles northwest of Denton, was born in Sauk County, Wisconsin, September 23, 1872. His parents were Michael and Martha J. Denton, and they brought him to Doniphan County when an infant, in the same year he was born. He was educated in the public schools and also had one year, during the reign of Professor E. J. Hoenshell, at Campbell University, Holton.

On December 29, 1897, he married Miss Sarah May Heaston of Doniphan County. They have six children, as follows: Robest R., sixteen years old; Don V., twelve; Ivan M., eleven; Freda Viola, eight; Joseph E., seven, and Paul B., four. Mr. Denton owns 160 acres of farm land, and a town residence. It is a matter of pride to Mr. Denton that he was one of the first county school graduates, there having been but six.

W. H. Onstott enlisted near St. Joseph, Mo., and on two different occasions, the first being with Company D, Thirteenth Missouri volunteer infantry, for three years, and the second time for one year with Company G, Forty-third regiment. He was mustered out at Benton Barracks, Mo. Mr. Onstott was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, on March 12, 1840, and came to Doniphan County in the spring of 1881. His property consists of a valuable half section and his residence in Highland. The wife is living; also sons and daughters, as follows: Hettie D., Anna A., Emma B., Alice C., and Fred H., Charles B., William A., Oliver O. and James A.

Joseph Schmeider of Burr Oak Township, was killed Wednesday morning, September 3, 1879.

B. G. Chaney's threshing outfit in Herman Schultz's barnyard in Union Township.

# Dr. J. E. Stepp

### Denton's Medical Practitioner, Who, as County Doctor, Friend and Counselor, Has Won His Way to the Hearts of the People of Denton and the Country Round About.

The country doctor of our boyhood days, who drove about the country by day and by night ministering unto the sick and healing them with medicine and cheering words, has a prototype in the person of Denton's old-time physician and surgeon and good samaritan, Dr. J. E. Stepp. He is a skillful practitioner, well schooled in medicine and surgery, who has won his way to the hearts of all of the people of the Denton neighborhood by his devotion to his professional work, his ever readiness to go to duty's call, no matter what the wind and the weather may be, and his cheery soul which, expressed in kindly words and acts, helps to make sick people well and well people glad they are alive.

The marriage of Dr. J. E. Stepp to Miss Ethel Shultz, a member of a prominent family of Effingham, Kansas, took place May 29, 1901, the Rev. Mr. Robey of the United Brethern Church at Denton officiating. Mrs. Stepp has shared the popularity and good will and esteem of the people of the Denton community and she has been both a helpmate to her husband and an active worker in her own way for the alleviation of suffering and for the peace and happiness of the people among whom she moves, and an indefatigable worker in the Baptist Church. Dr. and Mrs. Stepp have one child, Mary Elizabeth, who was born in Denton, August 24, 1902. She is one of the bright little girls of Denton, who is being educated at Effingham where Mrs. Stepp's parents reside.

It is not every community that is blessed by the presence of a physician and surgeon who is so ardently devoted to his practice and so loyal to the people, the rich and the poor alike, as Dr. Stepp has proved himself to be. Denton people will recall with joy and pride the many years of Dr. Stepp's service among them in his great mission which is to bring relief to the sick and suffering and to bring sunshine into the lives of all of the people.

## WILLIAM A. STEWART

### Operating a Saw Mill and Threshing Outfit and, Being a Natural-Born Machinist, He Has Become One of Doniphan County's Valuable Citizens—His Wife a Model Woman, Who Is Bringing Up Her Children Aright.

When, on November 15, 1908, William A. Stewart came, with his family, to live in the neighborhood near Denton, the people of Doniphan County gained a most valuable citizen. A man of middle age, sober, steady, industrious, a natural-born machinery man, it was not long until his worth was recognized by these good people among whom he came to live. Often he has proven himself indispensable to the community by operating a saw mill and, in season, a threshing outfit, or making himself useful in many ways wherein the services of an expert machinist are required. He is the one man among thousands whom every well regulated neighborhood needs and should appreciate; while Mrs. Stewart, a woman of strength of character with a high purpose in life, has become a powerful factor in the neighborhood by her noble example as wife of a good man and as a mother who is rearing her children in the right way. It is to such characters, often found in communities of Kansas, that we owe our highest tribute of praise, and to write of such people affords us the greatest pleasure.

Mr. Stewart has an advantage over most people—he was born in the state of Kansas, in Chautauqua County on November 28, 1873. His father was one of the early settlers and substantial citizens of southern Kansas, who had reared a family of children to be useful men and women and good citizens of the commonwealth.

From boyhood up, William Alexander Stewart had a liking for machinery. In school he was an apt pupil, but his misd ran more to the study of mechanics than to dead languages. He was handy with tools, and when anything broke about the house or the farm, he set to work and repaired it. It was only natural that the boy should be found around whenever threshing was going on, or in the fields examining a new piece of farm machinery, a reaper or a mowing machine. One of his boyhood delights was a visit to the old, primitive saw mill in the woods beside the creek, where the native timber was sawed into boards and timbers for the farmers. All this was a part of the education of this young man.

On March 12, 1898, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Emma Jane Strong at Lamar, Missouri, at the residence of Elder M. D. Ramey, pastor of the Baptist Church of that place. She was a native of Missouri, born on a farm near Lamar, June 11, 1877. They went to live near the town of Newport, Missouri, remaining there several years, and it was there four children came to bless their union. Leroy was born April 6, 1900; Pearl May, October 12, 1901; Ada Ogusta, November 15, 1903; Mattie Elnord, November 8, 1905.

Mrs. Stewart's parents were old residents of Missouri and were honored by all who knew them. Her father died when she was a girl of seven years, but her mother is still living at Flora, Missouri, enjoying the blessings that come to those who have lived well their lives and who have reared their children in the right way.

The Stewarts, as stated at the beginning of this article, came to Doniphan County, November 15, 1908, and took up their residence in the Denton neighborhood. Mr. Stewart was soon convinced that the neighborhood needed a saw mill for the convenience of the farmers and the town people as well. He set up a mill and has operated a part of each year since, sawing timber for the people of that locality. During the late summer and autumn of each year, however, Mr. Stewart operates his threshing machine through northeastern Kansas and this work brings him good returns, as he is known among the farmers as an honest and conscientious man and one on whom they can rely.

In all seasons of the year, however, Mr. Stewart's knowledge of mechanics comes into good play. He usually is successful in everything he undertakes. He is a man of rare good judgment in all matters in his particular line, and his advise is often sought by the farmers and is freely given.

The Stewarts conduct the Denton Hotel and have made it popular with the traveling public by their courteous treatment of guests and the plain home-like service given. Mrs. Stewart, who is a thorough business woman and a good manager, has full charge of the hotel while Mr. Stewart is away with his machine, and she generally runs it right.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, during their residence of seven years in Doniphan County, have come to be recognized as among our best citizens, and in whom our people repose great confidence and respect. They are both interested in the welfare of their children now growing up, and their pride in bringing them up in the proper way, that they may become an honor to their parents and the community, is something that appeals to our people as representing the finest qualities of Christian citizenship.

Thus, we may conclude our sketch by saying that the coming of the Stewart family was a good thing for the Denton community, and we believe it was a good thing for the Stewart family.

### United Brethren Church

The old Union church, now United Brethren church, was the first church built in the city of Denton. Mrs. Mose Denton donated the rock for the foundation, and the lumber was hauled by the old settlers from Severance. The contractor who performed the hardest labor was Walter Adams, who resided in Brown County at that time. The following named people were the Trustees of the Church at the time of its construction: Wm. Denton, Dock Stewart, Jacob Denton, James Chaney, and Thomas Daniels.

### Robert Hicks

Robert Hicks was killed instantly April 26th, 1906. Fell from disc in an epileptic fit, throat cut from ear to ear. He was working for A. B. Shulsky.

### John Shalz

John Shalz stabbed and killed by Edward Morris, December 26, 1905. Result of a trivial quarrel. Both parties were said to be intoxicated.

Edward Morris, who killed John Shalz, as a result of the petition filed by his wife and signed by many people sent to the Governor, received his liberty January 2, 1908.

### Henry Dorn

Henry Dorn, born Muskingdom County, Ohio, 1840. Enlisted Oct. 18, 1861, Company A, 40th Ohio volunteer infantry. Discharged Oct. 18, 1864, Galesville, Ala. Married Nov. 18th, 1867, to Miss Laura M. Brown, Franklin County, Ohio. Came to Doniphan County, 1868. Children, one daughter, Eva. He owns 115 acres of good land in Union Township. Lives in Denton, where he owns a nice residence.

When it comes to real estate values in Doniphan County you will have to give it to A. L. Perry, the Troy abstracter. He know about all there is to know concerning the value of real estate

ESTABLISHED 1894

Bank of Denton

DENTON, KANSAS

MEMBER KANSAS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
DEPOSITS GUARANTEED

Capital, Surplus and Profits . . $15,600.00

OFFICERS

JAMES MILLER, President — JOHN J. ALT, Secretary
JOSEPH DENTON, Vice-President — G. A. ROBERTS, Cashier
C. L. BURKE, Assistant Cashier

| STOCKHOLDERS | | DIRECTORS |
|---|---|---|
| James Miller | E. T. Denton | James Miller |
| Joseph Denton | John J. Alt | Joseph Denton |
| Jacob Denton | Ellen Long | Ellen Long |
| Margaret E. Denton | G. A. Roberts | John J. Alt |
| A. B. Swartz | | G. A. Roberts |

W. M. Boone
M. S., M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Highland Kansas

# Arthur William Fenton

## The Present Treasurer of Doniphan County Is One of the Popular Men of Union Township and a Successful Farmer—While a Republican, He Polled a Big Majority in the County, Leading the Ticket—Mrs. Fenton a Former School Teacher.

Union Township, and incidentally Doniphan County, has few men who are more popular and better liked than Arthur William Fenton, at present Treasurer of Doniphan County. He is one of the citizens who, by their very nature, endear themselves to the people by reason of their qualities of heart and mind, their splendid character and their patriotic and public spirited citizenship. In like manner Mrs. Fenton occupies a place in the hearts of those who know her because of her womanliness and those pleasing accomplishments that made her, before her marriage, one of the most popular teachers in this part of Kansas. A sketch of Mr. Fenton and his charming wife will be of pleasing interest.

Arthur William Fenton was born April 15, 1879, in Doniphan County, on the old Baker-Fenton homestead in Union Township four and one-half miles east of the west county line and one and one-half miles north of the south line of the county. His parents were William Baker Fenton and Amanda Anna Fenton, who now reside at 1303 Division street in the city of Atchison. These parents were both natives of Virginia, the father born October 14, 1843, and the mother March 27, 1853. Her parents were Aaron and Sarah Clem, who were born, reared, educated and married in Randolph County, Virginia.

The marriage of William Baker Fenton and Amanda Anna Clem occurred March 10, 1876. They located on the farm in Doniphan County shortly after their marriage and it was there Arthur William Fenton was born on the date previously mentioned. The boy grew up on the farm, attending the district schools during the winter. In school, while he was always rated as a good scholar, studious and attentive to the lessons before him, he nevertheless displayed those qualities which made him a popular boy with all the boys and girls in school. He was popular also on the farm and with his courteous manners he became acquainted with almost everybody in Union Township, so much so that he was well liked by all and found a warm welcome wherever he would go.

Arthur William Fenton.

As a farmer boy Arthur William Fenton was interested in everything about the farm and early became a valuable help to his father. He had many opportunities to go to the city and carve out a career for himself, but he loved farming, he loved the life of a farmer in Doniphan County, and his desire was to be a farmer. He obtained a good high school education after finishing in the district school, by attending the Effingham high school. Thus equipped he entered upon his career as a farmer.

On April 15, 1903, Arthur William Fenton married Miss Myrtle Wynkoop, daughter of John Hoover and Nan Robertson Wynkoop, living near Doniphan Station in Wayne Township, Doniphan County. She was born there January 24, 1880. After completing her studies in the district school she attended the Atchison high school from which she graduated. Later she attended the state normal at Emporia, a couple of years. Obtaining a certificate, she returned to Doniphan County and taught school for six years. Her first school was at District No. 49, known as the McGalliard school in Center Township, one year, then she was principal of the Iowa Point school two years. The other two years of her teaching were at Mount Vernon school in Union Township, and at Spring Grove in Wayne Township. She was a successful teacher and made many friends. Doniphan County lost a good teacher when she quit the service to marry.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Fenton went to live on the two hundred and sixty acre farm in Union Township. A farmer by training and experience there was never any doubt of his success. He farmed well and intelligently and soon became recognized in the community as one of the industrious and thrifty of our agriculturalists. He possessed the spirit of progressiveness which, along with his natural talent and his love for work, enabled him to produce good crops from his acres. Mrs. Fenton, though spending six years in the school room as a teacher, had been reared on a farm, and she proved a valuable coworker with her husband in the great business of farming.

Arthur William Fenton is not what one would call a politician, yet he came to know a great deal about politics, particularly interested in local affairs of government although an ardent partisan, a republican. In the campaign of 1914, when the republicans, of Doniphan County, were seeking a good man for the nomination for the office of county treasurer the choice fell on this sterling young man, of Union Township. Union Township was strongly democratic and it was with something of a feeling of uncertainty that this young man entered the race. He secured the nomination of his party at the primary, carrying Union Township by a majority of 244, and then went out and made a straight forward manly campaign for election. The result was as every observing citizen save Mr. Fenton himself—might have foreseen. He led the republican ticket at the November election, leaving his democratic opponent, a good and popular man, several laps behind in the marathon race with 1,712 votes between them. Besides the strong old democratic Union Township did the unheard-of-thing by giving this young republican leader a majority of 147 and if one should ask him, Arthur would tell you how dearly he prizes the compliment given him by his farmer friends and neighbors in that township.

The inauguration of the subject of this sketch was on October 14, 1915. In the brief time he has been in the office he has demonstrated his fitness for the position of county treasurer, and it is predicted by his friends that he will make a record that surely will commend him to the people for a second term, for his competency and efficiency.

Mr. Fenton is a Mason and a member of the Anti Horse Thief Association. He is a contributor, not only of money but of influence, to the churches and the benevolences. He and his wife are among our best people.

The Denton Baptist Church.

The corner stone of the Highland University was laid June 1, 1909. A great crowd assembled in Highland that day in honor of the event.

### Malachi T. Purcell

Malachi T. Purcell, born October 11, 1862, at Purcell. At that time the town was his father's cornfield. Educated in country school. Was in mercantile business for sixteen years in Purcell. Sold out eight years ago. Owns home and a store building, but owns a good 320-acre farm, about six miles west of Purcell, in Brown County. Hires all the help and owns all stock on farm. Married to Miss Minnie Pauly April 1, 1884, in church north of Purcell. Father Bernard officiated. Born to them: (Alice) Mrs. Glenn Busenbarrick, aged eighteen, and John, aged seventeen.

### Geo. Bird

Geo. Bird, born Salsberry, Litchfield, Conn., Nov. 16, 1835. Enlisted Sept. 30, 1861, Company C, 7th Kansas cavalry. Discharged Leavenworth, Sept. 29, 1865. Married Nov. 6, 1867, to Miss Emma Davison, Highland, Kan. Children, five: Sons, Virgil A., Wilbur S., George E.; daughters, Effie M. (deceased), Estella I. Owns 160 acres, two and one-half miles north of Severance, and his home in Denton. Retired farmer. He came to Doniphan County April 29, 1858.

## DENTON BAPTIST CHURCH

### Constructed in 1909, a Beautiful Structure, Supported By Many of the Leading Citizens — Dedicatory Sermon Was Preached By Miss Wilmetta Marks.

For over a quarter century there have been Baptists at Denton, Kansas. The Rev. M. W. Dodge, a very worthy gentleman of the old school, served as pastor at Horton, Kan., but would come to Denton periodically to carry the old, old story, as he could tell it to the people of Denton. Here, under his leadership, the Free Baptist Church of Denton was organized on a beautiful Sabbath, December 13, 1891. This class had no building of their own, so the Union church edifice was used by them every other Sunday for seventeen years. This organization became one of the stable orders of its kind, increasing in numbers from year to year. About eight years ago, agitation began for a new church edifice and culminated in 1909 when the present building was erected at a cost of $3,000. The building committee, composed of Robert E., Isaac and James A. Denton, also solicited the funds for the same.

Mr. James H. Curtis sold the lumber and building material needed in the new structure. Joseph and Clarence Howland did the wood construction. The lot was purchased from Mr. Griffis, where his blacksmith shop stood for years. The land originally belonged to Will and Mose Denton. The building is ample for the present needs of the class. It faces east, where the effulgent rays of the orb of light can illuminate the front each service day.

It is a characteristic of the Denton neighborhood and the Dentons in special, to dislike debt, so they have an organization which knows no debt.

Miss Wilmetta Marks held meetings in Denton before the erection of the new building. These meetings increased in interest and Miss Marks became attached to her charge, and the people were endeared to her.

Amid a large gathering of people, the new house of worship was dedicated to the service of the Master on May 22, 1910, by Miss Marks. This organization is composed of the very best people of Denton, among whom the large Denton family, noted for their pioneer ancestors, constitute the majority in members.

### James S. Chaney

James S. Chaney, a Doniphan County pioneer, has the distinction of having been born on the same day as our martyred president, William McKinley, January 29, 1843, in Bureau County, Illinois.

He married Alice Morgan in Illinois, December 28, 1866. On March 5, 1869, he came to Doniphan County. Here he has ever since been among the leading citizens, and has contributed much to its welfare.

His daughter, Emma Belle, is now Mrs. A. E. Miller, of St. Joseph, Missouri. In St. Joseph also lives his son, Wm. O. Chaney. His other son, M. J. Chaney, farms near Denton.

Mr. Chaney, Sr., married his second wife, Mrs. Lenora Clingerman, January 9, 1913, Probate Judge Mauck, officiating. Enisted in 57th Illinois Regiment in Company B and was mustered out at Savannah, Gorgia, December 25, 1864.

### James B. Roberts

James B. Roberts, born Remson, Oneida, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1837. Came to Doniphan County June, 1870. Enlisted Aug. 14, 1861, Company B, 30th Ohio volunteer infantry. Discharged Feb. 9, 1863; cause, gunshot wound. Married March 3, 1870, to Miss Myran McClellan. Children, five; sons, Leonard, William S. Norman, George A.; daughters, Fannie, Gertrude. Retired farmer. Owns 332¼ acres in Union Township, and 160 acres in Wolf River Township, and a residence in Denton.

Good roads mean additional profits to the farmers and cheaper produce for the consumer.

The Weekly Highlander is the name of a paper to be started in the town of Highland, in this county.—Elwood Weekly Press, Jan. 1, 1859.

# Mr. and Mrs. John J. Alt

**The Popular Station Employes of the Rock Island at Denton Whose Courteous Treatment of the Public Has Won Them the High Esteem of the Patrons and the Regard of the Railway Officials—Their Son to Be An Engineer.**

John J. Alt, of Denton, enjoys the distinction of having been born in Australia, and probably is the only representative of that island continent among our Doniphan County people. He was born at Ballarat December 4, 1858, and there he passed the first ten years of his life. In the fall of 1868 he came to America with his father, Peter Alt. They located at Iowa City, Iowa, in the spring of 1869. There the son was reared to manhood. He attended the public schools and received a fairly good education, putting in the time he was out of school at working on the farm or clerking in a store until he was twenty-one years old.

On January 3, 1889, Mr. Alt came to Denton and entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, now known as the Rock Island in the Denton station. He was an industrious young man of quiet disposition and one faithful in the discharge of his duties. He became popular with the people of Denton and was adopted as one of their number, which indeed was an honor to him, as undoubtedly a young man of such fine qualities was an honor to the town and its people.

On January 30, 1889, John J. Alt and Miss Anna Black were married. She was a daughter of John and Mary Black of Denton, and was a popular favorite with the people of the town. At the time of her marriage she was station agent for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, a position to which she was appointed in 1887. She still retains that position of responsibility and trust, and in fact enjoys the distinction of being in point of service, the oldest station agent in the employ of the railroad in Kansas. As a token of the regard with which she is held by the officials of the company, she is one of the few agents who hold an annual pass over the entire system known as the Rock Island lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Alt are an ideal couple, who, during their residence in Denton of so many years have endeared themselves to the people of the town and of the magnificent farming country for many miles around the town. They have at all times been attentive to business, and have done something more than merely rendering service to their employers for pay. They have not merely proven themselves faithful to the interests of the railway company in the discharge of their duty in handling the company's business, but they have at all times been courteous and obliging to the patrons of the railroad, always finding it a pleasure to perform any service, great or small, for the people with whom they have dealt and among whom they have lived. This in a measure, accounts for their popularity among the people, and if all railway employes at stations were like Mr. and Mrs. Alt, it would be a blessing to the public which patronizes the railroads as well as better for the railroads themselves.

Mr. and Mrs. Alt are the proud parents of one son, Glenn L., who was born and reared in Denton and is known to all of the Denton people. After finishing at the Denton school he entered the Troy High School, graduating with the class May 18, 190—. Glenn is now in the School of Engineering at the University of Kansas at Lawrence, and expects to graduate with the class of 1916. He is a young man of great promise, a fine student and in the choice of engineering as his profession he is applying himself to his studies that he may not only graduate with honors, but that he may be so thoroughly equipped with the knowledge of engineering science as to make his success as an efficient engineer assured. He is an honor to his parents and, like his father and mother, enjoys the highest esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

Mr. and Mrs. John Black, Mrs. Alt's mother, reside in the beautiful little town, Denton, where they expect to spend their declining years in peace and happiness. It is Mrs. Alt's desire that they remain in Denton, where she and her sister, may give them the necessary care.

## C. Knecht

C. Knecht was born January 20, 1844, in Alsace, France. He enlisted in Company D, Second Michigan infantry, in March, 1864. Mr. Knecht was in the Potomac army; was in all the engagements from the Wilderness to Petersburg; but was not wounded. Was discharged in August, 1865, at Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Knecht was married to Magdalena Wangzig in July, 1866, and came to Kansas in 1881. The following are his children: Mrs. L. A. Hazen, Mr. Luis Knecht, Mrs. O. J. Granthem, Mrs. A. I. Frederick, Mrs. F. Shafer, Mr. Fred Knecht.

## Miss Edith A. Heeney

Hunting is a rare sport for women in Kansas. Doniphan County boasts of only one girl who has ever been issued a hunting license. This distinction belongs to Miss Edith Heeney, the second daughter of the celebrated "Car Load" Ed Heeney, the hardware and implement dealer of Severance. Mr. Heeney received his cognomn by reason of his large business qualifications, always shipping in his farming implements in carload lots. True to the instinct that has made her father notable in his particular line, Miss Heeney stands alone as the feminine hunter of Doniphan County.

This disciple of Daniel Boone was born in Severance and was educated in the common and high school of her native city. Later in quest of further knowledge she attended the St. Joseph College, where she received the finishing touches of her education. This attendance upon the routine of school life did not in the least dampen her ardor for a life of outdoors. She was issued her hunter's license by Miss Margaret Schlitzbaum, Oct. 26, 1906, when she was county clerk of Doniphan County. She is skilled with a rifle, shotgun and six-shooter.

While Miss Heeney never contested with Buffalo Bill or other famous marksmen of the frontier or wild West fame, she is considered a marksman of no mean ability. During her early life she greatly enjoyed this sport and was seen tramping the hills and through the valleys in and around Severance. In the last few years, however, she has not been so ardent in pursuit of this pleasant form of diversion.

Full of vivacity and health, she has taken a deep interest in all forms of amusements and games. She is one of the few members of the younger generation who has contributd to the history of Doniphan County.

## Clarence R. Isaacs

Clarence R. Isaacs was born in Holton, Kan., Aug. 25, 1884. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Isaacs, pioneers of Jackson County. Educated in the public schools of Holton and had two years at Washburn College at Topeka, Kan.

On October 16, 1907, he was married to Miss Aletha Talbert of Holton, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Talbert.

They have two children, Frances, aged six years, and Raymond C., aged three years. He taught school one year before he entered college and one year after.

On March 25, 1906, he came to Denton and entered the employ of P. L. Gibson for whom he worked six months. He then worked for J. J. Buser, who succeeded Gibson.

In the spring of 1907 he went into business for himself in the general merchandise business; in the spring of 1912 he sold one-half interest to C. H. Gish; in November, 1914, he sold his entire interest in the store to Gish and at the present time he is postmaster of Denton.

## P. K. DEVEREUX

**Cashier of Purcell State Bank Is Popular Young Man and Coming Financier.**

P. K. Devereux, cashier of the Purcell State Bank at Purcell, is one of Doniphan County's best known men and a banker with a promising future. He is a native of Doniphan County, having been born on a farm in Wolf River Township, November 26, 1879. He received his early education in the public schools and then entered Christian Brothers' College at St. Joseph, Missouri, from which he graduated four years later with high honors. On January 18, 1912, he was united in marriage to Miss Mame Whelan and to this union two children have been born, John Edward, on February 23, 1913, and Bernadette, December 3, 1914.

Mr. Devereux has been cashier of the state bank, since 1907, except on January 16, 1915, he engaged in the grain business at Denton with Joe Pauley, but returned to his old position March 8, 1915, and is one of the most efficient men in the state in that position. He is cheerful, obliging and best of all, careful. Although what is commonly termed a young man, he is conservative and consequently has been entrusted with the handling of a major portion of the institution's business. Also he is a deep student of financial affairs, and spends much of his spare time reading and studying the newest and best methods of banking. We predict for Mr. Devereux a more glowing and successful position in the business world than he has already attained.

## Now G. I. Railroad

Workmen are busy laying down the the track between Elwood and Wathena. We believe the intention is to finish the road to Troy by the 1st of October, 1866. The directors of the St. Joe & Denver and the Northern Kansas Railroads met at Elwood on the 11th of August and effected a consolidation of the interests of the two companies. Work began at the Missouri River.—Chief, August, 1866.

## John Morley

One of the most versatile and most widely known men in this county is John Morley, president of the State Bank of Severance and director and owner of the Bank of Purcell. He divides his time between the two establishments, and lives in Severance.

Start a savings account with the First National Bank at Troy, which is the oldest bank in the county.


# Banner Herd of Poland Chinas

is one of the oldest herds in the state. The senior member of the firm has been breeding and developing Poland Chinas for the last forty years, so you can reasonably expect this herd to be first class in every respect, and we are sure you will not be disappointed with it.

Futurity Rexall was Junior Champion Boar at the Nebraska State Fair in 1914, and won first in open and futurity show at the same fair; also won first at Springfield, Ill., and St. Joseph, Mo.

Futurity Rexall 70857, Tecumseh Ex. 66691 and Melbourne Jumbo 61941, three of the breed's top-notch boars, head our herd, which consists of strictly big type Polands and represents the very best blood lines. Young stock for sale at all times; also good select seed corn from our prize-winning Boone County White and Reid's Yellow Dent.

**Single-Comb Buff Orpington Chickens.** Write for prices.

**HERMAN GRONNIGER & SON, PROPRIETORS, BENDENA, KANSAS**

# Wayne Township

## WAYNE TOWNSHIP

### One of the Most Southern of the Eight Townships in Doniphan County, Wayne Has Seen Life in the Early Days When Commerce and Excitement Were the Leading Attractions in Kansas Territory.

### The Vagaries of the Missouri River in Backing Away From Doniphan Town Temporarily Retarded the Development of the Township, But the Incident Is Forgotten in the Great Era of Prosperity Which Set in Throughout the Township in After Years.

The township of Wayne was in hard luck in the early days over the unsettled condition of the territory, and the practical elimination of two of the most promising towns along the Missouri River, when their trade became stagnant.

The recovery from early disappointments, however, has been definite and Wayne is now in position to claim equality with the most prosperous part of Doniphan County. The grape-growing industry is good and the agricultural outlook is better than ever before in the history of the township.

Wayne was one, if not the first of the five early townships of Doniphan County. During the infantile days of the town of Doniphan and Geary City, it looked for a time that those two towns would corral all the commercial business of the Kansas territory. This was especially the case with Doniphan, which had practically all the Missouri River trade diverted there at one time.

The Formans were among the earliest settlers of Wayne Township. In fact, J. W. Forman was made treasurer of the Doniphan Townsite Company when it was organized in St. Joseph, November 11, 1854, and J. F. Forman was named one of the trustees and surveyor of the new town. Both the Formans had been leading spirits in Doniphan affairs and in the social and business life of other communities throughout the county.

Among the other early settlers of Wayne Township were John Whittaker, Barney O'Driscoll, B. S. Whorton, John Tracy, Doctor Hudnell, William K. Shaw, George Waller, David Lee, John and Daniel Landis, John A. Van Arsdale, Joshua Saunders, H. M. Beauchamp, John Harding, D. M. Johnston, the Spencers, and the Lancasters. There was also a strong colony of Norwegians in the eastern part of the township who are said to have been instrumental in locating the town of East Norway in 1869.

The land all through Wayne Township is admirably adapted to the cultivation of grain and root crops, while a good portion of it might profitably be utilized for raising fruit. For several years there were extensive vineyards adjacent to the town of Doniphan, and the Wine industry promised to be a better commercial asset for the township than agriculture. In recent years, however, the residents have become convinced that agriculture is the most certain source of revenue and mostly every citizen is following that line.

The two towns of Wayne Township are Doniphan and Brenner. The latter is fortunately situated in having railroad facilities, the Burlington route having a station there. The town of Doniphan did have a railroad built in there once, years ago, but the tracks were taken up since then and the right of way abandoned.

This township received its name from "Mad Anthony Wayne," of Revolutionary fame, but was suggested by A. H. Dunning, one of the first county commissioners, who came from Wayne Township, Missouri.

It was one of the five original townships into which the county was divided at the first meeting of the county commissioners, Sept. 1, 1855, and its boundaries were fixed as follows: "Bounded on the north by Washington, to the southwest quarter of said township; thence north two (2) miles to the town line dividing Towns 3 and 4; thence west on said line to Brown County; on the west by Brown County, on the south by Atchison County, and on the east by Washington Township and the Missouri River.

J. A. Van Arsdale and William Shaw were appointed justices of the peace, and Joshua Sarmaers constable.

The first election in this township was held on the first Monday in October, 1855, at John A. Forman's hotel, in the town of Doniphan, there being but one voting precinct allowed in each township.

On the 21st day of October, 1856, the east boundaries of this township were changed so as to admit Marion Township.

On the 21st day of June, 1859, a change was made and the present boundary was fixed as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 18, Town 4, Range 20; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 14, Town 4, Range 20; thence north two miles; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 3, Town 4, Range 21; thence south to the northwest corner of Section 23; thence east one mile; thence south to the Missouri River; thence with the said river to the Atchison County line; thence with line to southwest corner of Section 31, Town 4, Range 20, thence north to the place of beginning.

The surface of Wayne Township, in the main, is rough and "bluffy," especially in the southeastern part. The surface along Independence Creek is exceedingly rough and rocky. Wayne Township shows more rock formations than any other township in the county. As a person travels west through the township, he notices that the contour of the country becomes less abrupt, and on reaching the western part of the township the surface is found more rolling.

The first school house built in the town of Doniphan.

The township is watered by Independence, Rock, Brush and smaller tributaries. Brush Creek drains the eastern. Rock Creek the central and Independence the western, leaving the township on Section 33, Town 4, Range 20 flows in an easterly direction until it touches the township again at Section 6, Town 5, Range 21, forming the boundary of the township until it empties into the Missouri River a short distance below Doniphan.

One of the first settlers in the township was J. F. Forman, who located in 1852, where Doniphan now stands. In the fall of 1854 he was joined by his brother, J. W. Forman.

One of the old land marks of Doniphan on Main street.

Among those who came and took up claims in 1855-56 were William Shaw, George Waller, Doctor Hudnell, David Lee, Dick Vest, John Landers, Col. A. G. Ege, S. Lloyd, W. K. Leddington, John Harding and others. Dr. R. H. Hereford located on Rock Creek in 1854. B. S. Wharton first located in the township in 1854, built a log cabin and left some men to make rails until he returned, April, 1855.

The first marriage was that of Dr. R. H. Hereford to Miss Amanda J., daughter of John Tracy, who was then living on Rock Creek, near where Brenner Station is now situated. The ceremony was performed in 1854, by the Rev. J. Devorce, of Rushville, Mo. Doctor Hereford settled in the township from Maryville, Mo. To him is given credit as the first physician in the township, and possibly the first in the county. In 1862 or 1863 he removed to Easton, Mo., where he remained until the day of his death, May 7, 1881.

Probably the first birth in the township was a daughter of Dick Vest, born in the summer of 1855.

In the winter of 1854-55 occurred, undoubtedly, the first death in the township. The circumstances attending this demise are heartrending in the extreme. B. S. Wharton, on arriving in the township in 1854, took up a claim and set a number of men at work splitting rails. John Stanliffs, his wife and her sister, a young lady eighteen years of age, occupied one of the cabins that were built. One day in the winter of 1854-55, as this young lady was attending to domestic duties in the cabin, she inadvertently approached too near the fireplace and in an instant was enveloped in a mass of flames. Instead of running out to the creek, that was not more than thirty steps distant, she ran around the house until she dropped exhausted. Everything was done to alleviate her sufferings within the means of those people, remote from civilization, as it were, but of no avail, her death occurring the next day.

In the summer of 1857 a subscription school was taught on a branch of Rock Creek, about two miles south of Brenner. The teacher, a young man by the name of Hartley, managed to secure $20 a month for his services, and taught four months.

A sawmill was built in the fall of 1856 by James Forman and B. S. Wharton, at Doniphan. Mr. Wharton retained his interest but six weeks, when he sold out to a man by the name of King, who afterward married a niece of Gen. James Lane. Tradition does not state how long the mill was operated.

The products of Wayne Township are principally corn, wheat and fruit. The township claims more acres of vineyards than any other in the county.

## Lewis and Clark

Doniphan County was visited by the Lewis & Clark party who started the expedition from St. Louis to Oregon, March 4, 1804, and went into camp on the Atchison and Doniphan County line on the 4th of July of that year, and in the evening held the first celebration of Independence Day ever held on Kansas soil. History says that guns were fired and speeches were made by several of the members of the party. The large creek which forms a part of the southern boundary of Doniphan County, was named Independence Creek on that day. The party consisted for forty-one people.

## Doniphan

Doniphan is located on Sections 4 and 5, Township 5, Range 21, in what is now Wayne Township. Townsite was first surveyed in the fall of 1854, by J. F. Forman, and consisted of about 200 acres.

# M. D. Lafe Williams

**Once a Farm Hand in Doniphan County, He Now Owns 320 Acres of Fine Land in Wayne Township, Where He Raises Grain, Alfalfa and Live Stock, and Lives in Peace and Plenty in a Modern Home Supplied With Heat From a Furnace and Water and Lighting Conveniences.**

That the prosperous and well-to-do man in the city hasn't anything on the Kansas farmer who makes the best of his opportunities to surround himself with conveniences, is illustrated in the case of Mr. M. D. Lafe Williams, who lives in a beautiful modern country home on a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Wayne Township of Doniphan County. Mr. Williams also has the best of it in more ways than one. He has the satisfaction of knowing that his wealth did not come to him by stock gambling, grain speculation, or by any hook or crook of sharp dealing—not that all city men get their wealth that way, but too many of them do—for this prosperous Kansas farmer got his by dint of hard work, frugality and good management. Therefore he is in a position of conscience to thoroughly enjoy his well earned success and his independent, happy life; and, while the city man is growling at the weather, Mr. Williams, like James Whitcomb Riley's farmer, can "just lean back and laugh at every rainy day."

Mr. Williams is a product of the Middle West. He was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, October 27, 1857, grew up in that county and received his education in its public schools. He came to Doniphan County, Kansas, September 10, 1883, and for four years was employed as a farm hand. He worked on the farm for Nim Duncan, who now lives in Highland, for twenty dollars a month. After the first month Mr. Duncan showed his appreciation of this farm hand's services by raising his wages to $22.50 a month, which was his wages for the next three years. Later he worked for other farmers by the month until he had seen four years of this kind of service.

In the meantime, Mr. Williams bought one hundred and sixty acres of land three-quarters of a mile east of the Bellvue school house in Wolf River Township. When he had broken a part of his land and erected a fair kind of human habitation, Mr. Williams went back to his native home in Missouri and married an old sweetheart, Miss Kate Murphy, the date of the wedding being March 29, 1888. She was born in Canada, June 27, 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams spent two years on the farm in Wolf River Township, both of them working hard and practicing rigid economy, that they might get a right start. Their labor was not without good results. The 160-acre farm finally was sold for a good price. Then Mr. Williams went into Wayne Township and bought the 320-acre farm which he now owns, and on which he lives. With a strong mind and constitution and an undaunted courage, Mr. Williams buckled down to hard work, and put this magnificent farm under a high state of cultivation, having the purpose in view of finally adding the improvements that would make it the best farm in Wayne Township. Mrs. Williams also worked hard and with her good management of the woman's part of a big farm, she contributed no small portion to the success of their farming enterprise.

The knowledge of farming and stock-raising, as well as the management of the business of a farm, which had come by experience to Mr. Williams before he acquired a farm of his own, enabled him to make fine headway after he once was started. Cattle and hogs were introduced on his farm early, Mr. Williams having decided to do general farming and live stock raising, believing that it would bring him surer and more substantial returns than would come from specializing in one particular line of farming. He selected good live stock at the start. His fields were laid out and cultivated in conformity to a plan he had worked out in his mind. Before many months passed by the people driving along the roads were remarking about the improvement in the appearance of the Williams farm. He kept on as the years went by until the farm was in such a condition of up-to-datedness as to challenge the admiration of every passerby. Mr. Williams had converted it into one of the most valuable farms in the county and one of the best revenue earning farms in the country. His far-sightedness and his good judgment, along with his industry and whole-hearted pluck, had won for him at every turn.

The final touch to the farm to make it a perfect picture was the building of the modern home and the substantial farm buildings. These were placed in the valley a short distance from the creek that runs through the farm, that they might be protected from cold in winter. It also is an ideal place for the raising and feeding of live stock. The house, as before mentioned, is modern in its appointments, while the surrounding buildings and improvements conform to it, the whole forming a pretty picture, a model country estate, such as brings to its owner, or owners, if you please, a state of affluence and of comforts so well earned.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two children, Anna, born January 4, 1897, and Horace L., born September 16, 1901. The parents are rearing these children on the farm. Anna is attending the Troy High School and won a prize for writing the best story of Troy, May 14, 1915, the compositions having been graded by Merle Thorp, dean of the School of Journalism at Lawrence.

They are among our best citizens, always to be depended upon as supporting the things that make for good citizenship and high ideals of living.

The modern residence of M. D. Lafe Williams, situated in Wayne Township.

General merchandise store of Collis B. Roundy in Doniphan

# COLLIS B. ROUNDY

**A Native of Maine, But a Resident of Doniphan County for Sixty-One Years—He Is One of the Successful Men of Doniphan County—The Leading Merchant in the Town of Doniphan—His Early-Day Recollections of Lincoln, Col. Jim Lane and Other Notables—His Mother Postmistress for Thirty-Seven Years.**

Many of the states of the Union have contributed to the citizenship of Doniphan County, but it remained for the state of Maine to give us Collis B. Roundy, a man of sterling worth, patriotic to the heart, a successful merchant and farmer, and a former public school teacher who, during his twenty years in the school room, did as much as any man, if not more, for the upbuilding of our fine citizenship which, more than anything else, is the bulwark of our strength.

Collis B. Roundy was born in Bangor, Maine, February 9, 1849, a son of Jeremiah L. and Mary A. Roundy. He was six years old when, in 1855, his parents came to Kansas and located at Geary City in Doniphan County. Since then he has continuously resided here and in these sixty-one years has noted every milestone of progress of the grand commonwealth of Kansas.

In the early days while a school boy in the district school at Geary City, the subject of this sketch was a witness to many of the stirring scenes along the border that caused the eyes of the world to be centered on Kansas. All of these things he remembers, for they were of such moment as to form impressions on his youthful mind that never can be effaced. He recalls quite vividly the scenes of the territorial period in the winter of 1859, when Abraham Lincoln came to Kansas to counsel with the leading men over the organization in the territory of the Republican party and made addresses at Doniphan Dec. 1, 1859, the day before John Brown, the free state man, was hanged in Virginia, and other points along the route from St. Joseph to Leavenworth. Mr. Roundy also remembers Jim Lane, afterward the "Grim Chieftain," when he had his office in Doniphan. He also recalls James Redpath, the educator, historian and editor, and in thinking over the events of his boyhood he remembers the faces of many of the leaders of that period.

Here, amid such surroundings, Collis B. Roundy was reared. He attended the district school during the winter months, and helped on the farm in the spring, summer and autumn. He grew up to be a young man of fine promise. He attended the State Normal School, then at Leavenworth, and there fitted himself for school teaching. After two terms in the Normal he began teaching and followed that profession during the school season for twenty years, spending his summers and a part of the spring and autumn on the farm.

Collis B. Roundy married Miss Anna K. Whalen of Buchanan County, Missouri, April 19, 1874. They resided on the farm at Geary City nearly twenty-six years, until her death on January 31, 1905. To them were born seven children:

Daisy Eudora, born Sept. 10, 1878, now the wife of Frederick William Banker, 710 Lincoln street, St. Joseph, Missouri; Josephine Genevieve, born Nov. 30, 1880, now the wife of William Sherman Henderson of St. Joseph, Missouri, of 1820 South Eleventh; Mary Elsena, born Sept. 6, 1882, th ewife of Dennis O'Brien of Grand View, Missouri; Elmer Valentine, born May 17, 1885, living on the farm at Geary City; Dr. Collis L., born Nov. 29, 1887, a practicing physician, St. Joseph, Mo., was married Dec. 15, 1915, to Miss Lucinda Sheridan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sheridan, at the Francis Street Methodist Church in St. Joseph, Mo.; Hattie E. born March 27, 1890, wife of Logan Tracy of Kansas City, Missouri; Mioma Zelma, born February 27, 1898, living at home in Doniphan. The subject of this sketch has six grandchildren.

On June 17, 1908, Mr. Roundy married Mary E. Woods of Davies County, Missouri. They have no children. Mrs. Roundy is a thorough business woman and is the owner in her own name of the substantial residence and store building in Doniphan.

Mr. Roundy farms 200 acres of land near Geary, to which has been added more than 400 acres of accreted land which has been allowed him as his riparian rights. This promises some day to be of great value. He has been eminently successful in his farming operations and ranks among the best farmers in the county. He has also proven successful in conducting his store in Geary City and has a substantial patronage.

The mother of this pioneer, Mrs. Mary A. Roundy, was postmistress at Geary City thirty-seven years, and the records show that was the longest period ever served by any postmaster in Doniphan County. She was a woman of fine character and her efficient manner of handling the postoffice business of Uncle Sam at Geary City gave her a standing among the authorities at Washington that resulted in keeping her in the postoffice thirty-seven years.

Collis B. Roundy is now nearing his sixty-seventh birthday, having passed sixty-one years in Kansas, and is still active and enjoying life and the fruits of his years of labor. He has witnessed the development of the rough, sparsely settled territory of Kansas to the present magnificent state of Kansas, leader of the states of the Union in productiveness, prosperity and progressive citizenship, and in which development he has had a great part. He is recognized as a leader among men in those movements which tend to the larger affairs of the community—education, public improvements, social uplift and all that goes to make a happy and prosperous people.

# Came From Buckeye State

## Henry E. Crawford Was Reared In Ohio, But He Turned Toward the West to Make His Fortune While Still a Mere Boy.

Coming to Doniphan when a youth, Henry E. Crawford has prospered beyond the brightest dreams of his boyhood days. His life has been eventful in that from the time he first started out to make his way in the world he overcame every manner of difficulty which came across his path.

Mr. Crawford came from a family of pioneers which settled in the Buckeye State many generations ago, and his sturdy ancestors are somewhat responsible for the sterling qualities developed by their progenitor in the battle of life.

It was in Jefferson County, Ohio, that Mr. Crawford first saw the light of day, on January 18, 1864, and he has been looking at the bright side of life ever since. His school days were about evenly divided between attendance at the rural seat of learning and the parental farm, where he became inured to climatic rigors while doing the work of an able-bodied person.

Early in the year 1879 Mr. Crawford came to Doniphan County to make his fortune and how well he has succeeded can be seen by a glance at his substantial farm house in Wayne Township, three and one-half miles south of Bendena. The buildings are modern and up to date and are equipped with all the conveniences desired for a comfortable country home.

The farm owned by Mr. Crawford consists of 307 acres, in a pleasing state of cultivation. The owner carries on stock raising and general farming on an extensive scale and his annual profits from this source are being increased with each succeeding year. Modern farming implements are in use and many labor-saving devices have been installed. The stock raised by Mr. Crawford is of the highest grade and commands top prices on the markets of the country.

In 1899 Mr. Crawford made a trip to his old home in Ohio, and while there was united in marriage to Miss Emma Bergert, of Stark County, on September 13, 1899. The couple has two bright children, Lucy, aged fourteen, and Howard E., aged nine years.

Mrs. Crawford is an ideal wife for a farmer and takes as much interest in the conduct of the enterprise as does her husband. She devotes considerable attention to the raising of poultry and specializes in the finest grade of Rhode Island Reds.

# REV. DAVID WADDELL

## Pioneer Baptist Minister Who Was Pastor at Doniphan, Was Well Known Over the County.

The Rev. David Waddell, a pioneer Baptist minister, who will be recalled by many in Doniphan County, was born in Wilsonville, Ky., in 1832, and went to Weston, Mo., in 1850. From there he went to DeKalb in 1853, and crossed the Missouri River into Kansas in 1857. Here he bought a quarter section of land near Mount Pleasant in Atchison Co., at $1.25 per acre. In 1860 a meeting of the Northeast Kansas Baptist Association was held at Mount Pleasant, and while attending these sessions the Rev. Mr. Waddell was converted. While toiling in the fields by day he studied the Bible at night, that he might prepare himself to preach the Gospel.

Also he attended a school at Mount Pleasant to improve his grammar, but when the civil war broke out, the school was abandoned. The Rev. Mr. Waddell began preaching by holding services in school houses, under trees, at private homes and in the field; and baptized something like five hundred converts. These baptisms took place not only in the Missouri River, but in nearly every stream tributary to it in Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth and Brown counties. He was located at Doniphan for several years; and among the churches he organized and built are those at Wathena, Doniphan, Lancaster, Jordan Creek, Pomeroy and Ray's Creek. He preached wherever he thought the field needed him, but in the later years he had done only supply work.

Mrs. Waddell died a number of years ago. To her union with the Rev. Mr. Waddell, fourteen children were born, eight of whom are living. They are, Albert, Seattle, Wash.; Edward, Butte, Mont.; David and William, Atchison, Kan.; Robert, Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Richard, Ballard and Mrs. Paul Kley, Doniphan, Kan.; Mrs. Martin Fostner, Oregon. The Reverend Mr. Waddell died May 22, 1914, and his funeral services were held in the church he erected on Jordan Creek.

A group picture of Henry E. Crawford's family, taken on the beautiful lawn in front of their rural home.

# Edward P. Greer

Edward P. Greer is a native of Doniphan County and the editor of one of the livest, cleanest and most progressive newspapers in the state of Kansas. It is the Winfield Courier, and while Mr. Greer does not aspire to emulate Sol Miller, the late editor of The Chief, still he is forging rapidly to the front and is recognized throughout Kansas as a vigorous editorial paragrapher,

The farm residence of Henry E. Crawford, situated in Wayne Township.

and is one of the leading politicians of his adopted county.

Mr. Greer was born at Geary City, Sept. 14, 1857. His father was Samuel W. Greer, who will be recalled by every one of the present older generation. The elder Greer was associated with Franklin G. Adams, who afterward was secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society until his death. While in Geary City, Mr. Greer's father took an active part in politics and was later elected territorial superintendent of public instruction. He moved to Leavenworth and lived there until 1871, when he went to Cowley County, where he died in 1885.

Edward P. Greer received all of his early education in the public schools of Doniphan County. Collis B. Roundy of Doniphan, and Ike Rigsby of Concordia, are his only school mates living whom we know of. He has always been an admirer of the journalistic profession and when the opportunity came, took hold of his present publication. It is said it was in a rather run-down condition, but Mr. Greer soon injected some of his vigor into it and the result is that today it probably is the largest and best publication of its kind in the southern part of the state of Kansas.

## Brenner C. P. A.

The following is a list of members of the C. P. A. at Brenner:

James Kirwan, Edward C. Case, Perin Kent, Warren Allison, Foster Kent, Ben Allison, W. D. Sharp, Boder Strong, Edd Brown, H. D. Kent, Otto Thurman, Ed Lyons, Paul Beggesse, J. T. McNeeme, Charles Thurman, Reese Grable, A. F. Wilke, Ben Franks, Roy Hudson, Allie Barnthson, Walter Rader, Nelse Christianson, Andy Christianson, Philip Baer, Charles Taylor, R. F. Taylor, William Wilke, Elmer Kibler, J. H. McNeeme, S. M. Wynkoop, J. W. Howard, Helroy Howard, George Sinclair, George V. Hagaman, Andrew Mayer, Jake Hudson, Haden Hudson, Lennie Howard, Harry Colley, J. Frank Severin, William L. Privett, Edwin Jones, Eugene Lancaster, W. S. Sultzer, William Rader, James Carigan, Albert Kaselhut, William Cizewski, William Schwab, Howard Schwab, Martin Anderson, Rudolph Johnson, Robert Hinson, A. B. Symms, D. O. Graves, Peter Dietrickson, Robert Dietrickson, Clyde Zimmerman, L. P. Johnson, Peter Danevick, Joe Bodart, George Voght, Henry Rhunke, John Medsker, George Jones, Frank Severin, S. B. Carpenter, Robert Larson, Clyde Scott, Joseph F. Bohr, Herman Thoman, Rod Horn, Theodore Beggeese, C. A. Kibler, Jr., Frank Sinclair, Henry Foley, John Kirwan, Silas Bowerman, R. R. Scott, Fred Folsche, Arthur Vincent, J. T. Scott, John Cicewski, George Larson, Joe Tinchert, J. W. Malery, A. G. Citer, Herman Rhunke, T. S. Williams, Charles Singley, Bert Jones, Albert Nitz, Charley C. Howard.

Brenner Lodge has three honorary members, Miss Sophia Folsche, Mrs. Louisa Loveland and Mrs. Nora Ricklefs. Honorary members have every protection of the active members and must pay the same assessment, but are exempt from active duties.

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The Brenner postoffice was discontinued and turned over to the Troy postmaster, John B. Kennedy, May 1, 1912. In a few months it was reestablished.

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On Monday, June 26, 1882, Mrs. Tom G. Tompson died of child birth at her home in Wayne township, after an illness of about ten days. Her husband is living on the farm in the Spring Grove neighborhood today.

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On March 18, 1882, at 6 o'clock p. m., John Hutson, aged forty-three years, died at his home in Doniphan.

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Miss B. A. Spencer, of Doniphan, died in January, 1882.

# A Fortune From $300

### George F. Peuker Made Good Use of His Time and Is Now Independent Through Farming Operations in Doniphan County.

Coming to Doniphan County with a capital of $300 and a good supply of nerve in the early '80's, George F. Peuker has made such good use of his time that he is now considered among the most substantial farmers in the county.

It was a day with a "razor edge," the last of February, 1882, that Mr. Peuker first saw the light of day at the family home in Atchison County, and for the following twenty-two years he kept pace with the growth of that fairly prosperous section of the Sunflower State.

Being endowed with a brain full of muscle, Mr. Peuker early realized that the opportunities of his native county were not sufficiently attractive to induce him to live and die in Atchison. He had saved a bank roll of some $300 plunks and considered that sum to be sufficient to start any optimistic husky on the high road to success.

So in 1904 Mr. Peuker pulled up stakes and moved to Doniphan County with all of his $300 and an abundant quantity of grit. He lost no time in preliminary maneuvering, but quickly rented a farm from Joe Symns which he cultivated with remarkable success for about five years. In 1909 he bought the farm he now resides on and since that time good luck has been coming his way thick and fast.

The present Peuker farm consists of 253 acres of prime agricultural land where the crops do not have to be coaxed to flourish. It is admirably located and has all the advantages to be desired by the most exacting land owner.

While Mr. Peuker follows a general line of farming to considerable extent he specializes in Duroc Jersey hogs and Hereford cattle. This branch of the farm work has proven especially congenial to Mr. Peuker, as he is regarded an authority on the proper care and handling of the stock.

One of the interesting and, incidentally, profitable features of the Peuker farm, is the array of single-comb brown Leghorn cockerels, in which the owner takes a great pride. These fowls are of the purest breed and are consistent layers all the year round. Their eggs are for sale always, and a card to Mr. Peuker any time will bring a prompt response regarding terms and shipping arrangements.

When Mr. Peuker came to a final realization that he was sufficiently endowed with worldly prospects, he cast about him for a life partner, and on December 30, 1908, was married to Miss Palestine Winzer, of Doniphan County, and like the ending of the story book, they have lived happily ever after.

Residence of George F. Peuker, situated in Wayne Township.

# Old Palermo Railroad

### Wathena to Doniphan Via Palermo to Geary City—Electric Line Through Doniphan County Will Be Backed Financially By Baillie Waggener — Would Develop Fine Territory Through That Portion of Doniphan County and Revive Ancient Towns Along the Route.

The proposed interurban line would follow the right-of-way of the old Palermo & St. Joe Railroad, which was operated for several years in the younger days of Kansas. It might have been in operation yet had it not become a losing proposition, owing to a disagreement among the owners, which eventually resulted in the old Palermo & St. Joe road being closed down altogether.

Baillie Wagener is one of the most enthusiastic men who favor the building of the proposed line. He is firmly of the belief that it would not only be a great boon to the part of Doniphan County through which the electric road would traverse, but that it would give a great impetus to business in both Atchison and St. Joseph.

The construction of the old Palermo & St. Joe Railroad was authorized by the territorial legislature, Feb. 19, 1857, which passed an enabling act so as to permit the building of the road, which was built in 1870. The country through which it ran looked good enough to the promoters those days, and it has greatly enhanced in value since that time. The road had been operated for several years, but it practically was killed by the quarrels of the owners and chief promoters, who took up the track in 1876.

The following is a list of those who affixed their names to a petition to the state legislature in 1857, all of which were signed by a "goose quill pen":

To the Hon. Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas:

The undersigned citizens of Doniphan County in the territory of Kansas, respectfully beg leave to represent, that, whereas the City of Palermo has taken and subscribed for a larger amount of stock in the St. Joseph and Topeka Railroad Company, than any other point, St. Joseph and Topeka only, excepted;

And whereas, the legislature of the state of Kansas, by an act, passed Feb. 19, 1857, virtually made Palermo the western terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

And whereas the legislature of the state of Missouri has, at its present session of 1859, passed an act granting a charter for a railroad from St. Joseph to the city of Palermo, thereby in effect making the city of Palermo the western terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, a fixed fact.

And whereas, by making the city of Palermo the point of beginning on the Missouri River, about eight miles in length of road, about one hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars in the cost of same may be saved by the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad Company.

And whereas, the city of Palermo is on a direct line between St. Joseph and Topeka.

Therefore we pray that your honorable body may in accordance with our wishes, and for the general good, pass such an act as may be presented for your consideration by the honorable member of your body in whom we confide, and to whom we shall transmit this our petition.

CHARLES C. KINISON,
SAMUEL R. KINISON.
DAN. J. FULTON.

Robert Ladd, Richard Hill, Robert Myers, John Williams, E. H. King, George M. Filson, Samuel Shaw, Jefferson Morris, Xovia Cordonear, Horatio Tuthill, Nathaniel N. Little, Nathan D. White, Frederick Linke, Ezra Round, John O'Shea, James T. Lindsley, Charles B. Wakeman, Daniel Landis, H. Landis, John Bell, William H. Dekard, C. S. Raymond, Charles Fox, U. Z. Johnson, Samuel Anderson, George Stantif, William Rappelyea, Samuel R. Hill, Peter Gerardy, Gabriel Gerardy, Mathias Bohr, Pere Gerardy, Nicholas Hengen, John Gerardy, John Muller, M. T. Landon, John Bartlett, Victor Cordonnier, Rezin Grable, M. L. Clutter, A. Clutter, Jenk L. Roundy, John Toben, A. M. Price, Henry Black, J. M. Searcy, Jos. Randolph, J. B. Wheeler, H. R. Trickett, Robert Erwin, S. J. McCamy, James Michaels, Wm. Black, Wm. C. Searcy, Joseph Rappelyea, Charles Rappelyea, Francis Cordonier, Xovia Montavo, Alverd Unruh, Joseph Strub, Edward Strub, David King, G. W. King, J. J. Anderson, Henry Wise, George Wise, George Kincaid, Calvin Mowry, Charles Pearson, Wm. Laforgy, James Smith, Toman Lamison, John Barker, Chas. Whipp, F. M. Mahan, W. J. Palmer, Jacob Sanda, John McAfferty, T. M. Laws, Stephen Black, Jno. Hayes, A. Stilwell, Jo. Ritchards, J. Wise, A. Goodin, D. Gates, Andy Suter, James Morrison, Jonn O'Shea, Wm. Gains, Jacob Sharp, Jas. O'Bryan, V. H. Bivin, John Mockabee, Edgar Roads, Joseph Grabill, Reason Grabill, James Lindsley, A. Wakeman, J. B. Wheeler, Aug. S. Vogdes, Wilhelm Evers, Peter Miller, John Nold, Christian Peterson, Lewis Gay, W. K. Martin, H. Wells, James Flanigan, Thomas Flanigan, Francis Flanigan, G. K. Sabin, J. A. Culver, R. C. Perham, Peter McQuaid, C. S. Perham, Robt. Barnaby, D. J. Vincent, N. C. Harris, G. W. Gilbert, C. Fox, C. S. Hardy, Robert Kimber, Thomas D. Wilson, Harmon J. Chaffee, J. D. Armstrong, J. E. Hardy, John Mosier, John Weynik, G. P. Liverman, Joseph Hastings, Chas. Miller, Richard Pieffer, Thomas J. Brokaw, J. V. Kimber, James B. Kimber, L. B. Harrington, Nelson Anderson, C. Hanson, Caspar Lauman, Charles Chaffee, Obadiah Smith, James Bliss, Fred Worksbaker, Wm. H. Gregory, William C. Kimber, John Stiarwalt, Joseph Stiarwalt, John Finey, George Wessel, Volney H. Bivin, A. J. Kimber, Samuel S. Storey, W. H. Wilson, Joseph Smith, Joseph Runder, Earl Marble, Edward Palmer, Charles B. Gay, E. Kimball, William H. Harrison, Smith B. Head, Thomas Muncy, Jared Selby, Jeremiah Wilson, Charles Witherup, Lanty Brazelton, Jacob Fiezzli, Thomas L. Wood, Lorenzo D. Tomlin, Nathanial Kinison, James L. Kinison, Frank M. Kinison, John B. Barker, John M. Wood, Samuel Vandervort, Jacob Miller, Jesse Martin, David Smith, Jackson Sair, John Wolf, Ferdinand Handley, James T. Smith, Benjamin Sprouse, John Heil, Jacob Ultshe, Henry Luithe, Anderson A. Daugherty, Jacob Gireushiot, Andreas Weis, George Weis, John Chapman, Matthew Elliott, William Whitson, James Hill, James W. Larimore, Greenupshire Larimore, Reagan P. Sherley, Nicholas Holmes, Samuel Larimore, Richard Kinison, John Hill, Samuel Hill, John Curtis, Wm. Curtis, Benjamin Curtis, Willis Kinison, Henry C. Montgomery, Van Williams, Andrew J. Willson, T. M. Lewison, George Hall, Harrison Hollis, Samuel Frey, John Hays, William Leforgey, J. R. Patterson, John Leforgey, Calvin Mowrey, George J. Kincade, S. Swendson.


# Pleasant Ridge Hereford Farm

At present I have 9 registered bull calves and 1 yearling bull.
**Our Herd Is Headed by the Great Herd Bull**

# TEDDY

**No. 400918**

Breeding cows are out of Grand Champion Bulls Fulfiller Eighth Number 247631, B. Onward Number 299433. **Young Stock For Sale Most Any Time.**

**GEORGE F. PEUKER**
**Phone Bendena No. 151. P. O. Address R. R. No. 6, Atchison**

# William M. Cooper

### A Native of Doniphan County, and a Successful Business Man—Father and Mother Born in Blue Grass State.

The postmaster at Doniphan and owner of a general merchandise store is a native of Doniphan County. He was born January 4, 1876. His father was John Cooper, who was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1828, and who died in this county February 27, 1912. His mother, Rachael Cooper, was born in Kentucky in 1832, and died in this county February 7, 1908.

William M. Cooper grew up in the old town where he was born and received his education in the schools there. He began the mercantile business June 1, 1908, and has made a success of it. He enjoys a good trade and is popular among the people of Doniphan and surrounding country.

Mr. Cooper was appointed postmaster of the town of Doniphan June 12, 1914, and has since served the patrons satisfactorily. He conducts the postoffice in connection with his business and it is a popular place for the people of the town. Mr. Cooper is at all times affable and finds it a pleasure to serve his patrons both as postmaster and merchant. He is public spirited and is a leader in those movements that concern the welfare of the town of Doniphan and the community in which it is located. He is a member of the old lodge of Masons of Doniphan that was organized in the early days of the state and also is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He owns a nice residence in Doniphan and seven acres of land.

Mrs. Cooper was Josephine Schaaf, who was born in Germany July 23, 1881. They were married October 31, 1901, and are the parents of two daughters and one son: Dorothy M., born September 27, 1905; Gladys, born December 18, 1907; Harold William, born August 5, 1913. The children are growing up in Doniphan and are an honor to their parents.

### Andy J. Myers

was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 30, 1874, and came to Doniphan County with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, when only a boy. Is energetic, a good financier and is the proud possessor of 120 acres of Doniphan County land in Sections 17 and 18, Township 4, Range 21, situated in Wayne Township, six miles south of Troy, and is a public spirited citizen and a good booster for the county. He is economical and a prudent business man and will no doubt amass some wealth. He is not strong on fruit, but raises cattle, hogs, corn and wheat.

### Muriel Fay Bryan

Perhaps one of the most intelligent and energetic young women of Doniphan County is Miss Muriel Fay Bryan, who is teaching the primary department at Doniphan District No. 14, next year. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Bryan and niece of "Beanville" Billy Bryan.

Miss Bryan is one of the youngest teachers in Doniphan County. She was born one and one-half miles northeast of Doniphan on Aug. 12, 1896. She is a graduate of the Doniphan school and is exceptionally well qualified for primary and other school work.

### Isaac F. Weyer

This quaint character, old-time fiddler and blacksmith, originated in Sinking Springs, Ohio, January 10, 1827. He came to Doniphan, Kansas, in 1860, where he located as a blacksmith. He was popular as a mechanic, but he attained another distinction with his fiddle. Every party, wedding or dance was incomplete without Isaac Weyer and his fiddle. Mr. Weyer was married twice, first in 1846, at Memphis, Missouri, and again at Doniphan, in 1874. He died at a ripe old age in 1914.

### Chas. P. Carrigan

Chas. P. Carrigan, born August 23, 1886, and educated in the common schools. Followed farming until 1913, when he entered the mercantile and grain business at Doniphan Station, making a success of it. He is one of the rising young business men of Wayne Townhip and a son of Michael Carrigan, one of the old settlers who died in 1904.

Lee Garret, a prominent young farmer in the Symns neighborhood, south of Troy, was found dead in a windmill shaft on the George Schaefer farm on Independence Creek, Feb. 13, 1909. It is supposed that his clothing was caught by the mill.

Fred C. Hahn, an old resident of Doniphan, and for many years the town shoemaker, died March 24, 1907. Mr. Hahn had lived in Doniphan since 1858.

The postoffice at Orr was burglarized Sunday night, November 25, 1894. Luke Klem was postmaster.

Rev. Wm. Reimke died March 3, 1892. He was one of the pioneer preachers of Doniphan County.

### Substantial Farmers

The following is a list of several of the substantial farmers and public spirited men of Wayne Township:

William H. Bryan
Fred Rice
Anton Braun
Ed Jarrett
John Wood
Robert Clemetson
Wm. Cavanaugh
Charley Martin
Ed Winzer
Deek Miller
Frank Whittaker
Richard Carrigan
Perry Elliott
Herman Koch
Jno. M. Armstrong
Wm. Grable
Reece Grable
Dennis O'Brien
care Roundy
Adolph Rhunke
Sam Carpenter
Frank Brenner
Charley Corrigan
O. M. Anderson
C. B. Roundy
Wm. Cooper, P. M.
Joe Langan
Mal Mack
Dr. Roy E. Allen
William Shupe
Charles Scholtz
Wm. Scholtz,
Gunarius Thompson
Richard Capp
Sidney G. Roundy
A. Jack Evans
Sam Spencer
Charley Spencer
Lloyd Z. Kirby
Richard Prebe
Charley Langan
Jno. J. Steinweden
William Colgan
John Butler
Wm. Butler
Sen. Jonas Brown

### Frank A. Moore

Born August 11, 1858, in Geary City, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moore. He secured his first education in the Geary City schools and left Doniphan County in 1866. Was married to Miss Vina L. Smith, June 9, 1888 and has resided in St. Joseph for several years, at 214 North Eighth Street. Is connected with the Combe Printing Company and considered a painstaking and successful business man.

### Thomas W. Langan

Among the progressive pioneer farmers who came to Doniphan County in 1857 was Thomas W. Langan, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1847 at the age of three years. He settled in Wayne Township, where he married and reared a fine family before his death.

Thomas W. Langan


# Fine Hereford Cattle

**The surest and quickest way for a farmer to become independently wealthy**

Raising and feeding this high-grade blooded stock is the most profitable and most desirable occupation for a farmer to follow. Business is getting more popular every day as its enormous possibilities are being realized.

Always a strong demand for this famous breed of stock.

Klaus Brothers' Herd is propagated with the utmost care, and the general surroundings of the farm are conducive to the best results in the breeding industry.

**CATTLE BRING HIGHEST MARKET PRICES**

The Klaus Farm contains four hundred and eighty acres of the finest land in Doniphan County, where the Herefords are bred with the utmost care and diligence necessary to the production of the best grade of blooded cattle.

**Sales may be arranged at any time to suit the purchaser. Full particulars furnished on application to**

## Klaus Brothers, Rt. 1, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kansas

The start of the Klaus Brothers in the Hereford cattle industry about twenty years ago was made on the strength of an advertisement in one of the farm papers of the time, that had caught the eye of the second brother, John.

The three Klaus brothers, Fred, John and Joe, were born in Chenoa, McLean County, Illinois, and came to Doniphan County about thirty years ago, when all were children. The boys were industrious and natural born farmers. Early in life they manifested a liking for live stock and all were in favor of having none but the highest grade of cattle.

While still young men they worked diligently on the farm, but never abandoned their hope and desire to some time own a great herd of blooded cattle. The fulfillment of their hopes seemed to be far distant, until one evening John saw an advertisement of a Hereford bull for sale in a farm paper, and he persuaded his brother Fred to buy the animal.

Later the Klauses purchased a Hereford heifer and from this pair the nucleus of the present great herd of Klaus Brothers' Herefords was propagated. While the start was on a comparatively small scale, the business thrived to a surpassing degree and now the Klaus herd is famous for its superiority all over the country.

The Klaus farm consists of three quarter sections of as prime land as can be found in Doniphan County. The improvements are modern and scientific, and their great herd of Herefords is a source of magnificent revenue to the brothers. The land is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is devoted and the prosperity of the boys is mainly due to their industry and sound judgment in the management of the farm.

# Came After the War

## Edwin Jones Arrived in Doniphan County One Year After Hostilities Between the North and South Had Been Suspended.

Of the many substantial farmers in Doniphan County, there are few who can point to a more successful career in his chosen avocation than can Edwin Jones, who resided ten miles northwest of Troy, on Rural Route No. 5, for almost a half century.

Notwithstanding the fact that Edwin was but a little boy, five years old, when brought to the then Western country by his parents, he still retains a vivid recollection of the exciting incidents of the trip from Ohio.

Mr. Jones was born in West Jefferson, Ohio, July 23, 1861, and in 1866 was brought to Doniphan County in company with other members of the family. Although young in years, the lad was remarkably observant, and his youthful mind formed an accurate conception of the events of the time.

Residence Edwin Jones, taken Feb. 28, 1915, day he moved to Leavenworth Co.

Forty-nine years' residence in Doniphan County developed no perceptible change in Mr. Jones' nature, and his is the same evenly-balanced mind today that was characteristic of him in the days of his youth. Tackling the world in a fight for a competence, Mr. Jones showed the same spirit of determination that he has exercised with unostentatious modesty all through his years of residence in Doniphan County. Business or adversity does not disturb his equanimity and he goes right along pursuing the even tenor of his way.

Mr. Jones, until February 1, 1915, owned 380 acres of as fine land as there is in the confines of Doniphan County. On the date mentioned, he sold the home 160 and bought 800 acres of bottom land, near Stranger, Kansas, in Leavenworth County, four miles northeast of Tonganoxie.

He also owns a farm of 252 acres, adjacent to Quenemo, Franklin County, Kansas. The Doniphan County land was valued at $165 per acre, and on it is located the Jones residence, which is one of the most substantial farmhouses in Wayne Township. This farm is one of the best improved in Wayne Township, and an ideal home.

A few years ago when the question of establishing rural free deliveries was being agitated throughout the country, Mr. Jones was one of the first exponents of the service in the state, and he had the satisfaction of eventually seeing it a reality, to the everlasting credit of Uncle Sam, and the immense delight of every member of farming communities in the United States. His first move to secure rural free delivery was to interest Congressman Case Broderick of Holton in the Troy route.

Edwin Jones was married at St. Joseph, Mo., March 17, 1892, to Miss Agnes Steele of Mertin, Wisconsin. Mrs. Jones was born August 9, 1865, in Lisbon Township, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Eight children have been born to the union as follows: Steele, born January 15, 1893; Walter Walker, born July 21, 1895; Ione Hazel, born October 20, 1897; Dora Margaret, born January 17, 1900; Edna May, born Sept. 7, 1903; Nellie Mabel, born November 24, 1911. Two children died in infancy.

The family is a happy one, and the father and mother are just as much companions as they are parents, to their children, and always make their home attractive to them.

The Jones family moved from Doniphan County on March 1, 1915, to make their residence in Leavenworth new land. Scores of people in this county regretted to see these estimable people forsake Doniphan, but Don- County, where Mr. Jones bought the iphan's loss will be Leavenworth's gain.

## BURGLARS KILL DONIPHAN MAN

### Entire County Aroused Over the Killing of Young John Brown by Two Desperadoes in the Town of Doniphan on the Night of October 20, 1899—Murderers Chased by Officers and Citizens and Escape After Giving Battle When Cornered—Atchison Policeman Also Killed.

The quiet placidity of the town of Doniphan was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement on the night of October 20, 1899, when two robbers murdered John Brown, son of the postmaster, while in the act of plundering the store of Charles Kuchs.

The crime was one of the boldest in the criminal annals of the county, and stirred the people to the highest pitch of anger and determination. Despite the fact that posses of officers and citizens gave chase to the murderers, the latter made good their escape after putting up a fierce battle. They have never been caught.

Early on that memorable night, as Mr. Kuchs was in his store, two strange men entered and, without any preliminary maneuvering, covered the proprietor with a pair of Savage rifles and told him to throw up his hands. Mr. Kuchs was prompt enough to obey the command, and as the robbers were about to loot the place they were detected by a negro named Calvin Kelly, who was passing by at the time.

The negro saw what was up at once, and he raced over to the postoffice, where he breathlessly notified Anton Brown, the postmaster, who was engaged in sorting the mail. His son, John, took a revolver and went to the assistance of Mr. Kuchs despite his father's admonition to the contrary.

The young man did not hesitate, and hustled into Mr. Kuchs' store, where he found the proprietor with his hands still elevated. John Brown demanded to know what the robbers meant, and one of them shot him dead before he passed in through the doorway. The report of the rifle shot aroused the townsmen, who rushed to their doors.

After killing John Brown, the murderers grabbed up all the money they could find, and started to leave the store, when John Schaaf shot one of them with Adam Schnell's revolver, as he reached the doorway. The bullet struck the robber in the face and tore away part of his lip, which was later found on the sidewalk.

The man was evidently badly wounded, for his comrade picked him up and carried him across the street to the shadow of Adam Brenner's old wine house. There was a post in front of the place, and the uninjured robber thought it was a policeman, for he yelled, "If that's a cop, he can't hurt us," and started to shoot at the post. The next day some of the Doniphan town-people found five bullets in the post.

The robber then kept up a continuous fusilade toward anybody or anything that looked like it might be pursuing the pair. He had partly bandaged his partner's head by this time, and the latter was believed to have been able to reload the rifles as they were emptied.

Finally, when Mr. Kuchs went to the window of his store, to see who was doing all the shooting, he received a shot in the arm, and dropped to the floor. After firing that shot, the uninjured robber took his comrade into the willows down along the river bank. When the direction which the desperadoes had taken was ascertained, Bert Thayer, now principal of the school at Muscotah; William James; Frank Brenner, a railway mail clerk of Doniphan, and Charles Keifer, jumped into a rig and drove furiously into Troy to notify the authorities.

Sheriff R. H. Larzelere and Deputy Sheriff Henry W. Ramsey first telephoned to Atchison and St. Joseph, notifying the police to be on the lookout for two criminals, and then went along with the Doniphan men in search of the murderers. After fruitlessly searching for the two men the best part of the night, the officers were joined next morning by a posse of from two hundred to five hundred citizens, and they formed a line to search through the willows.

On approaching a log, the leaders of the searching party were commanded to halt and almost simultaneously Officer Robert Dickerson of Atchison was shot and killed, and Charles James was shot in the left arm. Eli Cromwell, who saw the direction whence the bullets were coming, started to blaze away at the log, and chipped several splinters off it with his bullets.

The posse then retreated, and the burglars made their escape. Among the Troy men who had joined the posse were Bert Byers, the barber, under the First National Bank; John and Robert Steele, of Los Angeles; Ernest Swiggett, of Cleveland; Charles Shoemache of east Troy, and Ira Noyes. The robbers are supposed to have made their getaway in a rig, as two men answering their description stopped at Tom Dawe's the night preceding the crime. In the morning they asked Mr. Dawe for horse feed and provisions for themselves to cook. On going away they asked for the bill, and when Mr. Dawe said he didn't know how much it was, they gave him four nickels and said, "That's all you are going to get."

## First Wine Made

It might interest your readers as a matter of local history, to record that the Brenners were not the original wine makers of Doniphan. When Capt. Etienne Vengard de Bourgmont, commander of the French colony of Louisiana, visited the Kansa or Konza Indian village where Doniphan now stands, in the summer of 1724, these Indians brought him great quantities of grapes, of which his men made a good wine.

On July 15, 1724, Bourgmont recorded in his journal, at the Kansas village: "Fourteen of our Indians have dropped down in our camp with fever. Our hunter arrived at 4 o'clock loaded with deer. M. de Bourgmont has prepared medicine for the sick Indians. The Canzes (Kansas) brought us a quantity of grapes, which we made into wine, of which we drank all day, finding it very good. They came also to our camp, inviting us to feast with them."

These grapes were undoubtedly the common wild summer grapes that still grow in abundance along the Missouri river bluffs. Lewis and Clark in July, 1804, while passing the border of what is now Doniphan County, recorded that "on the shores were great quantities of summer and fall grapes (vitis aestivalis and v. cordifolia), berries and wild roses (rosa setigers)."

If Lewis and Clark converted any of these grapes into wine, they do not mention it. They seem to have been well supplied with whisky, and probably saw no necessity for other stimulants. On July 4, 1804, amid these natural arbors of native grapes, they discovered Independence Creek and so named it in honor of the day, which they celebrated by an evening gun and an additional gill of whisky to the men.

The wine made by Bourgmont and his men in what is now Doniphan County, nearly two centuries ago, was, in all probability, the first ever made. At the time of its consumption, it was probably in the stage of fermentation that Germans call "Feder Wesser" (feather white, sparkle), or the Swiss "Suser" (sparkle). We can well imagine how these adventuresome Frenchmen smacked their lips when, after a long abstinence, they got hold of such a refreshing beverage in this Doniphan wilderness. Little did these explorers dream, however, that the locality where they made their camp and imbibed the wine of the wild grapes would some day be covered with cultivated vineyards and would become famous as a wine-making seat. Just 141 years after Bourgmont's visit, Adam Brenner, prompted by flattering reports and inducements held out by the Kansas Horticultural Society, commenced planting on the very site of the old Kansa Indian village, the Doniphan vineyards, and established a wine industry that became famous throughout this section of the country. GEORGE J. REMSBURG.

Concord Grapes from Brenner's Famous Bellevue Vineyards.

# The Late A. B. Symns

## This Pioneer Business Man Began His Career in Doniphan County as a Pork Packer in 1868—Later He Started in the Grocery Business at Doniphan—Founded the Big Wholesale House at Atchison, Now Known as the Symns Grocer Company.

The late A. B. Symns, founder and for many years the head of the large wholesale grocery house at Atchison which bears his name, was for many years a resident of Doniphan County and may properly be regarded as a pioneer business man to whom the present generation owes a tribute of respect for having laid a sure foundation for the commercial activities of the northeastern part of Kansas.

Mr. Symns was a native of Virginia who came out from that old colonial state with his young bride in the year 1858, to found a new home in Kansas. There were many such young couples of the territorial period of Kansas who came out West and began here to carve out careers for themselves, and they generally succeeded in making grand careers, for men and women of the courage to brave the dangers and hardships of pioneer life in Kansas in the 1850's were of the sort who are capable of doing great things.

Mr. Symns settled at the town of Doniphan upon his arrival from Virginia in 1858. He soon began business as a merchant and was one of the most successful of the early day merchants of the Missouri valley. He started as a pork packer at Doniphan about the year 1868, and continued in that line in connection with his mercantile business until 1872, when he moved to Atchison. Mr. Symns had made money in business in Doniphan, but he found Atchison a promising Missouri river port and, for a time, a rival of St. Joseph, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Omaha for commercial supremacy.

It was in the spring of 1872 that Mr. Symns closed out his business in Doniphan. In July of the same year he set up a large grocery house in Atchison, which developed in the next year to a wholesale grocery house. This business grew rapidly from the start, Mr. Symns soon finding his house supplying a large trade through Kansas and Nebraska, as well as in western Missouri. It wasn't long until the business had grown to such proportions as to require a larger investment of capital. This led to the formation of a partnership between Mr. Symns and Turner Frazier of St. Joseph, under the style of the Symns-Turner Company. This partnership continued for two years and expired by limitation. The business still continued to grow. The firm of A. B. Symns & Company was organized and continued to do business until in the year 1896, the business was incorporated under the name of The Symns Grocer Company, and it has continued as such to this date, the present officers being J. E. Moore, president; J. W. Allen, vice-president; T. N. Gray, treasurer; C. A. Lockwood, secretary.

Mr. Symns is spoken of by those who were associated with him for many years as a man of remarkable business capacity and of fine judgment. As the head of the wholesale house at Atchison for so many years he trained his employes to his methods to such an extent that since his death, which occurred in 1905, the business operations of the house have gone on as they did when under his personal direction. He was a man of wonderful energy and it was to this energy his success was largely due, for when he undertook to do a thing he did not let up until that thing was done. Mr. Symns' methods were based on sound business principles and policies, and every man in his employ was drilled into those methods and policies.

The present great wholesale grocery house at Atchison is a monument to the untiring energy and business sagacity of this pioneer Missouri valley merchant. The house enjoys an extensive trade throughout the Middle West and the name of Symns is recognized and a standard for square dealing and honest business; as its founder and manager in chief for nearly one-half century was known by the "trade" and by all who knew him as a man of high character and integrity.

As a citizen of Doniphan County during his first steps upward in his [illegible] business career, Mr. Symns was honored by all who knew him. He was a public spirited citizen, a wide-awake business man and his influence at all times was used for the upbuilding of the community in business affairs, as well as in all of its civic aspects. He was never active in politics, but he was keenly interested in efficiency in the administration of public affairs and his influence was counted for the best man for the office. The only public office he ever held was that of county commissioner in Doniphan County. He made a good record and it can be said that while he was on the board the people of the county received a dollar's worth of service for every dollar paid out. The county's affairs were managed with regard to business principles and there was not one of the voters in his district who did not regret the loss to Doniphan by Mr. Symns' removal to Atchison.

Mr. Symns' career in Atchison was but a continuation of his career in Doniphan. What he did for Doniphan in a small way at the beginning was done for Atchison in a much larger degree during his long residence in that city, with greater opportunities for doing things and larger means at hand for their accomplishment. Great honor is due to the memory of Mr. Symns, not only by these two counties, but by the entire state of Kansas for having set up a high standard of business which is his everlasting monument.

# CHARLES E. WHITTAKER

## A Wayne Township Farmer and the Son of Pioneers of the Territorial Period, Who Finds Peace and Contentment on the Old Farm on Which He Was Born—Whittakers Active in the Social and Religious Affairs.

Charles E. Whittaker, who resides on his 280-acre farm in Wayne township, six miles south of Troy, is one of the farmers of Doniphan County who are content to pursue the peaceful avocation of farming, leaving the city life with its jar and noise and its gay activities to those who like that kind of a thing.

Mr. Whittaker is a native of Doniphan County and was born on the old parental farm in Wayne township where he now resides, November 9, 1867. His parents were John H. and Mary Whittaker, who came from their native state of Pennsylvania in 1854 and settled in Doniphan County. They were among the staunch people who came to make their homes in this new land when Kansas was made a territory and the lands were platted. It also follows that they loved their home in Kansas so well that they never cared to wander from it. The father was a man of sound judgment, of intelligence and was industrious. He was patriotic and the kind of a man that was needed in those early years to help Kansas on the high road to its enviable position among the states of the Union. The father died April 16, 1883, while the mother lived until December 17, 1899. Both were honored and respected by all of the people of the community in which they reside as among Doniphan County's best and noblest citizens and pioneers.

Residence of Charles E. Whittaker, Wayne Township.

The subject of this sketch, has endeavored faithfully to follow in the footsteps of his father as a citizen of usefulness and as a farmer, and we may assert without reservation that nobly he has succeeded in his life task. As a boy on the farm he developed early in life those habits of industry and frugality that count most in the making of a successfull man, whether engaged in farming or any other honorable calling. He attended the schools of Doniphan County and acquired an education that has, with his home supplemental reading of good literature, made him a well informed man.

On April 24, 1895, Charles E. Whittaker married Miss Ida E. Miller, a daughter of John S. and Sarah Miller, who came from Maryland to Doniphan County in 1858. Ida E., now Mrs. Whittaker was born in the Spring Grove neighborhood April 30, 1875, was educated in the county and taught school at Bellevue a number of years before her marriage. She is a woman of many accomplishments, not the least of which is that of being a good wife and mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker are parents of four children, all of whom are living. Samuel E., the eldest, was born January 24, 1899; Charles E., Jr., was born February 22, 1901; Dorothy Dixie, on April 19, 1904; Hazel Mary, born January 7, 1913. The children, except the youngest one, Hazel Mary, are attending school and are filling their minds with knowledge that will equip them for manhood and womanhood in later life. They are talented to an exceptional degree and are an honor to their parents and to the community round about the old Whittaker farm that has been a center of culture and social influence through all the years since Kansas emerged from a territory to statehood.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and are actively interested in its work in the community. They are also active in educational work and for culture, being at all times upholders of the high ideals of civilization which have made Kansas foremost among the states of the Union in the high moral character of its government and citizenship.

The Whittakers have a magnificent home on their 280-acre farm, modern in all its appointments, and such a home as makes for the comfort and happiness of those whom it shelters. The farm has been improved year in and year out and maintained in a fine state of efficiency. Mr. Whittaker a good farmer and a safe and practical manager. He engaged in general farming and stock growing, finding more profit and safer returns from diversified crops than to go strong on any one particular crop. He has good substantial stock on his farm, as he believes in quality as one of the requisites to successful stock growing. He has a small orchard on the farm and raises plenty of fruit of the first quality, for which there is always a good demand for the surplus over and above his own requirements for the family.

Mr. Whittaker's interest in education has resulted in his election time and again as a member of the district school board, and he has served for twenty years as treasurer of the board. He is influential in the business and political affairs of the community, always lending a hand toward the selection of the best men obtainable for the public offices. He is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association and is at all times to be found in any movement for the common welfare of the neighborhood. Charles E. Whittaker is a fine citizen and an honor to Doniphan County and to Kansas.

### Jacob Brenner

was born in Germany and came to Kansas, settling at Doniphan June 12, 1860.

Was prominent as a business man for years.

### John W. Forman

was born in Bourbon County, Ky., Oct. 18, 1818, educated as civil engineer March 2, 1844; was appointed government farmer for the Sac and Fox Indians, located at the great Nemaha agency. In 1847 resigned the position as farmer and bought out the stock of goods owned by Joseph Robidoux. May 10, 1854, accompanied Rev. S. M. Irvin, missionary, and Major Daniel Vanderslice to Washington, D. C., and was successful in securing treaty for Indians. In 1869 he was made agent for the A. & N Railroad at Troy Junction,

# St. John's Catholic Church, Doniphan, Kansas

### Built in 1867 to Replace Frame Church Burned in 1863—Addition Attempted by Father Mengwasser and Brought to Completion by Present Pastor, Father John Stader.

(By Father Alphonse, O. S. B.)

Doniphan, as unpretentious as it is today, in a commercial, social or religious point of view, will always figure in the history of the church in Kansas, for this reason, if no other, that it was the place where the Benedictine missionaries made their first home. The establishment was made by Father Augustine Wirth, O. S. B., who had been sent in April, 1857, for that purpose, in answer to an appeal by Bishop Miege, S. J., of Leavenworth, to Abbot Boniface Wimmer, O. S. B., of St. Vincent's Abbey, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, who was founder and head of the Benedictines of the Cassinese Congregation in the United States. It is true that Father Lempke, O. S. B., had been in Kansas and had visited Doniphan in 1856. It seems very probable indeed that he was responsible for the erection of the little frame church, between the fall of 1856 and the following spring. At any rate, Father Augustine Wirth evidently found a church edifice there on his arrival; for among the first entries in his daybook are outlays for pews and other church furnishings. This first church was a frame structure, and from recent excavations about what seems to have been its founda ions, it appears that it was a building of 30x40 feet, with a 10 to 11-foot lean-to at the back, for the priest's accommodation. Before the completion of the church, services were held in the house of some resident of the community, among others, in that of Barney O'Driscoll, a prominent character of early Doniphan history.

Father Wirth was not many months in Doniphan before he observed that the tide of emigration was shifting to the rival town of Atchison. After studying the situation carefully, and being to some extent influenced by offers of material assistance, he finally decided to remove his residence to Atchison, which he did in 1858, locating on the ground now occupied by the older buildings of St. Benedict's College. This left Doniphan a mission, attended from the new center, a position which it has held to the present day. The pastors who successively attended the church up to the time when the frame church burned to the ground in 1863, were the Fathers Augustine Wirth, Edmund Langenfelder, Philip Vogg, Casimir Seitz, Emanuel Hartig and Thomas Bartel. After the church was burned, services were again held in private houses of members of the community, until the year 1867, when a new church was built about one-half mile northwest of the previous site. The new site, about an acre of ground, was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brenner, for the purpose of erecting a church thereon. The new church, 30x 45 feet, a brick structure, was built by the Rev. Timothy Luber, O. S. B., in the year 1867. The location of the new church could not have been better chosen. It is built on the brow of a swell overlooking the city of Doniphan and its surroundings. In 1891 the Rev. Herman Mengwasser, O. S. B., undertook to build a new addition, 24x36 feet, to the church, which was to serve as sanctuary and sacristy. This addition was completed by Father John Stader, O. S. B., in 1892, when the church was also adorned with stained glass windows.

In 1909, under the pastorate of the present rector the church was frescoed and adorned with large paintings at a cost of nearly $600.

The pastors who successively attended the new church from the time of its erection were:

1867 to 1883—Rev. Fathers Timothy Luber, Placidus McKeever, Pirmine Koumly, Theodore Majerus, Peter Kassens, Boniface Verheyen.

1883 to 1907—Rev. Fathers William Rettele, Herman Mengwasser, Coloman Zwinger, Edwin Kassens, John Stader, Luke Blahnik, Benno Feser, Anthony Baar, George Keim, James Petz, Martin Veth, Gregory Neumayer, Stephan Wise.

All members of the Benedictine Abbey at Atchison, Kansas. In the year 1907 the Rev. Father Alphonse Filiam, O. S. B., was appointed pastor. He holds this position at the present day.

St. John's Catholic Church, in the west part of the town of Doniphan.

# Murder of Von Leever

### Killing of Old Hermit Near Isolated Cabin in 1889 Was a Tragedy Never Solved.

Back in the early 1870's there came to Doniphan County a middle aged man of the name of Ferdinand Von Leevre. He was a peculiar, reticent man and made no attempts to make friends. For a few weeks he worked wherever opportunity offered and then purchased a few acres of somewhat hilly land in Wayne township, half way between Troy and Doniphan. At the foot of one of the little hills of which his property was composed, the man built a log cabin of two rooms, bought a few head of cattle and hogs and made himself a home.

To all advances of friendship he turned a deaf ear. He not only attended to his own small place, but worked for neighbors whenever they wanted him. He never spent any money except to keep his tobacco pouch filled, and it was about the only bad habit he ever had. Nothing was known about Von Leevre. He never talked about himself in any way. Once he made what for him was an extended conversation. He said he had an antipathy towards banks, and would never entrust his money to them. That Von Leevre had money is certain, and that he kept it in his cabin is an equal certainty. How much this was no one knows, but there is no doubt but that it was in excess of $10,000, as the recluse could easily have saved that amount.

On Saturday, Jan. 19, 1889, a heavy snow fell, accompanied by a cold, north wind. The country was covered with a white blanket from one to three feet deep in places where it had drifted. All day Sunday it continued and early Monday morning began to melt under the warm rays of the sun. Jack Kirby was a neighbor of the hermit's, and running out of wood on Monday morning, sent one of his sons over to Von Leevre's place to borrow some. The young man as he approached the little cabin, noticed the cattle and hogs come running to the fence as if hungry and thirsty, but thought nothing of it at the time. He hallowed, but there was no answer. Thinking that the recluse was in some of the fields, he gathered up some wood and started home. There he reported to his father that he could not find Von Leevre.

On Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, 1889, Kirby and some of his other neighbors became suspicious and going to the cabin opened the door, which was not locked. The small, rough hewn table was set for two and there were the dried remnants of a meal. The hermit's tobacco pouch and his old briar pipe, filed but never lighted, sat alongside of the pouch. The cabin had been ransacked from end to end. The drawers of an old bureau had been pulled out and the contents spilled on the floor. An old cupboard had been practically torn from the wall. Parts of the floor had been pried up and the bunk on which the hermit had slept had been cut and slashed into shreds. An old dog, a pet and only companion of the recluse, lay in front of the fireplace, from which several bricks had been pried loose.

A search of the premises followed, and at the base of a little hill not fifty yards from the rear of the cabin, the body of Von Leevre was found, the face frozen to the ground and partly covered with snow. The skull was broken in four different places, all of the teeth were knocked out, both arms were broken and the body was bruised from head to foot. Corn stalks had been thrown over the man after his murder and then burned; the body being scorched to a brown and practically all of the clothing obliterated, although it could be seen that the pockets had been turned inside out before the match or torch was applied. Nearby was found the handle or snaith of a scythe with which the murder was committed. The iron ring at the end—the snaith had been cut off about four feet long—was covered with blood stains and hair. There were footprints, not only of the old hermit, but another man in overshoes leading to the top of the hill and then only the footprints of the overshoes back to the cabin. The livestock had not been fed for at least three days and were near famished through lack of food and water. This was uncommon, as the recluse had always been prompt in his feeding.

In the cabin, the cororner, Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, who was summoned, found papers showing that Von Leevre was fifty-one years old and a native of Holland, who had been naturalized. There was not a scrap of writing to show that he had a relative in the world, and it was known that he had only one friend, a shoemaker of Topeka. He was notified and came here, but said he knew nothing of Von Leevre other than that he was well off financially and never kept his money in the banks. Not a penny was found in the cabin and the shoemaker friend of the recluse told the authorities that he had met Von Leevre in Topeka before he came to Doniphan County.

Nothing was ever obtained in the way of a solution of the murder, and many theories were advanced. Some said it was a tramp, but tramps are hardly able to afford overshoes. The most likely theory was that the killing was premeditated, and occurred on Saturday night. The murderer called at the cabin bent upon killing the old man for his money. After partaking of supper he made his demands. The old man had just started to smoke, as evidenced by the filled but unlighted pipe, and becoming afraid, ran out of the door to the top of the little hill, pursued by the murderer, who grasped the sawed off end of the scythe as he left the cabin. It is thought the actual killing took place at the top of the hill. Then the body was rolled down to where it was found, covered with corn stalks and burned, as it was in a hollow where the neighbors could not have seen the flames. After this the murderer covered it with snow, not thinking there would be a thaw so soon. His escape was easy and with him he undoubtedly took the lifetime savings of the hermit. Since the murder, this amount has been estimated at close to $15,000. At any rate, the killing will go down in history as one of the most brutal and mysterious in the annals of Kansas.

Carter Harvey resides on the place where the atrocious crime was committed.

## Sheriff Enoch G. Crabb Died

Enoch G. Crabb, who died in Troy, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1866, while filling the office of sheriff, appointed Joseph Hayton his under sheriff, to fill the remainder of his unexpired term, which ended on the 12th of January, 1868. The deceased had the utmost confidence in Mr. Hayton. Jos. Hayton was a man possessing all the peculiar qualities to make a competent and popular county official. He was a man of uncommon energy and industry, thorough in business, honest and responsible. He was well known throughout the country as a successful farmer and was a favorite among the people generally as a champion of the soil in Doniphan County. Isaac Powers, Jr., was under-sheriff until the appointment of Mr. Hayton on Friday, Nov. 30th.

Enoch G. Crabb, who died in Troy, Sunday, Dec. 1, 1866, one week after the death of his daughter, was born in Park County, Indiana, in 1837, and his father died when the son was only two years old and the mother when Enoch was but seven, leaving the subject of this notice at that tender age an orphan. On April 6, 1856, in company with his cousin, Isaac Tallman, he came to Doniphan County, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was a young man endowed with the ability to make friends and was what is termed "a good mixer." He was a Mason and was deputy under every sheriff in Doniphan County up to the fall of 1863, at which time he was elected sheriff and again elected in 1865, defeating an old soldier for the office. As an officer he was faithful, earnest, efficient and untiring in the performance of his duty. Honest to the last cent, prompt and punctual in all that pertained to the office of county sheriff. He opposed every movement that savored of stealing, jayhawking or other violations of law and for several years, both as under-sheriff and subsequently as sheriff, he was a tower of strength against the reckless spirit of lawlessness, that threatened to overrun the country during the border ruffian times. He possessed those rare social qualities that endeared him to all classes of society and gained him the confidence of those who, for political reasons, could not assist him with their votes. The subject of this sketch was a Free State man, an anti-slavery man and a staunch Republican and upon three different occasions during the war he enlisted in the army, and was, by the mustering officer and examining surgeon, rejected on account of disability.

Abe Baker, a well known farmer of Doniphan County, died in a hospital at Topeka, on Friday, May 8, 1914, after an operation for intestinal trouble. He had been a resident of Doniphan County thirty-five years, coming from Plainville, Illinois. He was considered a good neighbor and a fine citizen. He retired from the farm two years before his death and moved to Atchison. The body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Morsy. He was sixty-seven years of age and left a wife and two grown children, Edward Baker and Mrs. Otis Loyd.

Feb. 22, 1867, a soldiers' festival was held at Atchison. A large sum of money was raised for the benefit of the wives and children of deceased soldiers.

# Danite Murder in Doniphan

### Society Formed to Oppose Obnoxious Pro-Slavery Laws Disbands After Members Quarrel and One Is Killed In 1855—Secrets Given Away by Member Who Could Not Stand the Treacherous Work of Order.

The town of Doniphan was thrown into a state of wild excitement on the morning of November 28, 1855, when one man was killed and two others wounded so dangerously that it was thought they could not recover.

During the summer of that year a society called the Danites was organized by a number of individuals for the ostensible purpose of opposing what they considered obnoxious laws. The members were violent Free State men and their tenets were just as violent.

Their motto was to assassinate secretly all Pro-Slavery men without even giving them an opportunity to leave the town. Several attempts at human life had been unsuccessfully made, sometimes in cases where the intended victims were known to be against slavery.

Finally when the real objects of the association became known to Patrick Laughlin, the first tinsmith to settle in the town, he became disgusted and openly declared he would divulge all its secrets. He had joined the "order" only a short time previously, and was not fully informed as to its objects.

True to his word, Laughlin openly proclaimed the workings of the society and the other Danites vowed vengeance. Samuel Collins, who operated a saw mill on the river, declared that Laughlin should confess that his revelations were lies, or die. On the evening of November 27, Collins met Laughlin, but he was unarmed, and after repeating his threats said that he would come around in the morning and that one of them would have breakfast with the devil.

When Laughlin arose the next morning he did not see anything of Collins and concluded the latter had forgotten the bloodthirsty threat of the preceding evening. He left his boarding house and started to cross the street to his shop.

In the middle of the thoroughfare, Laughlin was met by Collins, who tried to shoot him, but the weapon missed fire. Collins then drew a knife and stabbed Laughlin so severely that he sank to his knees. Before Collins could inflict further injury, a friend of Laughlin's, named Lynch, jumped from the sidewalk and shot Collins through the breast.

Although mortally wounded, Collins clubbed his gun and struck Lynch a fearful blow on the head, knocking him senseless. Collins was carried away by friends and died in a few minutes. Lynch's skull was fractured and Laughlin was dangerously wounded. They lingered between life and death for a few weeks, but eventually recovered. The Danites went out of business after the tragedy.

# Successful Doniphan County Boy

### Frank J. Bohr, Who Was Born on His Father's Farm a Short Distance Southeast of Troy, Is an Enterprising and Ambitious Home Product Who Has Accumulated a Good Sized Fortune as a Real Estate and Investment Operator in Riverside, California.

No history of the successful men born in Doniphan County would be complete that did not contain the name of Frank J. Bohr in large black letters.

Mr. Bohr is one of the sure-enough live wires that Doniphan County has produced, and his birthplace has good reason to feel proud of him. He is a true representative of the good old stock which settled in Doniphan County in the early days.

Although still a comparatively young man, Frank J. Bohr, has made an indelible impression on the minds of the business men of the present time. His bright, alert mind has impelled him to the forefront in such a manner as to leave no doubt regarding his success in life.

In the face of the keenest competition Mr. Bohr has, in a strange country, demonstrated that no obstacles are too great to be overcome by the man with an indomitable will and a healthy mind.

From his earliest days, Frank J. Bohr developed a remarkable aptitude for mastering anything he undertook. His early school days were spent at Brush Creek, a country school eight miles southeast of Troy, amid the environments of home, and his educational advantages were greater than those of the average farmer boy. After completing the curriculum of the country school, his father sent him three years to St. Benedict's College at Atchison, from which he graduated in 1903 with honors, receiving the gold medal given in a class of fifteen.

While still a mere boy, Frank's strongest inclinations seemed to be pointed directly toward real estate Although born on a farm and surrounded from his earliest infancy with agricultural influences he was endowed with the faculty to see farther ahead than the fences of the farm.

Frank Bohr had a deep-rooted inspiration for real estate, even while he was yet in his teens. He developed a keen insight into land values to an extent that almost seemed wonderful for one so young. He did not wait for opportunities to be forced upon him, but manfully went out and found the opportunities himself.

Since first branching out in life on his own responsibility Mr. Bohr has been a consistent money-maker with the result that he is today substantially situated from the financial standpoint. Everything he undertook seemed to turn to money and, although some of his deals were not of the million-dollar variety, they turned out exceedingly profitable, nevertheless.

Mr. Bohr is now a resident of Riverside, California, where he settled a number of years ago. At the beginning of his business career he realized the great possibilities in Pacific coast lands and sought out California as his field for future operations. Since making his home in Riverside Mr. Bohr has been actively engaged in the real estate, loans and investment business and from the very first his success has been most pronounced. He has customers all over the Golden State, and as far east as the Atlantic coast. The business is on a substantial basis and is conducted in a manner calculated to command the utmost confidence and obtain the best possible results.

It is now almost forty-two years ago since Frank J. Bohr was born on his father's farm, six miles southeast of Troy. He first saw the light of day on January 9, 1873, and he has been very much alive and looking at the light of prosperity ever since. His father, Nicholas Bohr, was one of the pioneer settlers of that part of Doniphan County, and he is today one of the representative wealthy farmers in that part of Kansas.

Frank Bohr was not yet thirty years old when he decided to get married. His selection for a wife fell upon Miss Loretta Whittaker, who had been his playmate when both were children. The Bohr and Whittaker families are among the best known of the Doniphan County pioneers. They had been on the most intimate neighborly terms of friendship since the early days of settlement and the union of the young folks was immensely pleasing to both families.

The ceremony was performed at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in St. Joseph, on June 15, 1903, and the young couple soon after went to their future home in California. The parents of Mrs. Frank Bohr, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Whittaker, have a fine home at Highland, and are among the most highly respected people in the community.

There have been three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Bohr: Virginia Louise, born April 21, 1904; Helen Marjorie, born May 29, 1907; Charlotte Gertrude, born August 12, 1914.

These little girls are exceptionally bright and intelligent, and reflect the sterling qualities which they naturally inherited from their parents and their parents' families.

Mr. Bohr has an elegant home at 1430 South Lime street, Riverside.

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The town of Doniphan received a sudden inspiration for commercial progress in 1869, when the old Atchison & Nebraska (now the Burlington & Missouri River) railroad was built through there.

After about fourteen years of indifferent trade, the railroad officials concluded there was little to be gained by operating the road into the town, so the route was changed to its present location.

Doniphan was a promising town for a number of years during its early career. In the '50's it built up rapidly, the first house being generally supposed to have been erected by a pioneer mechanic named Brentano.

This building was located just north of the public school building, which was erected during the years 1873-1874. James F. Forman, the contractor of the school building, charged the town $8,000 for putting up the structure.

The oldest resident of Doniphan at the present time is believed to be Adam Schnell, who for a number of years conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop in partnership with the late Joseph Eschletzbaum.

There are very few of the early settlers or their houses to be found in the town of Doniphan now. Mostly all the old-timers went away or died years ago, and their active presence in the affairs of the town at the present is scarcely a memory to the present generation.

The old church standing on the hill east of Joseph Bohr's.

## LOUIS W. HAHN

### Native of Doniphan County Is High Official of Burlington Railroad.

One of the many Doniphan County boys who have left their native soil and gone forth into the world to make a place for themselves in the fields of big business is Louis W. Hahn, now traveling freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, with offices at Salt Lake City, Utah. This position is one of the most responsible to be had and to make good in the place one must have an enormous fund of energy and ability, all of which the present incumbent possesses.

Louis W. Hahn was born at Doniphan, June 10, 1858, and received all of his early education in the public schools of this county. Before he was scarcely out of his teens he left his home and began as a railroad man to learn the business. He entered the employ of the Burlington and began in the lowest capacity. On Feb. 20, 1881, he was married to Miss Mattie B. Brenner, also a native of Doniphan County, who was born at Doniphan. To this union were born five children. They are Charles B., born at Troy Junction, Feb. 26, 1882; Nellie Leah, Superior, Nebraska, Jan. 5, 1884; John McConniff, Superior, Nebraska, April 21, 1886; Frances M., Atchison, Kansas, May 4, 1893, and Mary Kathryn, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 16, 1901.

One of Mr. Hahn's first positions was at Troy Junction, where he was the genial and popular station agent. He was next transferred to Superior, Nebraska, and then to Atchison, Kansas, from which point he was promoted to his present place and transferred again, this time to Salt Lake City. Mr. Hahn's success in the railroad business can be attributed to a close application and a tenacity of purpose. He is one of the best posted men in the West on railroad rates and has appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in relation to that complicated matter.

On Dec. 25, 1913, Mr. Hahn suffered an irreparable loss through the death of his loving wife and helpmeet, who was widely known throughout the county. Mr. Hahn is what yet might be called a young man and is certain to make a place for himself even higher in the railroad world of which he is already an important part.

Mrs. Hahn's mother, who is one of the pioneer settlers of Doniphan County, and a woman of strong personality and inteligence, is still living and she makes her home in Atchison.

## Albert G. Thayer

Albert G. Thayer taught the first school in the new Oakland school house, 10 miles southwest of Troy. His first term was during 1899 and 1900, and his second followed. Mr. Thayer was one of the most successful teachers Doniphan County ever had and he made for himself a host of friends while performing his duties. He is now superintendent of the Muscotah schools in Atchison County.

## Brenner, Kan.

Andrew Lloyd fell under the railroad train near the depot at Brenner on Anril 5, 1872, and was killed almost instantly. The late Jeff McNamee established the first blacksmith shop in that town.

# Famous Kansas Sculptor

## Joseph Hill, a Former Doniphan County Boy, Now Living at Beloit, Is a Noted Farmer Sculptor—Enlisted at Troy in Company A, Thirteenth Kansas Volunteers and Served With Distinction Through the Civil War.

The fame of Joe Hill, the farmer sculptor of Beloit, Kansas, is now nation-wide. His brilliant work is the more remarkable because of the fact that he never had the advantage of instruction in the art.

While many of the old-timers know Joe Hill personally, and the younger element know him by his reputation as a sculptor, they sometimes miss a chance to indulge in a little local pride over the fact that he is a former Doniphan County boy.

Mr. Hill has the distinction of being the most unique sculptor. A great part of his life was devoted to farming and he is now enjoying the fruits of his labor and spending his leisure years in the pursuit of his life-long ambition.

The tools employed by Mr. Hill are of the simplest kind, in fact, so simple that it is a marvel to everybody how he can execute such perfect specimens of art with them.

Since he retired from active farm life eleven years ago, Mr. Hill, who is seventy-one years old, has evidently forgotten the struggles and hardships of his earlier years in the enjoyment of his workshop and in contemplation of the magnificent specimens of art he has executed and of the work to be performed in the future.

He is not troubled with any family cares, having reared a fine house full of children, all born on the farm, as was their father, and started them out in life with all the advantages of perfect mental and physical equipment. They are a family to be proud of, and every child reflects the superior ideals of his parents.

On approaching his house, the visitor is at once attracted by the massive lion, standing sentinel in the front yard, that he carved out of a solid piece of Bedford stone.

The noted sculptor maintains his workshop in the rear of the residence where may be seen a collection of his own artistic handiwork, which is nothing short of a revelation. Among the figures may be found the life-size busts of our martyred presidents.

Mr. Hill has executed several busts of President Lincoln. There are also a number of group figures originated by the sculptor and brilliantly executed.

Many connoisseurs in art who have seen Mr. Hill's work have pronounced it wonderful. He never took a lesson from anyone, and does not even pretend to make a dollar from his work. His consuming ambition is to pursue art for art's sake. The material he works with is Bedford stone and white stone found in Mitchell County and north central Kansas.

When Secretary of State William J. Bryan was at the Chautauqua in Beloit three years ago, he had a pleasing surprise when invited to inspect a life-size bust of himself that had been chiseled out of Mitchell County stone by Mr. Hill. Mr. Bryan appeared to be pleased with the bust and offered only easily remedied criticisms of Mr. Hill's excellent work. The fact that Mr. Hill had executed the bust from memory and pictures only, seemed the more remarkable to Mr. Bryan, and he warmly congratulated the artist on the excellence of the likeness.

Mr. Hill came to Doniphan County, Kansas, with his father and family during the stirring days of the anti-slavery agitation. On April 5, 1855, they crossed the Missouri River at what was then known as Frakes Landing, but afterward renamed Geary City. Mr. Hill remembers the incident to the present day, as it is firmly impressed on his mind, and it would not be surprising if he were to picture it on a piece of stone in the near future. The crossing was effected on what was known as a horse ferryboat, a typical example of the freak river craft of the times, and propelled by the old-fashioned four-horse tread-power.

The family settled in Wayne Township. They were soon well known and highly respected, both in Geary City and in Troy. When President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, Joe Hill was one of the first to respond. He was enrolled as a member of Company A, Thirteenth Kansas volunteers, at Troy, August 2, 1862. The fact that there were two Joe Hills from Doniphan County enlisted in the same company, created no little confusion which in after years caused the War Department some time to straighten out. None of the Joes had a middle initial. Mr. Hill, the subject of this sketch, was, for the sake of avoiding embarrassing situations, designated as Joe No. 1; Joe Hill, of Burr Oak Township, was known as No. 2. That arrangement saved a lot of trouble and obviated the possibility of certain complications. Joe Hill No. 2 died about two years ago at his home near Holton, Kansas.

The Doniphan School Building erected in 1872, District Number 13.

Teachers: Miss Murial Bryan and Miss Grace Taylor. Members of board of education: Frank L. Brenner, director; William Cooper, treasurer, and A. J. Braun.

Mr. Hill was married to Miss Narcissa Pickett, who was born in St. Joseph, Mo. Mrs. Hill was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Pickett, the well-known family, which settled in Doniphan County in 1856. The wedding was on October 5, 1875, at the Pickett home, south of Troy, and the officiating clergyman was Reverend Leek of Doniphan.

Mrs. Hill's parents were pioneers of Doniphan County, both having passed away long since. Mrs. Pickett died at Troy at the age of sixty-four years, and her husband died some years before at the age of fifty-eight.

Mr. Hill's mother and father have also been dead some years. His mother died at Beloit at the age of seventy-five, and Mr. Hill, Sr., died in Doniphan County in 1863 in his sixty-third year. Richard Hill, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Kansas, April 5, 1855, crossing the Missouri River at what is now known as "Old Gary City," in the southeast corner of Doniphan County. Two yoke of oxen hitched to a "linch pin" wagon, were their means of transportation.

Six children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, four girls and two boys. All are married now, and doing fine in the world. The girls are: Mary, who married Dr. C. R. Spain, and lives at Arkansas City, Kansas; Ruth, who married Albert F. Green, who is engaged in the hardware and plumbing business at Cawker City, Kansas; Loule, who married Guy Nixon, a prosperous farmer of Jewell County, Kansas; Florence, who married Walter Linville, a traveling salesman now residing in Missouri; J. Edmund, married Vivian Lolly of Concordia, is a printer and all-around newspaper man, and Ernest B., married Miss Bertha Bunch of Beloit, is a dentist, practicing his profession at Minneapolis, Kansas.

The United States bureau of pensions ran up against a tough proposition some years ago, owing to the similarity of the names of the two Joe Hills of the Thirteenth Kansas infantry. Somehow or other the Joes got badly mixed up on the pension rolls, but the tangle was finally unraveled when it was ascertained that Joe Hill, the sculptor, had been enrolled as No. 1, and had been discharged from the service as Corporal Joe Hill. The mix-up was a natural one, as the mustering-out officers evidently did not consider it necessary to tag a number onto the only Corporal Joe Hill in Company A. It took the unwinding of miles of governmental red tape to clear up the situation, and now Mr. Hill is drawing his pension as Corporal Joe Hill. The tangle was the result of the attorney's mistake when he secured Mr. Hill's pension.

Since this form was made up, Mr. Hill died April 28, and was buried Friday, the 30th, 1915.

The Jordan Creek Baptist Church, situated in Wayne Township.

## JORDAN CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH

### Rev. Mr. David Waddell First Minister, Died May 22, 1914.

The first church to be organized in the district now controlled by Jordan Creek Baptist church was known as the Independence Creek Baptist church on account of it being located on what was then known as Independence creek. The church was organized in the early sixties by Rev. Mr. David Waddell, father of Mrs. R. F. Ballard, now of Atchison, Kansas, to whom we are indebted for much of the data in this article.

The small church evidently did not meet all the requirements of the parish, as in 1880 the late Joseph A. Syms proposed that if Rev. Mr. Waddel would reorganize the church he would donate the land to build on and also $300.00 in money; furthermore that he would stay with him through the work and assist him to the utmost. Accordingly a church was built on a bluff above Jordan creek, and the name Jordan Creek Baptist church was bestowed upon the edifice.

Jordan Creek Baptist church has been a prosperous church almost from its beginning; its members are from the most industrious class of citizens in Doniphan County. The manner in which they have so unanimously hung together through all the adversities of ordinary church experiences has won for them the undying respect of the countryside. Rev. Mr. Waddell, the first preached, died May 22, 1914.

The present pastor is Rev. Mr. J. F. Krueger, and under his care the church is progressing and showing a very flourishing condition.

There was a sumptuous basket dinner at Jordan Creek Baptist Church in Wayne township, Sunday, July 11, 1915. Rev. Mr. D. J. Saunders, who filled the pulpit for so many years, preached an interesting and instructive sermon on that day.

### Bull Kills Farmer

On Monday morning, July 29, 1872, Joseph Price, who lived two miles from Doniphan, in Wayne township, was gored to death by a young blooded bull. He went into a lot where the animal was, when it attacked him, inflicting such serious injury upon his person that he died in a few moments. Mr. Price was well known and one of the best farmers in that section, owning more than 600 acres of land in one body. A large portion of its was in cultivation. He left a wife and three children to mourn his sudden demise.

### Syms Smoke House Burned

On Friday evening, June 2, 1871, the smokehouse of A. B. Syms, in Doniphan, was destroyed by fire, together with the contents, consisting of about 30,000 pounds of bacon. Loss estimated at $3,000, insured for $2,000. No other buildings were burned at this time, which was due to the heroic efforts of many of the citizens of Doniphan, who immediately gathered at the scene of the conflagration.

# First Senator From Kansas

## James H. Lane Published the Crusader of Freedom in the Town of Doniphan During the Stirring Days of 1858—A Quarrel With His Partner, James Redpath, Author of Redpath's Kansas History, Resulted in Fierce Recriminations—Lane Committed Rash Act July 1st and Died as a Result July 11, 1866.

The town of Doniphan was a lively place in the years preceding the admission of Kansas to the Union. It was the hotbed and essence of all the fierce political agitation with strong and determined partisans on both sides of the slavery question.

In fact, all the eastern border of Kansas was practically aflame in the years before the Free State men got control, and for some time afterward. The newspapers didn't pour oil on the troubled waters by any manner of means, because the paper that wasn't for a cause was against it good and hard.

James H. Lane, later the first man to be elected to the United States sen-

Col. James H. Lane.

ate from Kansas, was a commanding figure those days, and he took an active part in all the agitation that was going on to make Kansas an abolition state. He had been attacked furiously by the pro-slavery newspapers, and concluded that about the only way he could hold his own was to control a paper that would voice his sentiments.

James Redpath and Mr. Lane started the Crusader of Freedom in the town of Doniphan, Dec. 16, 1858, and it was a strong paper for a while. His partner in the enterprise, James Redpath, was in later years recognized as a great historian in matters relating to the early days of Kansas territory, and after she had been admitted to statehood.

The Crusader of Freedom was a live paper, and the fierce manner in which it attacked the pro-slavery element was appalling. The invective of which the editor was master had no parallel, and he handled the Missouri bushwhackers and pro-slavery element in just as vicious a manner as their own newspapers had been denouncing the free state propagandists.

Things went along merrily until Mr. Lane and his partner Redpath had an open rupture and the future senator withdrew his interest in the Crusader of Freedom. The quarrel had been so bitter that each side burned the bridges after him, and there was neither give nor take quarter. While Mr. Redpath did not go back on the cause of free statehood, he kept abusing Lane like a horsethief.

The latter devoted his efforts to fighting the battle for the people who advocated the abolition of slavery, and he became a great national figure. When the first session of the Kansas state legislature met to elect two United States senators, the name of James H. Lane was always at the front, and he had little trouble in securing the honor of being the first man to be elected from Kansas to represent the state in the highest lawmaking body of the land.

James H. Lane, first United States senator from the state of Kansas, died at Fort Leavenworth, July 11, 1866. He was elected United States senator in 1861, and in Congress took sides with President Johnson in the open rupture which occurred between him and the Republicans on the freedman's bureau civil rights bill. He returned to Kansas early in June, and was met coldly by the politicians and his friends who had been his loyal supporters, and it was not until then that he realized he was no longer an autocrat of political forces in Kansas and that affected his mind, and he started to return to Washington and stopped at St. Louis. On the 29th of June he returned to Leavenworth to visit his brother-in-law, Captain McCall, who resided on the government farm near Leavenworth. There his health improved, and on the first day of July he went driving with Captain McCall and Captain Adams, and dismounted at a farm house gate to open same, and after closing the gate said, "Goodby, gentlemen," and placed a pistol in his mouth, firing the shot which after a few days proved fatal. They took him to Captain McCall's house, and there he lingered until the 11th day of July. During this time he rallied once to recognize his friends and to brood over his rash act.

## TOWN OF BRENNER

### Platted in 1872 When the Old Atchison & Nebraska Railroad Was Built Through Doniphan County—Proximity of Brenner to the Town of Doniphan Checked Its Growth—Brenner Newspaper Died.

Brenner, five miles southwest of Troy, was laid out in 1872. It was platted by the old Atchison & Nebraska railroad, now the Burlington, when the road went through Doniphan County. Like many other new Kansas towns of the time hopes for it were high. The fact that it was located on the railroad was regarded much to its advantage.

The depot was about the first building to be erected and a postoffice was established, with James McDaniel as postmaster. Later a weekly paper was published, The Western Emigrant, but it soon became defunct. Still its people hoped for growth. As in the case of so many new towns, there was talk of factories, of wholesale houses, large educational institutions. When the famines of the town gathered at the fireside after supper in the winter evenings or visited on the porches on summer evenings, some one would always drop a rumor that persons having the appearance of Eastern capitalists had been seen in the town that day. Or, while the crowd at the postoffice waited for the mail some one would quietly hint at prospects for oil and gas, and the farmers would dream of an income from oil leases and shares, or perhaps some one would think he had discovered prospects for coal. So the air castles were built.

However, no factories or wholesale houses came. Neither gas nor oil was found. The neighboring town of Doniphan, and an older town, was quite a rival to the young settlement. Thus Brenner did not come up to the hopes of those who first located there.

However, the people of the vicinity are thriving. Brenner is one of the best communities in Doniphan County. They believe in education there, which is the best characteristics of a typical Kansas community. Their interest in education is evidenced by the fine school house. It is a two-story structure with the lower room used for school purposes and the upper for public meetings. The other buildings in the town are substantial and the dwellings are neat and make comfortable homes.

Among the late improvements to the town is the elevator, built by Jack Hudson in 1914. Mr. Hudson is the merchant of the town and buys all of the grain contributed to Brenner. He is prosperous and is ever on the alert for business, being endowed with considerable business ability.

This disposition is inherited by his daughter, Miss Evaline Hudson, who is postmistress of Brenner. The fact that the bright young woman is in charge of the postoffice insures that the mail will be taken care of efficiently. There is no danger of letters going astray or packages being delayed.

Brenner is distinguished by having one of the most enthusiastic Anti-Horse Thief Associations in the state. The members of this order are ever vigilant and are quick to apprehend any persons violating the law.

Perhaps for its size no better class of people can be found than in Brenner, and likely no more fertile fields are to be found than the well improved farms which make the community one of best in Kansas.

The farmers are up-to-date, energetic and believe in keeping early hours when starting to work. The ground is well cultivated and the average per acre for crops is exceptionally high.

Eugene Hinkley, who was postmaster at one time, is general passenger agent for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. at Minneapolis, Minn. Jeff McNemee, who died a few years ago, was one of the oldest settlers in the town.

## Doniphan County in 1802

A map, made by Perrin du Lac, a French geographer, who made a voyage up the Missouri River in 1802—one hundred and thirteen years ago—shows only two geographical names in what is now Doniphan County, the "River du Loup," and the "2d ancien village des Kanses." The River du Loup was what is now Wolf River, and the Indian village mentioned was the second ancient village of the Kansas Indians, located where Doniphan now stands. Independence Creek is marked on the map, but no name is given. Lewis and Clark came up the river two years after Du Lac, and gave it the name which it now bears.

## Steamboat Sunk

On Aug. 27, 1871, the steamboat Viola Belle, on her trip down to Atchison, sunk at Smith's bar, above Doniphan. She had on board 3,000 sacks of grain and other freight, which went down with her. Among other freight she was carrying Capt. Saltzman's rifles, which were being sent to the state armory, at Jefferson City, Mo. The Fontenelle was sunk a few days previous to this. The Viola Belle was owned by Erhart and Petring and C. F. Lowman of St. Louis and was valued at $16,500.00.

The dedication of the Methodist Episcopal church in Doniphan, took place on the 30th day of December, 1866. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. W. K. Marshall and the Rev. Mr. D. P. Mitchell at 11 o'clock a. m.

## MISS CORDA PRIEBE

### Young Doniphan School Teacher of Unusual Ability, Born Near Wathena.

Doubtless many a successful man owes much of his ambition and success in life to the inspiration received from one of his teachers. It is quite likely that many future successful Doniphan County boys will regard Miss Corda Priebe, who will teach the Rock school next term, as showing them the best ideals in life.

Miss Priebe was born on a farm seven miles northwest of Wathena, Feb. 27, 1893, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Priebe. She was educated in the county schools and also attended one term at the Kansas State Normal, Emporia. There she earned a second grade certificate, and has taught three terms. Two terms Miss Priebe taught in the Doniphan primary, district 13, and then a term at the Oak Grove school, district 33. It is safe to say that her term at Rock school will be another successful school year for her.

Miss Priebe is unusually intelligent and enthusiastic, so that her pupils cannot but help take interest in their studies. She has ways that win their regard and confidence as well as that of their parents.

## Geary City

The defunct town of Geary City was located on the Missouri River on Section 26, Town 4, Range 21, in Wayne Township. Was laid off in the spring of 1857 by a town company, organized in Leavenworth, the original townsite consisting of 260 acres.

Photograph of the crowd who attended Eugene J. Lancaster's sale, October 6th, 1915.

# Founded Town of Doniphan

**James F. Forman, Who Came to Kansas Territory in the Early Forties, Originated the Plan to Found the Town of Doniphan, and Headed a Land Company Which Was Organized for the Purpose of Platting and Building the Townsite—Charged $2.50 a Block For Surveying the Town and Took Payment in Town Lots.**

The town of Doniphan was founded in 1854 by James F. Forman, who came to the territory of Kansas from his home in Kentucky about the year 1843. The Forman brothers, James F. and John W., were among the first people to own land in what is now Doniphan County. John W. Forman had come to the old mission shortly after his marriage in Memphis, about 1841, and his brother came to the territory a little later.

John W. Forman kept a store at the mission until 1852, and also acted as Indian agent for some years. James F. Forman at once took up land after his arrival and began farming. The two brothers were in the territory during the terrible cholera epidemic in 1849, when graves lined both sdes of the road leading to the mission.

James F. Forman owned the land on the present site of Doniphan, and he early figured out that it would make just as good a site for a town as St. Joseph or Atchison. The Doniphan Townsite Company was organized on November 7, 1854, the first meeting being held in St. Joseph, when a full set of officers was elected.

John W. Forman was made treasurer of the townsite company and his brother, James F., was named as one of the trustees. The company selected James F. Forman to survey the town and for this work he was to receive $2.50 for each block, payment to be made in town lots. There was no hesitation in naming the town after Col. A. W. Doniphan, who was then at the zenith of his popularity as a Mexican war hero, and who had been given the credit of having fought and won the last battle of the war, several days after peace had been declared.

Previous to the laying out of the town there had been a sort of trading post at that point conducted by Joseph Utt in a log cabin. This cabin stood for years on the same spot and was eventually washed into the Missouri River. The townsite company from the very start had demanded stiff prices for town lots, so confident were they that the new town would eventually be a better business center than either St. Joseph or Atchison.

The fact that the prices of lots had been maintained at such a high figure may have had a detrimental effect on the future prosperity of the town of Doniphan, for several enterprises that had calculated on locating there were scared away and went elsewhere. Among them may be mentioned the present Roman Catholic College of St. Benedict, at Atchison, which, with a little display of good judgment on the part of the townsite company, would never have been built there.

Early in the history of the town of Doniphan there was built a little Catholic church under the direction of Father Augustine, who had then in mind a plan to found and build a college. When the townsite company was approached on the question of a site for the college they held the land so high that Father Augustine could not meet their terms, and he went to Atchison, where the people were only too glad to offer inducements for the founding of St. Benedict's college there.

The first house in the new town was built by James F. Forman out of material secured from the wreck of the steamboat Pontiac, which had sunk in the Missouri, near the site of Doniphan, a few years before. The house was a neat looking affair and was standing idle on the old site seven or eight years ago.

In the spring of 1855 Austin Forman followed his brothers to Kansas territory, bringing along his wife and ten-year-old sister, who later became the wife of Adam Brenner. This couple made their home in Doniphan, but Mrs. Austin Forman moved to Atchison many years ago, where she made her home.

John W. Forman was elected one of the early mayors of Doniphan and was also a member of the Kansas constitutional convention in the fall of 1859, and also a member of the legislature for many years. The first dry goods store to be opened in Doniphan was conducted by the Forman Brothers, and Adam Brenner, who arrived in 1857, opened the second one with a partner named Bussy, whose home was originally in St. Louis. The manner in which Brenner was impelled to come to Doniphan was a rather curious one for so small a town. Leaving his home in Iowa he located in Memphis, Mo., and it was while teaching the members of a brass band in that town that he became acquainted with the Formans. The Forman brothers were hustling promoters and they conceived the idea that it would be a great stroke of business to have a brass band in Doniphan in order to properly whoop things up. So they persuaded Brenner to move there, and he organized and instructed the first band in Doniphan.

The Doniphan Station elevator, located on the Rulo and Atchison branch of the Burlington.

Brenner was always a keen business man and he had not been in the new town very long when he built an elevator, which was later destroyed by fire. He became an extensive grain buyer, and for several years bought in large quantities at Iowa Point, shipping to St. Louis and to the government at Fort Leavenworth. He quit the grain business in 1876 and began the raising of grapes, and the Brenner vineyards have ever since been instrumental in keeping business moving in the town. The wine-making industry was a strong feature in Doniphan's commercial life, but most of the vineyards have been plowed up in recent years and planted to grain.

Adam Brenner died in 1890. His brother Jacob, who had settled in Doniphan in 1860, followed farming until 1877, when he, too, concluded there was a sure fortune in growing grapes and making wine. He died in 1891. He was the father of Nicholas and George Brenner, and of Mrs. Margaret Brandner. George Brenner died about 1900.

The Formans early tired of life in Doniphan. The town, instead of coming up to their anticipated greatness, was a sore disappointment. It looked like a sure winner at one stage in its career, but like many other early river towns, it failed totally to come up to the expectations of the founders and promoters. John W. Forman moved to Texas, about 1865, where he died some years later. James F. Forman died in Everest in 1892, and Austin Forman died in Doniphan in 1864.

While Doniphan continued to boom and prosper, it was conceded to be the liveliest town along the river. It was a great place for the rough element from both Atchison and across the river in Missouri, to congregate and shoot up things. It has often been claimed by the old residents that the first gun fired in the conflict that resulted in the Civil War was shot off in Doniphan. There was at the time a secret society composed of Free State men, and one of the "brothers" who did not like the way things were conducted left and went to St. Joseph, where he published some of the secret doings of the society. Later he returned and his former confederates started a quarrel, which resulted in considerable pistol shooting and the death of one man.

Doniphan had two railroads at one time, the old Bob-Tail, to Wathena, the passengers ferrying from there to St. Joseph, and the A. & N. There was a good elevator in the town in the early days, a flouring mill, where John Perkins acted as miller; two packing houses, one of them operated by A. B. Symns; two newspapers, and three churches, Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist. The Presbyterian church later became the town hall; the Methodist was abandoned years ago, and the Catholic church still holds regular services.

During the thriving days of Doniphan it was not unusual for four or five steamboats to make a landing each day. The river warehouses, which stood on the site later occupied by the home of Herman Koch, did a rushing business at all hours. There were boat loads of furniture, tools and farming implements being constantly unloaded, so that the landings were for a few years the scene of great activity.

Even in the early days in 1856, Doniphan used to have considerable social aspirations and a bunch of over a hundred South Carolinians who came there the first winter to vote on the slavery question added not a little to the social gaieties of the town. On the night of January 8, 1856, Barney O'Driscoll gave a grand ball to celebrate the opening of the Doniphan House, and many of the old timers always contended the affair was the most gorgeous ever attempted in the territory up to that time or for many years since.

Mrs. Adam Brenner, who was a young girl at the time, always spoke of the brilliant festivites on the night of the ball. People came from Atchison and St. Joseph in the swellest kind of ball togs and grand millinery. Mrs. Austin Forman, who assisted in dispensing refreshments, said frequently afterward that the good things represented everything that could be bought for love or money. The night turned bitterly cold and when the festivities were almost over, many of the visiting guests, of both sexes, were obliged to camp in the hotel until the inclemency of the weather abated. That winter was known as one of the coldest in the history of Doniphan. Eugene Hantz, one of the South Carolina contingent, had his feet frozen so badly one night that death resulted in a few days. There was no cemetery in Doniphan at the time, and the people were in a quandary what to do with the body. Finally it was decided to lay out a cemetery, and Hantz was the first to be buried in it. A monument was subsequently erected over the grave by his friends, and it still stands.

## Doniphan County Land Office in 1857

The United States government opened a land office in Doniphan County, Kansas, at Doniphan, October 15, 1857. It was a decidedly popular move in the eyes of the natives, as it afforded a chance to buy up a share of God's footstool at merely the price of filing. Of course, the land at that time did not amount to so very much, but it is the same land that today produces fruit and berries known the world over.

All the people in the territory contiguous to Doniphan County flocked to the "opening," as it was commonly called. The lots were eagerly sought and quickly disposed of, so the land office was of little value in a short while. In 1858 it was discontinued. However, a great benefit was derived from the establishment of this branch of Uncle Sam's service, as it was the direct means of attracting to this country some clever attorneys, real estate men, a printing office and other enterprises necessary for evolution.

## Relics of Doniphan Bandits

George Remsburg, of Atchison County, has a number of interesting relics of the bandit raid on Doniphan, October 20, 1899. Mr. Remsburg was a member of an Atchison posse that helped search for the bandits after they had entered Charley Kuchs' store at Doniphan, shot and killed John Braun, and barricaded themselves on Doniphan Island, where they afterward shot and killed Police Officer Bob Dickerson of Atchison and wounded Charles James of Doniphan. The most gruesome relic of the affair which Mr. Remsburg has in his possession is a small piece of Officer Dickerson's skull which he picked up on the spot where the brave officer fell, after he had been shot through the head by one of the bandits' Winchester rifles. He also has the shell from which the shot was fired that killed Dickerson. Among other things is a piece of one of the improvised willow ramrods, with which the bandits cleaned their rifles while defending themselves in their log barricade; a cut and polished slab of wood from one of the logs that composed this barricade, and a portion of an ear of corn, on which the fugitives subsisted while thus concealed. Mr. Remsburg has preserved several newspapers of that date, giving the original accounts of this robbery, one of the boldest, and the battle put up by the robbers and officers, one of the most desperate that ever occurred in this section of the country. Mr. Remsburg, at this time, was city editor of the Atchison Champion, and a member of the Kansas National Guard, which assisted in the search for the robbers.

In 1869, Oct. 17th, Doniphan Chapter No. 13, R. A. M. was organized.

# William H. Bryan

### "Beanville" Correspondent for Chief Writes Items Which Are Widely Copied—Best Country Correspondent in Kansas—Best Use of Limited Opportunities Aided Natural Ability —Came to Doniphan County in 1857—Was Wayne Township Trustee for Eight Years.

Pick up almost any Kansas weekly newspaper and it's fountain pens to to pencil stubs that the issue will contain some news of interest to every Doniphan County resident. Likely the reader will have seen these interesting items before, in the "Beanville" Notes of the Chief, written by William H. Bryan, whose correspondence has appeared regularly in this paper for many years. His items are more widely copied than those of any other country correspondent, and he has the distinction of being the best country correspondent in Kansas.

It has been said by many, that the subject of this sketch missed his calling. He has a natural ability for writing, with the nose for news—eyes and ears for the interesting, and with a kindly sense of humor that makes his pithy news, notes and comments, as spicy and palatable as dill pickles. It is a safe guess that if our Beanville correspondent had been educated and begun to write early in life, he would now be a paragrapher on the Chicago Tribune, or some metropolitan paper.

However, The Tribune's loss is our gain—and is to the advantage of Doniphan County that he chose the farm, as he has been one of the country's workers for the best things of life, since he grew to manhood. In his own words, he has "lived to see Doniphan County grow from a vast expanse of prairie to the top notch of prosperity."

He was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Nov. 9, 1856, with wind-driven snow piling around the house of his birth. His mother was a school teacher. (Ah, great mothers those school teachers.)

A little less than a year from the time the baby came the parents held a consultation—they had heard the "Call of Kansas." Perhaps the school teacher mother felt that Kansas was destined to be the state that now is, and she desired her son to take part in its up-building in after years.

So the spring of 1857 found the little family with their faces toward the setting sun. They were moved by an instinct as primitive and sure that prompted the Westward migrations of our European forefathers. If the theory be true that no experience, however young, is never forgotten by our sub-consciousness, likely Mr. Bryan could tell of being lulled to sleep by camp fires, of being wakened by the smell of bacon and of days of swaying and lurching in his mother's arms as the linch pin wagon of the family jolted on its Westward way.

The party crossed the Kansas line amid dim forbodings of Indians and outlaws. Occasionally a band of roving savages silhouetted themselves against the sky and then the mother would draw her baby a little tighter to her breast and the party would come to a halt. However, following trails and river beds, the home seekers went on without serious molestation.

On a beautiful morning, June 4, 1857, the father looked at some land three and one-half miles east of the present site of Troy (where the Goul boys live today), and noticing it was good, preempted the claim. Then came the rude house, quite different from the present fine farm houses of our country, and everything was more for utility than beauty—the Kansas prairie was virgin soil. Perhaps little William's first recollection would be the lowing of the oxen with which the father had to break the ground. So the first spring in Kansas passed by as beautiful and alluring and as deceitful as the smile of a friend who proves false in politics. A long drouthy summer followed. The crop failed. That fall was streaked with the discolored canvas of "covered" wagons carrying discouraged people back East. Some of these wagons bore picturesque legends such as: "Going back to wife's folks." "In Kansas we trusted and now we are busted." But the Bryans were of sterner stuff. They stayed with the faith in God and trust in the state of their adoption. The next year the ground reluctantly gave them enough corn and potatoes and a few other vegetables for their own use, at least, and they felt that their faith was justified. In the meantime, the boy grew in body and mind, and neither body or mind was neglected. Among his childish recollections is that of hoeing the tough soil under the blazing Kansas sun, with eyes full of wonder at the miracle of growing things, and tongue pointed with questions as to what made it thunder and whence came the rain, and perhaps why should little boys have to hoe when it was so much more fun to go fishing? He says he was naturally lazy, but remember—he says so.

Thus the years went by. In the winter, the mother with the fondest hopes for her boy's future, would insist upon her son's attending the country school. The grown man says now that he would prefer a thrashing—cheerfully submit to it—rather than go to school. However, perhaps the rough slab seats were too high for a little fellow and the floor seemed an awful long ways down; and it was so much more interesting to make snow balls and snow forts, than to study. Yet he attended more or less regularly and the knowledge there gained was supplemented by the lessons from his mother, who gave play to both the mother and teacher instincts. And he who can learn the lessons of life and lessons of books through the tenderness of mother-love is twice blessed. The memory of those quiet hours at his mother's side had much to do with moulding the character of the man, and doubtless her sweet influence has gone with him through every important step of his life.

The winter of the year 1872 found the Bryan family on the wild plains of southwest Kansas, which to that time had been unfurrowed by the plow save here and there where some cattle rancher was experimenting in agriculture. Conditions at that time were bad, and like many thousands of other families throughout the land, they felt the pinch of the financial stringency of that memorable period of our history. There was little that could be gotten out of the untried soil with such implements as the pioneers of that day had, but the plains were overrun with thousands of buffaloes, and the Bryans witnessed the killing of hundreds of these animals for their hides which were taken to the nearest railroad station and shipped to the East at a fair price.

The desire to live among civilized people and to pursue the peaceful occupation of farming according to tried methods and under conditions that were more favorable, caused the Bryans to abandon the wild life of southwest Kansas. In 1880, William H. Bryan moved to the farm in Wayne township, Doniphan County (Sec. 33, Township 4, Range 21), where he now resides. It is one of the best farms in Kansas, and if there is such a thing as a contented man it is William H. Bryan. To the writer of this article he said recently:

"I live in the best community on earth and I never expect to leave this locality."

What finer testimonial for one's home community could be given, for here is a man who for thirty-five years has continuously resided on a Doniphan County farm, who has stuck to farming year in and year out and has prospered, who has mingled with his neighbors in the country and the people in the towns, and yet has no kick coming. Surely there is something deep down in the rich soil of Doniphan County that appeals to the best there is in mankind.

The Christian Church in Doniphan.

This church has been built about thirty years, but we were unable to secure any data relative to its construction or organization. Rev. William N. Armstrong has been supplying lately.

Mr. Bryan, however, is not alone in this love of the "Old Home Place." He has a wife and two grown sons who are of the same mind. Mrs. Bryan was Miss Ella Stiarwalt before they were married, Feb. 22, 1881, at the residence of Samuel Anderson in Marion township, by John J. Anderson, then justice of the peace. She was born in Palermo, Marion township, March 20, 1863. Throughout the years of their married life she has been a model farmer's wife and mother, a woman loved by her neighbors for her sympathy and kindness and goodness, and one who has ever been a constant help and inspiration to her family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have two sons, Frank, born on the farm, Dec. 18, 1883, and was married to Miss Allie Ramsey, Dec. 26, 1907. She was born Jan. 15, 1886. The other son, Lawrence, was also born on the Bryan farm on March 14, 1885. He is single and is one of the most accomplished musicians in the county. The sons are leading useful and honorable lives and are an honor to their parents.

The father of these boys of whom we have written is one of the greatest characters of our country. He is an indefatigable worker, an upright man, and has been identified with the interests of Wayne township for thirty-five years. He served as trustee of the township with credit to himself and the taxpayers for eight years. He has also been useful to the community as an active member and worker in the Spring Grove Anti-Horse Thief Association.

## DONIPHAN COUNTY IN 1856

### An Interesting Map Now in the Hands of a Prominent Kansas Historian.

(Contributed by George J. Remsburg.)

I recently came into possession of an early-day township map of eastern Kansas, made by E. B. Whitman and A. D. Searl, of Lawrence, in 1856. This map is very interesting for geographical comparison and shows how the territory in question has been settled up and developed in the past fifty-seven years. It looks more like the map of a desert than what is now the most densely populated portion of a great commonwealth. From east to west, between the Missouri and Big Blue Rivers, and from north to south, between the northern boundary of the territory and the Kansas River, or in the region now comprising northeastern Kansas, the geographical designations are "few and far between."

In Doniphan County the following towns are marked: Doniphan, Lewiston, Palermo, Wathena, Whitehead, Lawrence No. 2, Smithton, Highland and Iowa Point. In the same county are shown Wolf, Noland's, Peter's, Walnut and Independence creeks. The Iowa Indian reservation is also designated. These constitute the geographical nomenclature of Doniphan County in 1857, as shown by this ancient map.

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On April 22, 1882, Mrs. M. H. Smith, wife of A. D. Smith, died in Doniphan, of consumption. She was born in Monroe County, Va., March 27, 1840, was married to A. D. Smith in Mercer County, Va., in 1862, and moved to Kansas in 1868 and lived in the neighborhood of Doniphan the remainder of her life. She left a husband and five children to mourn their loss.

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Mrs. Laura Floyd, wife of Charles Floyd, and daughter of W. H. Hudnall, one of the old, noted and respected families and first settlers in Doniphan County, died in Doniphan on Jan. 29, 1882, in the youth of married life, leaving a husband and a little son.

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A young girl named Missouri Dooley, was shot by a guard in Doniphan, June 7, 1860, who mistook her for a man, she being attired in men's clothes. This was about the time that A. B. Symn's store was robbed by Cleveland's gang of outlaws.

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Obediah Craig, county treasurer of Troy, who now resides in St. Joseph, Missouri, retired from that office on July 2, 1872, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Tracy, the celebrated newspaper pioneer, who is also a resident of St. Joseph.

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The body of a drowned man was found floating in the river at Doniphan, July 25, 1866. It was supposed to be the body of young Huntley, who was drowned at St. Joseph a short time before.

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In April, 1867, Adam Brenner built an elevator costing $16,000, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels, which was destroyed, together with its contents, by fire in 1872.

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July 30, 1866, Martha Jane Doherty, daughter of Rachel Doherty, died at Doniphan, aged four years and five months.

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The land office was removed from Doniphan to Kickapoo, at which place it was re-opened about December 1, 1857.

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The elevator, which was owned by Cyrus Leland, Jr., in Brenner, was burned in the month of May, 1878.

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On Aug. 5, 1872, Joseph Price, a cousin of Judge Nathan Price of Troy, was killed at Doniphan.

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Doniphan and Highland postoffices, first in the county, were established March 3, 1855.

# Spring Grove C. P. A.

**Organized in 1905, It Has Frustrated the Plans and Checked Depredations of Horse and Cattle Thieves.**

(By William H. Bryan.)

Back in the year of 1900, western Kansas was overrun by horse and cattle thieves. There was no respite from their plunderings, and as each success emboldened them, they began to move the scene of their activities to the east. The farmers in Doniphan County had fears of a spread of this form of robbery by those who believed that the "world owed them a living," and began to consider some means of stopping the depredations, which in many cases had entailed serious losses to the communities visited.

It was during this period that organizations for protective purposes began to spring up all over the state, and the movement culminated in the formation of the Spring Grove Central Protective Association, probably the largest and most efficient of all the similar societies in Doniphan County. The call for a meeting was sent out some time during July of 1905, and on an afternoon in August of the same year, a dozen or more of the representative farmers of the neighborhood, met in the Spring Grove school house No. 54. There were ten men present: L. T. Martin, E. G. Winzer, William Grable, C. A. Martin, Edward Jarrett, E. A. Spencer, O. M. Anderson, T. W. Langan, Hugh Ramsey and myself. The result of this meeting was the Central Protective Association No. 102.

There had been some few petty thefts of stock in the neighborhood, but we were more afraid of the epidemic, which at the time seemed to have spread over the western portion of the state; so we decided to get out and hustle and increase our membership. The organization was advertised, too, you may believe, for we thought by letting all thieves know that it would not do to center their operations in our section, it might have the proper effect; and it did, as was later shown. The residents of Spring Grove district have always advocated community interest. We believed that by banding the farmers together it would be more effective than all the help the officers of the law could give.

How well we have succeeded is now a matter of history. The organization has proved its worth dozens of times in ridding the neighborhood of undesirables and there have been practically no thefts of any consequence. The much heralded spread of thievery in the western part of the state did not reach this far; due, no doubt, in a large measure, to the formation not only of this association, but others of a similar nature in other townships in the county. The organization now is in a flourishing condition and the membership is increasing. The farmers are prompt and willing to attend all meetings and, while the growth has been somewhat slow, it has been regular. We have never been "top heavy," but every one is ready to get out and do his share at the call of the president or captain. The list of officers at present are as follows: President, Edward Winzer; vice-president, Albert Braun; secretary, S. B. Spencer, and treasurer, E. A. Spencer.

Following are the list of members: Edward Winzer, William Grable, C. A. Martin, L. T. Martin, Edward Jarrett, W. H. Bryan, E. A. Spencer, Hugh Ramsey, George Thompson, A. Neumar, Albert J. Braun, O. M. Anderson, C. A. Scholz, T. J. Langan, N. J. Schaaf, G. W. Hastings, V. V. Willmeth, R. E. Allen, C. J. Hastings, D. F. Whittaker, Jonas C. Brown, Herman Koch, Edward Schnell, L. Z. Kirby, J. B. Langan, John McCarthy, A. E. Braun, J. H. Butler, Robert Clemetson, Hugh Low, William Cavanaugh, P. A. Breuer, N. G. Brenner, C. E. Whittaker, William Colgan, Peter Boos, Edward Schwope, Carter Harvey, J. H. Burke, E. V. Roundy, Charles Kauffman, Henry Elliott, F. L. Rice, L. C. Miller, William Cooper, John Elias, William Ankrum, Lee Grable, William Shupe, William Wolnick, Paul Kasselhurt, A. Bryan, Guy Willmeth, R. L. Grable, Robert Habershoh, C. J. Scholtz, Otto Neidinger, Charles Spencer, Theodore Miller, Warren Culp, S. B. Spencer, J. F. Ashcraft, M. Langan, Henry Neidinger, George Huss, John Huss, M. Regnary, James Shupe, Charles Langan, F. L. Brenner.

# Geary City

**Once Lively Community Is Only a Memory Now—Located in 1857 By a Company of Pennsylvanians, Who Had Settled in Leavenworth, and Named in Honor of Governor Geary of the Territory of Kansas.**

During the latter part of the fifties a number of towns were laid out in Doniphan County along the Missouri River, because of the advantage of the steamboats which plied between St. Louis and Omaha. On March 23, 1856, seven men from the city of Leavenworth surveyed and organized the town of Geary City, which was located in Wayne Township, who were chiefly Pennsylvanians; and named the town in honor of Chas. T. Geary, who was then the territorial governor. There was a bright future for the town, and it was destined, it seemed, to be the metropolis of Doniphan County, but fate was against it. People flocked to the townsite and several lots were sold and real estate men did a thriving business.

There was no time lost in booming up the town, and for a time it looked like a coming metropolis. The first requisite for a boosting campaign—a newspaper—was started with the birth of the town. It was named the Era, and was a lively sheet for those days. It was owned and edited jointly by Joseph Thompson, Earl Marble and Edwin H. Grant. The three editors had a very impartial system of catering to all manner of political thought, and wrote editorials according to the affiliations of each partner. Thompson was a Free State Democrat, and his name appeared as such at the head of the paper. Grant was a Republican and he wrote opinions along that line under his signature, and Marble was a Native American, or "Know Nothing," as such were known at the time, and he turned out editorials in support of his political ideas.

A number of stores quickly sprang up, and Geary City became a rival of Doniphan and other towns for its share of the business. The Chief is under obligations to John E. Pickard, of Winfield, Kansas, for the data concerning the residents of Geary City during its first flush of prosperity. Mr. Pickard was born in Prince Edward Island, British America, November 22, 1842, and located in Geary City in May, 1857. He married Miss Eliza A. Hatcher, December 23, 1867, and the couple have two children living, Mrs. Frank V. Potts of Little Rock, Ark., and Mrs. Paul W. White, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Mr. Pickard was able to recall the following old residents of the place, at the request of the Chief: Potter & Cooper, merchants; Robert J. Porter was afterward elected treasurer of Doniphan County, sheriff and member of the convention that framed the state constitution. He lived and died in Geary City, although some of the old timers insist he died in Wathena.

Thompson, Marble and Grant, the three newspaper editors, afterward scattered. Jacob Richards later moved to Wathena; Richard Moore, Arthur Simmons, Casper Kieffer, Samuel W. Greer, the first superintendent of public instruction, and Jonathan Rigby, were among the earliest residents of Geary City.

J. L. Roundy, father of Collis B. Roundy, was proprietor of a furniture store in 1857, and Cadwallader & McCullough operated a sawmill. James McCahon was the first lawyer at Geary, and he was afterward district judge at Leavenworth, and was considered one of the ablest lawyers in the state.

Ed Greer, son of Samuel W. Greer, was born in Geary City, and later in life became the editor of the Winfield Courier. Franklin & Frick, two of Doniphan County's leading business men for many years, started in business in Geary City.

The first doctor to locate in Geary was Dr. Franklin Grube, a gentleman of great learning, who had traveled extensively in Europe and in Egypt. Robert Flickinger, afterward county treasurer, and his brother Samuel, both captains in Kansas regiments during the war, were old timers in Geary. The boyhood days of T. W. Heatley, later well known throughout the state, were spent in Geary City. George D Johnson was the first blacksmith.

Landlord Skinner conducted a hotel, and M. L. Clutter operated a large store. Other residents were A. W. Patterson, the first carpenter; Thomas H. Franklin, Dr. J. D. Smith, Theodore Kentzler, C. D. Botkin, Nathan Price, Mrs. Nathan Price, who was Miss Sarah E. Pickard, at present residing at Long Beach, California; Mrs. James Pickard, who was Miss Sarah Patterson, now residing at Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. William Patterson, who was Miss Mary Spearman, now residing in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Nicholas Holtz and Edward Hamel, who were drowned on their way to Leavenworth to join the army in 1862.

Jonathan A. Rigby established a flour mill which did a good business for over a year, hauling his flour to market with six yoke of oxen to St. Joseph, Leavenworth and Atchison, and his mill became locally famous and spread the fame of Geary City even more than the fact that the little city was named after Governor Geary, the territorial governor. Isaac Rigby, son of Jonathan A. Rigby, who enjoys an enviable practice as a lawyer at Concordia, Kansas, and the Fifth Congressional District, was born in Geary City on May 13, 1861.

James McCahon, who was the first lawyer at Geary, was afterward elected to the office of district judge, serving with distinction in Leavenworth County; after he retired as judge he became prominent as an attorney in the state.

L. P. King, later state senator from Cowley County, was a young lad in Geary and Michael Forest was one of the old timers. His children reside on a farm near Troy at the present time. The Hatcher family was well represented in Geary in those days. Hiram Hatcher is living at Bonnott's Mills, Mo.; Miss Susan Hatcher became the wife of John Bower, and she also resides at Winfield, Kan.; Miss Jennie Hatcher married Warren Wood, and she also lives in Winfield; Miss Mary Hatcher became Mrs. Harvey Smith, and she is living at Arkansas City, Kan. Henry Hatcher was also a member of the family.

About the only other old timers that can be recalled now are Lanis Warriner, Thomas Spearman and John Spearman, of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Alfred H. Clutter, George Rigby, Mike Morrissey and Patrick Kearns.

After the first two years of its existence, Geary City gradually lost its grip, and its prosperity began to wane. Along about 1874, however, when the railroad, known as the Bob-Tail Road, from Wathena to Doniphan, was built, the town seemed to take on a new lease of life. But the road was soon abandoned and the track taken up. That forever put an end to Geary City's long-cherished aspiration to become a great commercial center.

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Fire destroyed the dwelling of Mrs. Mary A. Roundy at Geary City, Wednesday morning, May 1, 1872; all household furniture and wearing apparel being consumed by the flames. Her loss was estimated at $3,000, insured for $1,800. Mrs. Mary A. Roundy was the mother of Collis B. Roundy, one of the merchants at Doniphan, and also of Sidney Roundy, who resides at Old Geary City.

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The Western Herald, of Doniphan, the Liberal organ of Doniphan County, was removed to Leavenworth about June 24, 1872.

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# Central Protective Association

## Doniphan County Branch of the Grand Lodge Has Three Hundred and One Members Whose Aim Is to Make Thieving a Hazardous Occupation—Primary Object of the Organization Was to Protect the Citizens Against Horse Thieves and Other Marauders on the Live Stock and Property of the Residents.

## One Hundred and Seventy-Seven Local Lodges Now Affiliated With the National Grand Lodge of the Association—Organization Has Accomplished Much Good and Is a Deterrent Factor in Extirpating Theft—Depredations of Midnight Raiders Has Become Almost a Memory Through the Activity of the Central Protective Association.

(By William Wilke.)

The Doniphan County branch of the Central Protective Association has been instrumental in making horse stealing or other forms of theft a hazardous undertaking during the past thirty-three years.

It is to the residents in Brenner and vicinity that the credit for the far-reaching influence and success of the Central Protective Association of Doniphan County duly belongs.

Along in the early '80's there was considerable stealing done in the Brenner neighborhood and the residents felt that their protection demanded the formation of some kind of an organization to lessen the alarming number of thefts.

The regularly constituted officers were unable to break up the depredations and it was for the purpose of assisting them and capturing the thieves that the citizens organized the Brenner Lodge of the Central Protective Association.

Although the Lodge is known as No. 1, of Brenner, the organizers did not claim for it the honor of having been the first body of the kind to be formed, but it is believed to have been the first one to come into being in Doniphan County.

The date of the organization of Brenner Lodge is somewhat uncertain, but a number of the original members figured that the lodge came into existence about the year 1882 or 1883. Some of the charter members included Silas Bowerman, George Sinclair, George V. Hagaman and the late Abe Baker. The membership of the new lodge was small at first, but it has steadily grown each year until, on Oct. 1, 1914, there were 103 members enrolled in the roster of the organization.

After the organization of the Brenner Lodge the Central Protective Assocation grew by leaps and bounds, and its influence became a powerful factor for good not only throughout Doniphan County, but in other counties of Kansas and in the adjacent states of Nebraska and Missouri. At first all the lodges acted independently of each other, but finally the various local bodies realized that better results would undoubtedly be obtained by merging into one central organization known as the Grand Lodge. This was accordingly done, each subordinate lodge sending one delegate to the annual meetings of the Grand Lodge, which are held in October each year. In making up the roll of the Grand Lodge membership the numerical strength of the individual local bodies was not taken into consideration, each Lodge being entitled to one delegate regardless of the number of members it contained.

The expenses of each delegate to the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge are defrayed by the home organization, and the only dues payable into the supreme body are $1.50 a year. All the officers serve without pay with the exception of the grand secretary, who receives $50 per annum in order to keep the different subordinate lodges informed of events and to make their work more effective and harmonious.

At each meeting of the Grand Lodge the number of thefts and convictions for the year, together with the value of the property stolen, and recovered, are reported, so that each lodge may learn

ciation are rewarded in the capture of thieves and recovery of property. It has been forcibly demonstrated that thieving has been very materially lessened since the organization of the Central Protective Association, and both the general body and its constituent parts are eminently proud of the fact, and take their full share of credit for having a deterrent effect on the continued operations of thieves among their live stock and other valuable property.

At present there are 177 subordinate

The Brenner School House, District No. 3.

Miss Vera Rhue, teacher; members of school board: Eugene J. Lancaster, director; William Cicewski, treasurer; J. F. Severin, clerk. This board manifests an interest in the school.

lodges affiliated with the Grand Lodge of the Central Protective Association, scattered over the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. The election of officers is held at the Grand Lodge meeting in October each year. The present officials are: J. W. Layton, Weston, Mo., President; W. T. Lytle, Wellsville, Kan., Vice-President; W. H. Smith, Atchison, Kan., Secretary; and Andy Loughrey, of North Kansas City, Mo., Treasurer.

About five years ago there was a proposition taken up by the different lodges in Doniphan County looking toward the closer affiliation of the lodges there into one county central body. After being discussed by the various organizations in the county it was decided to hold a meeting of representatives from each lodge at Troy during the month of February, 1913. Delegates were present from the lodges of Brenner, Wathena, Spring Grove and Troy. J. W. Howard, of Brenner, was elected temporary president, and C. C. Renick was named as temporary secretary. All the indications pointed to the harmonious formation of a Doniphan County cen-

subsequently repudiated the action of its delegates and refused to amalgamate on the ground that they felt strong enough to stand alone. The delegates from the Troy, Brenner and Spring Grove lodges met again at Troy on June 7, 1913, and organized the Doniphan County Protective Association. J. W. Howard, of Brenner, was elected President; Otto Weinberg, Troy, Vice-President; William Wilke, Brenner, Secretary, and E. G. Winzer, Spring Grove, Treasurer. The executive committee is composed of the president of each lodge and the president and secretary of the county lodge. These officials are given full power to act on any and all matters that may come before them between the regular meetings of the county lodge. These gatherings rotate between the three lodges (on the third Saturday of April and October each year), and are made up of eight delegates from each lodge.

At the last meeting of the Doniphan County Protective Association, the secretary announced that the combined membership totaled 301. As the expenses incurred in holding meetings are scarcely anything, the members of the county body are assessed 10 cents each per year. The Doniphan County Protective Association has the following standing rewards for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons charged with the following offenses against the person or property of any member of the Association:

$200 for any person or persons found guilty of arson.

$100 for any horse, mule or automobile thief or thieves.

$25 for any person or persons committing any other depredations constituting a public offense.

The rewards are met by per capita assessments on each of the 301 members. So far one reward of $100 has been paid by county association for the capture and conviction of a horsethief. The members feel that it was money well spent and the small assessment levied to meet that sum was more than offset by the good that was accomplished. The Doniphan County Protective Association is composed of a determined body of good citizens, and since they became active as a united body, all kinds of theft has been noticeably on the decline throughout the county.

The Central Protective Association was first organized in Clay County, Missouri, across the river from Kansas City, in 1874. It was in reality an outgrowth of the Anti-Horse Thief Asso-

ciation, the first lodge of which there is any record in existence, having been organized at the Highland schoolhouse, Jefferson township, Clark County, Missouri, about the year 1854. Major David McKee, lived in the vicinity at the time and had been suffering serious loss in live stock through the depredations of an organized gang of horse thieves which operated in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. The Anti-Horse Thief Association dragged along until after the war, when new life was infused into it through the activity of thieves who were plying their trade more openly than before. In fact, the thieves were so bold during the first two years of the war that a few individual lodges were organized throughout Clark and adjoining counties, and four of them met in Aetna, Mo., on Oct. 23, 1863, when a grand lodge organization was perfected with Major McKee as first president, and Jacob S. Bennington, the first secretary. From that modest beginning the Anti-Horse Thief Association has grown to a present membership 50,000, with lodges in eight states.

The aims and objects of the Central Protective Association are identical in both spirit and letter with the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and both organizations work in complete harmony, beside lending valuable cooperation should the occasion arise. One of the oldest living members of the organizers of the Central Protective Association is Andy Loughrey, of North Kansas City, Mo., who is also present treasurer of the grand lodge, and has served as president a great many years.

The first lodge of the Central Protective Association of Atchison County, Kansas, was organized more than thirty years ago. W. H. Smith, of Atchison, for twenty-eight years secretary of the grand lodge, is one of the oldest members of the association in Kansas, having been identified with it since the beginning. There are over fifteen hundred members in Atchison County, and they are gradually increasing. Every place a lodge of the Central Protective Association is in existence, the farmers and the business men have been benefited in a great many ways. The association has been a terror to criminals and consequently there has been a noticeable reduction in the number of thefts. Criminal prosecutions are fewer, thus saving the county officials considerable in time and expense to the people. The next annual meeting of the Central Protective Association Grand Lodge will be held at Atchison, Kan., Oct. 12, 1915.

The following is the list of the members of the Central Protective Association of Brenner:

Walter Rader, Philip Bauer, William Wilke, S. M. Wynkoop, George Sinclair, Jake Hudson, Harry Colley, Edwin Jones, William Rader, William Cizewski, Martin Anderson, A. B. Symns, Robert Dietrichson, Peter Danevick, Henry Rhunke, Frank Severin, Clyde Scott, Nelse Christianson, Elmer Kibler, Charles Taylor, J. W. Howard, George V. Hagaman, Haden Hudson, J. Frank Severin, Eugene Lancaster, James Carigan, William Schwab, Rudolph Johnson, D. O. Graves, Clyde Zimmerman, Joe Bodart, John Medsker, S. B. Carpenter, Joseph F. Bohr, Andy Christianson, R. F. Taylor, J. W. McNeeme, Melroy Howard, Andrew Mayer, Lennie B. Howard, William L. Privett, W. S. Sultzer, Albert Kaselhut, Howard Schwab, Robert Hanson, Peter Dietrichson, L. P. Johnson, George Voght, George Jones, Robert Larson, Herman Thurman.

Officers

President ..... J. F. Severin
Vice-President ..... A. J. Vincent
Secretary ..... William Wilke
Treasurer ..... Herman Thurman

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The following is a list of five of the young men who enlisted May 13, 1898, in the Twenty-second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American War, and were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, November 3, 1898. During their service they were stationed at Topeka one month and went from there to Camp Alger, Virginia, for a few months and then to Camp Mead near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained until they returned to Fort Leavenworth: John Welsh, James Ledington, Frank Scarrett, Albert Schnell and Charles M. James. The latter was shot in the arm by the Doniphan bandits who killed John Braun on October 24, 1899.

# John Newton Armstrong

## He Is One of the Oldest Native Born Citizens of This Section of Kansas, Has Reared a Large Family of Children and Is the Owner of a Fine Farm Known as the Old Katner Place Near Oak Grove School.

John Newton Armstrong has the honor of being one of the few children who were born in Doniphan County the year Kansas was admitted to the Union as a state, and he is one of the few survivors of that period of Kansas before the Civil War.

Mr. Armstrong was born on a farm near Severance, November 22, 1861. His father was William Armstrong, who was born in Kentucky March 11, 1831, and his mother was Martha Ellen Ridgeway, born February 3, 1836, in Callaway County, Missouri. The parents came to Doniphan County in the spring of 1861, and settled on a farm near Severance. They were hard working, sturdy pioners who helped in those early times to give Kansas a good start toward the making of one of the best states in the Union. Mrs. Armstrong died August 5, 1901. Her husband, and the father of the subject of this sketch, is still living at the age of eighty-four years, with his son Will Armstrong, in Atchison County.

John Newton Armstrong was reared in Doniphan County and educated in the public schools near Doniphan and Severance during the period of early development of Kansas after the Civil War. In 1873, when he was a half-grown boy, he moved to Andrew, Callaway County, Missouri, where he lived for ten years, returning to Kansas in 1883, a full-grown young man.

He married Miss Permelia S. Crews, December 24, 1884, in Callaway County, Missouri, the Rev. Mr. John Henry Berry, pastor of the Missionary Baptist Church, officiating. They resided in Doniphan County until 1888, when they moved to Jasper County, Missouri. There they remained fifteen years, engaging in farming and rearing a large family of children.

For many years this Kansan had been alternating between Kansas and Missouri, but his coming to Kansas from Jasper County, Missouri, November 4, 1901, was to be his last move. He has found no soil in all of his travels to equal that of Doniphan County, and it was with a desire to settle down for the rest of his life on a Kansas farm that led him to purchase the old Katner farm, across the road from the Oak Gorve school house. It was a good farm then, though the price he paid for the eighty acres was only $3,000. It is a good farm today and is worth $12,000 of any man's money.

The farm is one-half mile north of Doniphan station on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and has all the facilities needed for the marketing of its products. It has been improved by Mr. Armstrong in the fourteen years he has owned it and is in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Armstrong, with his sons at home, is farming it with good results. It has always, since it was first brought under the plow, been a good producer of crops, and under the ownership of Mr. Armstrong it has yielded more than a sufficient income to support the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are the parents of three sons and eight daughters, all living except one daughter who died in infancy. Four of the children were born in Doniphan County and seven in Jasper County, Missouri. The children are: Sarah Ann, born November 5, 1885, in Doniphan County; Sarah was married to Charles Spencer November 26, 1908, and is the mother of two children, Charles Armstrong Spencer, born January 6, 1911, and James Russell Spencer, born September 13, 1914. William Newton, born June 16, 1897, in Doniphan County. He married Miss Nellie Dickerson March 20, 1913, and they have one child, Donald, born January 10, 1914. Martha Ellen, who is employed at the Orphan's Home in Atchison, born March 24, 1889, in Jasper County, Missouri. Eliza Eveline, who is also employed at the Orphan's Home in Atchison, born May 15, 1891, in Jasper County, Missouri. Elizabeth, born May 24, 1893, in Jasper County, Missouri. Emily Cormel, born March 27, 1895, in Jasper County, Missouri, and died June 14, 1896. Permelia Samuel, born March 8, 1897, in Jasper County, Missouri. John Nicholas, born March 14, 1899, in Jasper County, Missouri. Lorene Althea, born February 23, 1901, in Jasper County, Missouri. Estella Pearl, born December 20, 1902, the first child born to them after their return to Doniphan County on the home place. James Robert, born August 19, 1906, on the home place in Doniphan County.

The Armstrong family is one of the largest families in Doniphan County. All of the children have been, or are being reared on the farm to be industrious men and good housekeepers. They are receiving a good education, much better, indeed, than their parents were able to receive in their younger days in Kansas and Missouri. They are an honor to the parents, are favorably known in the community in which they reside, and are the pride of their parents. They have a prominent part in the social and school affairs of the neighborhood and are attendants at the Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong are plain country folks and are honored by their neighbors and acquaintances for their honesty and frugality. They have made many sacrifices for their children and rejoice in the fact that all give promise of making honorable men and women who will be a credit to the community in which they live and a blessing to their parents. They believe in education and good schools and churches, as well as in the rearing of their children in the way they should be reared.

Mr. Armstrong devotes his energies to the farm and now that he is getting along in years he is receiving the splendid help of his sons in the farm work. He has advanced ideas of farming and believes that any eighty acres in rich Doniphan County land, properly managed and cultivated, will bring returns sufficient for the support of a large family. He has succeeded, in fact, far beyond his expectations. Besides he has earned for himself the name of being a good farmer and a good provider for his family, and that is something for a man to be proud of.

Mr. Armstrong is one of Doniphan County's staunch citizens and as such the people delight to honor him.

John N. Armstrong and family, who reside on the Katner Farm, in Wayne Township, across from 33 school house..

## FIRST REAPER AND BINDER

### Newspaper Advertisement Brought the First Machine to Cut and Bind Wheat to Kansas—Andy Low, Who Had Been Receiver of the Land Office in Doniphan, Bought the Apparatus on the Suggestion of His Atchison Neighbor, Mr. J. A. Rohr.

(By George J. Remsberg.)

The distinction of having been instrumental in bringing the first reaper and binder to Doniphan County and this part of the Western country, has years ago been conceded to J. A. Rohr, one of the early settlers who came here in the late 50's.

The incident took place in 1863 and was primarily due to newspaper advertising. It seems that a Chicago concern had about that time been placing before the people the advantages of using machinery in cutting and binding wheat, all in the same operation. The contrivance was a new invention and had only recently been put upon the market, but the farmers of the country could not comprehend how any piece of machinery could do at the same time what required the labor of two sets of farm hands to accomplish.

Mr. Low was then a resident of Atchison, as the land office had been removed from Doniphan to that town. He had over a hundred acres in wheat which had ripened early and there were no harvest hands in sight to cut it down. He was discussing the situation with Mr. Rohr, one evening, and the latter suggested a remedy in this wise:

"I have been reading in the newspaper that there is a machine on the market which will cut and bind all your wheat faster than a jack rabbit can run. It can do the work of fifty men all at once, and do it better. Why don't you get one of them? They don't cost much and might save a lot."

Receiver Low jumped to the telegraph office and ordered one of the new-fangled machines, or contraptions as he called it at the time. He had been impressed with Neighbor Rohr's description of the thing and instructions were given to have it shipped by express.

When the machine arrived in Atchison it was laid down at a total cost of $425. When the people of the town and the farmers from the surrounding country heard that the reaper was on the way they flocked to the landing to see what the infernal thing looked like. Many of them had never heard of such an apparatus and they thought the whole affair was a hoax.

Mr. Low had his reaper and binder taken to his wheat field and the mystified farmers followed, shaking their heads in doubt. They figured out that there were too many wheels and cranks and levers and other parts to the machine for it to be of any use. But their surprise came all of a sudden.

An agent of the manufacturers came along and he was also an expert mechanic. No sooner had he set up the machine and turned it loose on the field of golden grain than its adaptability for the work became apparent. So nicely and economically did the reaper and binder do the work that the assembled farmers were almost struck dumb.

That was a great day in the town of Doniphan. Mr. Low's farm was located right near, and thither the crowd repaired to allay their excited feelings. This was the first reaper and binder ever brought to Kansas and proved to be the salvation of the farmers of that day. The rush of orders which the agent carried away with him was wonderful, but to this day there is not a Kansas farmer who does not bless the day that the first reaper and binder came to the state.

Of course there have been wonderful improvements in farm machinery since that time, as the first machine was manipulated with horse power, and it is the fashion now for most every farmer to have his traction engine propel the latest improved harvester over his immense wheat fields.

## Brenner, Kansas

The following is a list of residents of Brenner at the present time:

Wm. Saunders, Mary Saunders, Alfred Saunders, Arthur Saunders, Beulah Grace Saunders, Mattie Edith Saunders, Pearl Ruhuke, Albert Ruhuke, Arthur Wilhelm Ruhuke, Roy George Ruhuke, Otto William Ruhuke, Walter Albert Ruhuke, Stella Pearl Ruhuke, Lloyd Reuben Ruhuke, Albert Ray Ruhuke, ery, Beulah Fern Woolery, Jasper Chas. Woolery, Opal Pittet, Maggie Pittet, Opal Marie Pittet, James Henry Frakes, Viola Ella Frakes, Carl Frakes, Albert Jefferson Frakes, Ralph Edward Frakes, Willie Arthur Frakes, Benjamin Franklin Jones, Mary Ellen Jones, Asa Elmer Jones, Mildred Sylvia Jones, Owen E. Barnthson, Martha Augusta Barnthson, Agnes Margaret Barnthson, Bertha Thurman, Herman Thurman, Theodore Begesse, Augusta Begesse, Paul Frederick Begesse, Otto Carl Begesse, Lillie Anna Begesse, Hattie Elizabeth Begesse, William Herman Begesse, Agnes Hermenia Begesse, Wm. Medsker, Frank Medsker, George Medsker, Walter Hedsker, Mary McNemee Lester McNemee, Jacob H. Hudson, Evelyn Augusta Hudson, Haden Spitzard Hudson, Elmer Roy Hudson, Evah Beatrice Hudson, Lacy Snow Hudson, Raymond Scott Hudson, Ada Ann Hudson.

## Brenner

Brenner is located on Section 12, Town 4, Range 20, in Wayne Township, a station on the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, located by that company in 1872. The townsite has not been surveyed, but it is a business point and Jake Hudson runs the principal store.

# Marion Township

## MARION TOWNSHIP

### Created in 1856 From Territory Taken From Washington and Wayne Townships—Had Many Prominent Doniphan County Men Among the Old Settlers.

During the early years of settlement in what is now Doniphan County there was a prevailing sentiment to lay out townsites on every good spot along the river that looked like it might eventually grow up into a town.

Townsites were pretty thickly mapped out in both Wayne and Washington Townships in 1856 and then the proposition was advanced to clip a portion of territory from both of these bailiwicks and convert it into Marion Township.

The townsite promoters were thick and as busy as bees, and there was little opposition to the creation of Marion Township. The town of Palermo had already been planned and with the creation of the new township there was a fresh town boom started.

Among the first settlers in the territory which became Marion residents were Joseph Randolph, F. M. Mahan, John M. Curtis, D. White, the Andersons, William H. Deckert, Robert Myers, John Hays, John Stiarwalt, Robert Kimber, Charles B. Wakeman and E. King, father of L. P. King, who later became state senator from Cowley County.

The township was settled in a fairly rapid manner, but many of the people later moved away to seek what they considered more advantageous locations. The land later proved to be as fertile as any in the county and in after years some of the original settlers moved back when luck failed them elsewhere.

The Palermo townsite proposition was soon under full blast with John Stiarwalt acting as secretary of the town company. For two years Marion Township was a veritable Mecca for new settlers, but when the decline of Palermo set in in 1858 a lot of them pulled up stakes and quit for fresh fields and pastures new.

The land in Marion Township did not appear as productive to the early settlers as it does to the residents of the present day, few of whom would exchange their holdings for any in the state. The inhabitants of the township are now prosperous and satisfied, and all of the original settlers who remained on the land never regretted their decision to stay till the finish.

This township received its name from Gen. Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame. It was organized on the 21st day of October, 1856, and its boundaries fixed as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Washington Township, as then established, thence south on range line, between Ranges 21 and 22, to the Missouri River; thence up the said river to the south line of Washington Township; thence west along said line to place of beginning.

E. King was the first constable and F. M. Mahan the first justice of the peace appointed.

The first election in the township was held on the third Monday in June, 1857, at the Palermo Hotel, in the city of Palermo.

On the 21st day of June, 1859, a change was made and the present boundaries fixed as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 36, Town 3, Range 21; thence east three miles, thence south to the Missouri River, thence south with said river to the southwest corner of Section 24, Town 4, Range 21; thence north one mile; thence west one mile; thence north to place of beginning.

Marion Township is the smallest township in the county, and contains about sixteen square miles (fractional), or 10,240 acres (fractional).

The surface of the township is exceedingly rough, after leaving the Missouri River "bottom." This bottom land along the river is very rich and is from one-half to one mile in width.

The township is well watered by the following streams: Walnut Creek, heads in the center of the township, south River at Palermo; Cadue's Creek heads from numerous springs, flows south, and empties into the Missouri River, on George Sander's place; Buffalo Creek heads in the northwestern part of the township, flows southwest and empties into the Missouri River; Brush Creek heads in the northwestern part of the township, flows south and empties into the Missouri River in Wayne Township.

The early history of this township is very meager. Peter Cadue was probably the first white man that located in the township, or in this part of the county. He came as an Indian interpreter to the Kickapoo tribe some time in 1848-49, and settled a few miles north of Geary City. In a treaty with the Indians, among other considerations, Cadue was given a tract of land not exceeding 640 acres, to be located at any point on the "reserve." He located his grant as follows: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter and the south half of Section 19, Town 4, Range 22, and the north half of the northeast and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30, Town 4, Range 22; also the east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Town 4, Range 22. Mr. Cadue, after trying to establish a town on his land which he called Petersburg, left for Brown County, where he met his death by falling from his horse, a few years later.

The following are those who settled and took up claims in 1854-55: Joseph Randolph, D. White, L. Fay, S. Anderson, William Fagg, Robert Myers, John Hays, D. Smith, William Chaplin, N. Holmes, W. Mowery and others.

Neither records nor tradition show anything in regard to the first marriage in the township.

About the first birth in the town-

William Chapman, in the fall of 1855. Mr. Chapman was then living on the southeast quarter of Section 17, Town 4, Range 22, but said quarter has since been claimed and gathered in as its own by the Missouri River.

One of the first deaths in the township was that of a Mr. Gains, who died some time in 1854, in a little log house located on W. Deckard's place. His remains were taken to Missouri for interment.

In the spring of 1857, an inquest was held over the body of a German, name unknown, by Robert Krinber, then a justice of the peace. The body was found on Mr. Leaver's place. Not being able to find any serious indications as to how the man came to his death, the jury rendered the verdict, "Death from exposure, superinduced by disease of the throat."

The first school taught was at the residence of S. Anderson, in the spring of 1855, by Frank Kean. The school was continued but a short time, only about six weeks.

A subscription school was taught by Miss Sarah White, in 1856, in a little log schoolhouse, 16 by 18 feet, built by the neighborhood.

Religious services were held shortly afterward at the same place by Rev. B. F. Bowman, of the Methodist denomination.

The principal products of the township are wheat, corn, oats and other small grains. It is said that the soil is too rich to raise fruit to any great extent. The average yield of wheat on the Missouri River bottoms is from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. High as thirty-six and one-half bushels per acre have been raised.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, situated in Marion Township.

## Evangelical Lutheran Church

### Founded in 1884, It Has Had Interesting and Varied Career of Usefulness.

Back in 1884 two enterprising farmers of Marion township, who had the interest of the community at heart, and who also had the faith and esteem of their neighbors, started a move for the erection of a Lutheran church. They had little to work with and the farmers of the countryside had been holding their meetings every Sunday in the school house. They wanted a preacher, however, and so early in the year mentioned started out to get one. That was the beginning of what is now the prosperous and flourishing Evangelical Lutheran church of Marion township.

Located about eight miles southeast of Troy and five miles southwest of Wathena, it has one of the best, if not the best, locations in Doniphan County, and the well kept buildings and spacious grounds are sufficient evidence to show that the members have an inherent pride in their church property. The beginning of what is now a large congregation was small and unpretentious. For years, the men and women of the neighborhood had gathered either at the home of one of the members or at the school house.

It was in the early part of the year mentioned that the two men, August Kichnhoff and John Scholz, determined to do something. They went to Atchison, as a committee, to ascertain if the Rev. Mr. Zschoche would come and preach for them. The Rev. Mr. Zschoche, who was one of the pioneers of his denomination, readily gave his promise. For the next two years he came regularly once a month, instructing the young men and women on Saturday and preaching the following Sunday. When he left Atchison, however, the congregation was again without a pastor for a short time; but they finally secured the services of the Rev. Mr. Grosse, who was located in St. Joseph, Mo., as his predecessor.

The services were extraordinarily well attended and the congregation kept increasing in size so that the Rev. Mr. Grosse encouraged the members to build a church. The ground on which it and the parsonage now stand was sold to the trustees by Fred Snike, and the plans and specifications were made by A. J. Profe of Corning, Missouri. The congregation then selected a building committee, comprised of W. F. Kiehnhoff, Ludwig Nitz, August Ruhuke, Albert Benitz and Frank Loroff. The contract was awarded to George H. Schaefer of Atchison, Kansas. The building committee purchased all the materials that went into the structure (many of them donating parts of it), and in the year 1894 the edifice was completed and dedicated. The cost was approximately $2,400.

After the first Sunday's services a campaign was started to take up a small debt that had been incurred; and in a very short time this was paid off. In the early spring of 1895, there was enough on hand to erect a small but handsome parsonage, which was done. It was then decided to call a regular pastor. The congregation had assumed large proportions and the community was prosperous enough to have a preacher of their own. Consequently, in the summer of 1895, the Rev. Mr. M. Senne was selected. The Rev. Mr. Senne at the time was but twenty-two years of age. He was just out of divinity school and brought with him to the field all of his fresh and unbounded enthusiasm.

The Rev. Mr. Senne was born Jan. 8, 1873, and received his education at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. He was one of the youngest graduates in the history of that institution. For nearly four years the Rev. Mr. Senne labored among his flock, and during his occupation of the pulpit the church passed through the greatest period of prosperity in its history. Services were held twice each Sunday, and a school was established in November of his first year. It had an initial attendance of thirty-nine children. Just previous to his leaving, the Rev. Mr. Senne was married to Miss Minnie Schaefer of

Atchison. He went from there to Kansas City, Kansas, and then went to Argentine. At the present time he is the pastor of a fine church in Lincolnville, Kansas.

The Rev. Mr. Senne's successor was the Rev. Mr. H. D. Wagner. He was installed on Feb. 11, 1900, and left after giving more than four years of active, intelligent service, not only to his church, but to the community. He kept up the interest in the parochial school founded by his predecessor and also instituted many new phases of church work. Under his pastorate there was a considerable sum of money raised for the church treasury. The

Rev. and Mrs. M. Senne, formerly of the Marion Township Lutheran Church.

Rev. Mr. Wagner not only was a conscientious Godly worker, but he made for himself a place in the hearts of his congregation—a place that can never be left vacant. At present he is in White City, Kansas.

In 1905, the Rev. Mr. Albert Roglitz was called to the pulpit, coming from Great Bend, Kansas; but, because of ill health, he was forced to resign in 1906. After farming for two years he felt strong enough to accept a call to the congregation at Jensen, Nebraska, and it was with profound regret that his former friends and acquaintances heard of his death on Jan. 15, 1914. His widow is now living in Beatrice, Nebraska, and to her all who knew the Rev. Mr. Roglitz extend their heartfelt sympathy.

The next minister was the Rev. Mr. J. H. Schaefer, who served from 1906 until 1910. At the end of that period he accepted a call to Missouri, and from there went to Shelton, Nebraska, where he at present is stationed in a fine and thriving church. He preached his farewell sermon on the same day that he installed his successor, the Rev. Mr. Theodore Hoemann, from Hiawatha, Kansas. The latter was another of the many able men to occupy the historic old pulpit. He also gave of his best labors, but the country was rapidly being populated; many of his congregation moved and he worked under the greatest of difficulties. As a minister he was beloved and esteemed by all who had the pleasure and the privilege of hearing him. On April 5, 1915, he delivered his last sermon and went to Falls City, Nebraska, where he has taken charge of a larger church.

At the present time, the congregation is without a regular pastor. However, the Rev. Mr. O. Rothe from St. Joseph, who was called, but did not accept, conducts services there on the afternoon of every other Sunday. The parochial school is still maintained and the common branches of knowledge are taught. In the year 1909 a fine and substantial school building was erected, at the cost of $1,200, and was dedicated that fall, the members of the congregation celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the church at the same time. As stated, the property presents a very fine appearance and is free from all incumbrances. The congregation has a most promising future as there are more young people in the immediate vicinity than ever before. In 1911 a Young Peoples' Society was started and it has flourished ever since. An annual picnic is one of its features and they always are enjoyable affairs. Also a number of entertainments are given each year. It may be stated finally, that in the last few years, most successful work has been done in the parochial school classes. The future of the Evangelical Lutheran church is brighter today than at any time in its history.

The present minister, the Rev. Mr. Louis Theodore Ernest, was installed as minister Sunday, May 30, 1915, and is popular with his parishers and the the entire community.

## THE REV. LOUIS THEODORE ERNEST

### The New Pastor of the German Evangelicial Church of Marion Township Is a Young Theologian Who Is Doing a Noble Work in That Community for Spiritual Moral, Social and Industrial Uplift of the People.

To such splendid men and servants of the Master as the Rev. Mr. Louis Theodore Ernest, pastor of the German Evangelical church of Marion township, the people of Doniphan County owe a debt that cannot be paid in this world's goods and chattles. It is not any exaggeration or misstatement of facts to say that Doniphan County owes much of its present great wealth and unmeasured prosperity, as well as its remarkable development from a primitive state to its now condition of wonderful productiveness, to the high plane of civilization to which its citizenship has been raised through the patient labor of those servants of the Lord who have come this way preaching the Word and holding up the cross of Christ. In this work-aday world where men too often are measured by their gains rather than by their true worth, people are too apt to overlook the value to their community's activities of the ministers of the Gospel, those brave torch bearers who are engaged in God's work in the world of men along the track of human progress, the improvement of man physically, materially, mentally, morally, spiritually. Well might we ask, who can measure the influence of such men in any community? Or, who can say that a people may become highly civilized and prosperous and shut these messengers of God out of their lives?

The Rev. Mr. Louis Theodore Ernest came from a family of ministers of the Gospel, and men of German descent, well educated and possessing right ideas of living. This young minister of whom we write, was born Dec. 26, 1884, on a farm near Gittings, Texas. His father was the Rev. Mr. Louis Ernest, who had seen much service in the ministry and whose home now is at Blue Hill, Nebraska. The mother whose influence counted much in the shaping of the career of the young Louis Theodore Ernest, died Jan. 3, 1903, at Gittings. The father in 1905 married a second time, choosing Miss Mary Kasper of Serbin, Tex., as his wife.

The brothers and sisters of Louis Theodore Ernest, are: Oscar Henry, born Feb. 26, 1882; Walter Johnson, born June 3, 1886; David, born Dec. 15, 1891; Paul, born July 24, 1895; Alma, born Aug. 30, 1881, and now the wife of the Rev. Mr. Emil Deffner; Freda Louise, born Feb. 14, 1889, now the wife of the Rev. Mr. Fred Vangert of Crawford, Nebraska; Miss Ella, born April 10, 1898, and educated at Wnifield, Kansas, and in Concordia Seminary. These sons and daughters of the Rev. Mr. Louis Ernest, are all well-to-do and are living lives of usefulness and honor, and all are putting into daily practice those religious teachings of their parents whom they delight to honor.

The Rev. Mr. Theodore Ernest early in life decided to follow in the footsteps of his father by entering the ministry. He received a good education, such as fitted him admirably for his life work and, thus equipped and fairly started on his career as a minister, he took unto himself a wife. She was Miss Odelia Louise Aufdekamp, who was born March 10, 1888, at Kennesaw, Nebraska, and educated in the parochial school at that place. The wedding took place at her home June 11, 1913, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Arthur Walk. Mrs. Ernest is a woman of intelligence and charming personality, and she is proving to be a valuable co-worker with her husband in his ministerial work, contributing much of her talent and influence toward his success.

The ministerial career of the Rev. Mr. Louis Theodore Ernest began with his first sermon, which was delivered at Imperial, Nebraska, in October, 1909. The young minister was then in his twenty-fifth year and with his schooling and home training under his father he was well equipped to present a logical and pleasing discourse. He was so well liked by his congregation that he was obliged to remain in the church at Imperial three years, resigning the pastorate of that church in October, 1912. His next call was to the pastorate of the church at McCook, Nebraska, where he remained until May, 1915, preaching to an intelligent and appreciative congregation.

The move which brought this minister to Doniphan County was made in the month of May of the present year. He landed at Wathena with his young wife on May 28, 1915, shipping his household goods to that station, and went directly to the German Evangelical church of Marion township, where two days later—it was Memorial Sunday—he began his pastorate by preaching one of his ablest discourses.

Although he is only thirty-one years of age, The Rev. Mr. Louis Theodore Ernest already has achieved a good measure of success in his chosen field. So successful indeed has he been, and so popular with his parishioners, that we can safely predict a long and brilliant career for him in the ministry. He has been pastor of the church in Marion township less than one-half a year, yet he has won the reverence and the true friendship of the people of that part of Doniphan County both in and out of the church; while Mrs. Ernest has ingratiated herself into the hearts of the women and the young people as a noble example of Christian womanhood and co-worker with her husband in the Lord's vineyard.

## THIRTY CARLOADS OF JUNK

### John Rennick, Who Operates a Blacksmith Shop Thirteen Miles Southeast of Troy, Has an Accumulaton of Old Iron Collected During the Last Twenty-Five Years—An Expert Mechanic, and Can Build Almost Anything in the Machinery Line.

The greatest collection of old iron to be found in Doniphan County is owned by John Rennick, who operates a blacksmith shop and repair establishment thirteen miles southeast of Troy.

Mr. Rennick estimates that he has at least thirty carloads of junk on his

Marion Township Lutheran Church parsonage, now occupied by Rev. Louis Theodore Ernest and wife.

premises which represents the accumuluation of iron scarps during twenty-five years' active business.

The junk comprises every manner of scrap iron conceivable, and it is safe to state that some of these days it will be sold for a large sum of money. It is valuable for recasting and remoulding, and just now there are numerous foundries in different parts of the country on the market for such a collection as Mr. Rennick owns.

The great ability of Mr. Rennick as an expert mechanic is marvelous to his friends. He can make almost anything out of iron or steel and is known to have personally made a bicycle and a gasoline launch in his own shop without any outside assistance whatever.

Mr. Rennick is an exceedingly industrious man, and his life has not been spent in vain. He has accumulated enough of prosperity to care for and educate his large family. His home is a happy one and the surroundings bear every outward sign of thrift and economy.

### Petersburg

Petersburg was located principally on Section 19, Town 4, Range 19, in Marion Township. Was laid off in 1857 by Peter Cadue, an Indian trader, who expected the town to prosper on account of it being situated near the Missouri River.

### Andrew Miller

Andrew Miller is one of the best-known men in the vicinity of Wathena, and also has one of the largest families. The children are: Anna M., Andrew W., Peter N., Robert E., Joseph A., Lorenz E., George E., Kresenzia E., Luke F., Alois J., Anton, Karl S. and Leo P. Anton and Lukes F. Miller died a few years ago.

### Palermo

Palermo was located on the Missouri River, on Section 5, Town 4, Range 22, in Marion Township. Was laid off in 1856 by William Palmer and others.

# Charles C. Renick

## One of the Best All-Around Farmers in the County, and Also One of the Busiest and Most Useful Citizens—Agent for Fire, Lightning and Wind Insurance—Clerk of Marion Township and Secretary of the Central Protective Association.

In almost every well regulated community in Kansas is to be found a man who devotes a good part of his time and talent for the general good of his community, often without any other remuneration than the hearty thanks of an appreciative people. Such a man is indispensable to a farming community like that which is in Marion township, Doniphan County; and such a man is Charles C. Renick, whose home is six and three-fourths miles south of Wathena. Mr. Renick is considered one of the best all-round farmers in these parts. He is clerk of the township in which he resides, is secretary of the Central Protective Association No. 18, is a member of the Baptist church of long standing, and also writes insurance for several companies insuring property against loss or damage from fire, lightning and wind. Strictly speaking, Mr. Renick is a very, very busy man in a very busy and prosperous community.

Charles C. Renick, it should be understood, is a native of Doniphan County, while his parents, John and Lena Renick, were natives of Germany. The parents came to America at an early day and settled in Doniphan County on the farm six and three-fourths miles south of Wathena, where Charles C. was born April 12, 1868. The father brought with him from Germany many good practical ideas which he did not hesitate to put into use on the farm which he entered in Doniphan County. This knowledge, coupled with that which he had gained through experience and study of the Kansas soil, made the elder Mr. Renick one of the most successful men engaged in the business of farming. His field crops were always as good or better than any others in the neighborhood. His livestock was always neat and healthy, and his orchard was to be found in good condition and bearing good crops of the best of fruits. The father died December 30, 1885, leaving the farm in charge of his son, Charles, and also

Charles C. Renick

leaving the boy a rich legacy in the splendid training he had received on the home farm. The mother is still living on the farm.

Charles C. Renick, growing up in Doniphan County, was educated in the rural schools. He was a steady, studious young man who had no particular desire for adventure in the cities. He loved the farm and he stuck to it as the best of all occupations and the one which he knew would bring the largest returns in wealth and health and happiness from the outlay of effort. It is not surprising, therefore, that he remained on the farm and came to be recognized as good a farmer as was his father. It is surprising, however, that he did not take unto himself a wife, for he is still a single man and could have been the pride and joy of a good wife.

Mr. Renick has a system of farming which he thinks is essential to success. He farms 217 acres and is what is generally known as a diversified farmer and stock raiser. He keeps his farm in the best of condition and his products find ready sale wherever they are offered because of their quality. He raises enough livestock to suit his yield of food stuffs for livestock and invariably comes out ahead of the game at the end of each year, his margin of profit being larger than that of most men who farm or raise livestock in a haphazard way without regard to system. He is a representative of the highest class of farmers for which this part of Kansas is famous.

Mr. Renick will never permit himself to be idle. He always finds plenty to do in a community like this one. He takes an interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. This has made him one of our most popular men. Interest in the proper management of the affairs of the township won for him election as clerk of the township board, and he is giving good and efficient service on the board.

Always solicitous for the welfare and protection of others, Mr. Renick was chosen as the secretary of the Central Protective Association No. 18, in which position he has rendered valuable service in helping to protect the farmers from losses by theft. Also a member of the Baptist church for a period of twenty years, he has been useful in that organiaztion for the religious and spiritual welfare and the general moral uplift.

The wide acquaintance and popularity of Mr. Renick caused him to be useful to his community in a business way. He took the agency for the Doniphan County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a home concern, and also became the agent for the Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson, Kansas. In these positions he has written many thousands of dollars of insurance, for farmers, insuring their property and crops against loss or damage by fire, lightning and wind, the farmers believing in having their insurance in reliable companies authorized under the Kansas laws and written by an agent in whom they have confidence.

Mr. Renick is entitled to much credit for his success as a farmer and business man, as well as a thoroughly dependable and accommodating citizen. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of all of the people, which is the best recommendation a man can have.

Old Palermo building where Nicholas Herrington kept postoffice and store.

## Marion Township Baptist Church

Marion Township Baptist Church, five miles southwest of Wathena in Marion Township of Doniphan County, and one-half mile east of H. N. Winn's farm, was built in 1868, but the organization of the church dates back to the year 1860, and its history has been inseparably interwoven with that of the community and of the state of Kansas.

The charter members of this old church when it was organized in 1860, were: Mr. and Mrs. P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. William Ganes, Miss Anna Keeton, Mrs. Marian Livermore, John Renick, Lena Renick. Of these ten original charter members of the church, Mrs. Lena Renick is the

The pioneer preacher, the Rev. David Wadell, who was a celebrated Baptist minister of his day, and the father of Mrs. Richard Ballard of Wayne Township, was the first pastor of this old Baptist church. He served as pastor from the time of the organization in 1860 until some time in the year 1878. During his pastorate he was instrumental in the erection of the house of worship for the congregation in 1868. The building cost about $900 at the time of its erection. Many of the members donated work on the building and the dimension timbers were all native lumber. It was a substantially built little church and it has served the needs of the congregation in that prosperous farming community for many years.

The Rev. David Wadell, the first pastor, who served eighteen years as pastor, consecutively, was a man of strong character and personality, a sound theologian and a good preacher. During the year 1878, the Reverend Mr. Kalfe came to serve as minister for one year. Then in 1879 the Rev. David Wadell returned and served until April 1, 1884. Thus it may be said that Mr. Wadell was pastor of the church for twenty-four years, excepting for a brief season of rest.

After the close of Mr. Wadell's second pastorate, the ministers who served this congregation were:

The Rev. A. W. Laningham, May 1, 1884, to May 1, 1885.

The Rev. George Cloud, 1886.

The Rev. C. J. Swank, 1887 and 1888.

The congregation was without a pastor in 1889.

The Rev. J. C. Clark, May 1, 1890, to May 1, 1892.

The congregation was without a pastor during 1893.

The Rev. W. H. Leyburn, April 7, 1894, to April 3, 1895.

The Rev. G. Stegman, April 9, 1895, to April 1, 1896.

The congregation was without a pastor in 1897.

Marion Township Baptist Church, about five miles southwest of Wathena.

The Rev. S. T. Magill, March 6, 1898, to April 1, 1903.

The Rev. D. F. Cuthbertson, April 1, 1903, to March 10, 1905.

The Rev. S. T. Magill, second pastorate, March 10, 1905, to March 20, 1906.

The Rev. William C. Cook, 1906 to 1909.

The Rev. G. W. Taylor, 1909 to 1912.

The Rev. A. A. Harvey, 1912 to 1913.

The Rev. W. O. Peterson, 1913 to 1915.

The Rev. J. N. Boling, 1915, the present pastor.

The present membership of this church is sixty-seven and the enrollment in the Sunday school, composed of all denominations living contiguous to the church, is about sixty. The officials of the church at the present time are: The Rev. J. N. Bowling, pastor; Charles C. Renick, clerk; Ella Cordonier, treasurer; John Renick and J. R. Thompson, deacons; Viola Cordonier, pianist. The officers of the Sunday school are: Alex Gilbert, superintendent; Ivan Cordonier, assistant superintendent; Cecil Gutzman, treasurer; Josie Thompson, pianist; Ruth Thompson, secretary.

The little old church, standing out there in Wayne Township, has been a blessing to the lives of the people of that peaceful farming community for more than one-half century, organized as it was before Kansas became a state. It will still continue to fulfill its mission as a house of worship for the people of that community and as a place for holding Sunday school for the children to learn the lessons from the life of the Savior. It has ministered unto the spiritual needs of the people, in times of sorrow and affliction and in times of joy and thanksgiving; it has brought the light of salvation to darkened sin-sick souls, and it has brought joy and peace and sweet repose for many.

The following is a list of members of Marion Township Baptist Church: Lena Renick, C. C. Renick, John Renick, Henry Renick, Ella Cordonier, Joe Cordonier, J. R. Thompson, Mrs. J. R. Thompson, Josie Thompson, Ruth Thompson, William Thompson, William Gutzman, Lora Gutzman, Orien Gutzman, Cecil Gutzman, Louis Gutzman, Allegra Gutzman, Tillie Gilbert, Nathan Gilbert, Thomas Cleve Gilbert, Alexander Gilbert, Jesie May Gilbert, Clara May Gilbert, Warren Deckard, Anna Keubler, Ada Hays, Blanche Dunlap, Maud J. Mathews, Lou Hays, George Keubler, Gussie Keubler, David Keubler, Edward Keubler, Ida Pfaffley, Mabel Dunlap, Christ Cordonier, Henry Cordonier, Viola Cordonier, Thelma Cordonier Ervine Cordonier, Alice George, Henry Ladd, Ella Deckard, Charles Cooley, Louis Richard, May Richard, Mrs. Engman.

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The old town of Palermo enjoys the distinction of having made the first shipment of flour out of Kansas territory. The shipment was made in September, 1858, on the steamer "Minnehaha," and consisted of 100 sacks. It was manufactured at the mill of Mahan & Kimber at Palermo, from wheat raised in Kansas territory. It was consigned to Mahan & Kimber's agent, Culver Hiatt, at St. Joseph. Regular consignments were made by this firm to Hiatt thereafter.

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Henry A. Cordonier, born April 29, 1855, in Buchanan County, Mo., near St. Joseph. He has two daughters: Avery, Mrs. I. V. Camblin, and Viola, and five sons: Christopher Elmer, Franklin S., Albert, Joseph, Raymond. He resides in Marion Township, about five and one-half miles southwest of Wathena, where he has lived fifty-nine years.

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Barney O. Driscoll, in a clear, distinct and sonorous voice, delivered the oration at Doniphan July 4, 1857. J. R. Boyd, Esq., also delivered an address.

# Joseph Christopher Cordonier

### The Son of One of the Leaders of the French Colony that Settled in Doniphan County in the Territorial Period, and a Native of Kansas, He Is Showing His Appreciation of the Advantages of American Citizenship By His Example of Public Spirit and Leadership.

France is the birthplace of many of our early day citizens whose descendants are now numbered among our best and most public-spirited people. In fact the little French Colony that settled in Doniphan County in the summer of 1855, is responsible for a large number of industrious and prosperous farmers, fruit growers and business men who constitute a large element of our substantial citizenship of today. These e arly settlers, and among them Xovia Cordonier, were attracted here by the similarity of the soil, the scenic beauty and the topography of the country to their native land. They had heard of the wonders of this country from the stories that had been carried back to France by our first American merchants, the traders among the Indians, dating back even to the time long before the United States acquired the Louisiana Territory by purchase from Napoleon, of France. Thus one can understand how easily a native of France, or his Kansas born descendants so readily adapt themselves to our country and become contented, happy and prosperous.

Joseph Christopher Cordonier is a son of Xovia Cordonier, one of Doniphan County's French settlers, Xovia Cordonier was born March 19, 1831, and came to America at an early age, later arriving in Kansas with the colony of Frenchmen, in 1855. With the colony he took up a farm in Marion Township where he lived until his death November 14, 1887. Mary Ann Cordonier, mother of Joseph Christopher, was born in Ohio, June 20, 1830.

Thus it is recorded that Joseph Christopher Cordonier, who is the subject of this article, was born on the Xovia Cordonier farm in Marion Township November 29, 1872. He was reared on the farm to a life of industry and frugality after the manner of the peasantry of France. His schooling was in the country district school in which so many of our fine citizens learned the lessons that have proved to be the foundation of their success in life.

On February 22, 1900, Joseph Christopher Cordonier married Miss Ellen F. Hewins, the Rev. S. T. MaGill, a Baptist minister, performing the ceremony at her home in Marion Township. Her father was John Augustus Hewins, who was born September 15, 1828, in Augusta, Maine, and died June 22, 1914. Her mother was Susan Agnes Hewins, born at Penn Yan, N. Y., on July 12, 1839, and who died April 23, 1906. Miss Hewins, now Mrs. Cordonier, was educated in the country school in Marion Township and in the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. She was one of the popular school teachers in Doniphan County for four years previous to her marriage to Mr. Cordonier.

Mr. and Mrs. Cordonier have one daughter, Letha Mae, who was born on the farm April 1, 1907, and one son, Joseph C., Jr., who was born March 7, 1913. They are members of the Marion Township Baptist Church, which is located near their home, and are active in all of its work. Mr. Cordonier is a member of the Anti Horse Thief Association and is also a member of the F. L. and T. He takes a lively interest in these organizations and is numbered among their most active and influential members, always standing for the principle of right and justice and exerting himself to put into daily practice their splendid teachings.

Throughout his life Joseph Christopher Cordonier has been a good farmer and one whose industry and perseverence has brought to him a goodly measure of prosperity. He farms, after the manner of the people of the little French settlement, intelligently, patiently and industriously, and he reaps the reward of his honest labor. He, like others of his kind, is not inclined to boast of his achievements, but it is generally observed that he gets about as big crops as any and has about as much of this world's good as he conveniently can make use of.

Mr. Cordonier, like his father before him, is a wide-awake progressive citizen, one who has shown himself to be a man of value to the community on many an occasion. He has been a persistent contender for the interests of his people and of his neighborhood. He has been an active force for education and is now trustee of Marion Township, having been elected to that office November 3, 1914. He is making a fine record, and his familiarity with conditions and all of the details of the township affairs makes him a most valuable man for the office.

Public improvements, along with farm improvements, have claimed the attention of this public spirited citizens. Obe Craig, of St. Joseph, says: His father was one of the prime movers in securing the Palmetto railroad through Palermo, Geary City and Doniphan in 1871 and 1872. Mr. Cordonier is in favor of good roads and has done a great deal of work in that line and expects to keep up the fight. He believes in neat and well improved farms and has lent encouragement to all movements having for their object the improvement of the farm and the betterment of conditions. He is an aggressive contender for all that has to do with the betterment of rural conditions and the making of happy and prosperous farmers and their families.

## PALERMO A VANISHED TOWN

### Started Under Most Promising Conditions in 1856, It Flourished for a Few Years and at One Time Looked Like It Was Going to Be a Sure Winner—Breaking Out of the War Caused a Decline Which Eventually Resulted in Abandonment.

### Construction of the "Bob-Tail" Railroad Brought Forth a Ray of Hope for the Citizens, But With the Taking Up of the Rails the Death Knell Was Finally Sounded For Palermo.

The once bustling little town of Palermo had the promise of becoming an important river city in the early stages of its career, but the troubled times preceding the outbreak of the Civil War caused adverse commercial conditions which precipitated the decline and final death of the town.

The town was started in 1856 by a company of which William Palmer was president and John Stiarwalt, secretary. It had the brightest prospects for growth and even supremacy from the first days of its life. New buildings grew up like mushrooms, and the place took on an air of activity that had the other river towns scared almost to death.

At the very outset of Palermo's unfortunate career business began to hum for sure. Rush Martin opened a store and he combined the management of the enterprise with that of being town lawyer. Dr. G. B. Beaumont settled down there to practice his profession and there was a drug store opened by a man named Stetzler, and Charles Miller.

Two mills were erected in the very earliest days, a grist mill and a sawmill. Mahan & Kimber built a steam grist mill which was considered an elegant affair for those days, and Granville P. Livermore set up a sawmill. Those were the days when Palermo was conceded to be the most booming town along the river and the people of the other river towns were naturally jealous and very bitter toward their little baby sister.

Barney York was a member of the Palermo Townsite Company, and he nearly got the "goat" of the people in the neighboring landings. He used to be much about White Cloud especially, and was never tired of predicting that Palermo was destined to be the big town on the Missouri river. Two wealthy young men from the East, or at least two young men whose fathers were wealthy, named Emery and Perham, came along and started a newspaper called the Leader. They seemed to have no end of resources at first, but finally, when trade conditions became stagnant and the people started to leave, they were caught in the undertow and swept away.

Some of the real wise ones undertook to establish a banking business. One of them was supposed to be a short card shark on the river steamboats, who had been outlawed for crooked work, and a span of others were understood to be his pals in any kind of a game.

This trio of financiers undertook to circulate bills that bore the name of Leavenworth as the headquarters of the bank, and the good people of Palermo become suspicious and refused to trade. The bills, or at least very few of them, ever were put in circulation. Twenty-five years ago a citizen of Palermo showed a stack of the bills to a few close friends. He never told how he came into possession of them. They were all ones and twos and looked like wild-cat currency, if there was ever such a thing.

Dr. Joseph Hastings, who later moved to Wathena, located in Palermo before the curtain was rung down. Hardy & Swenson established a store which ran well for a while. Hardy later ran a farm several miles west of Troy, and Swenson had been farming in Atchison County.

The legal department of the town had passed from the hands of Rush Martin by this time, and Charles O. Madoulet branched out as a lawyer, advertsing that he would attend to road cases in Justice court.

Shortly before the breaking out of the war Palermo started to go down hill rapidly. There was a spasmodic effort to revive business, when the "Bob-Tail" railroad was built in there, but the effort was nothing more than a flash in the pan. The rails were taken up thirty-five years ago and Palermo resumed the death spasms that had been only temporarily interrupted by the coming of the railroad. It expired long ago. There is neither town nor postoffice on the site of old Palermo now, and it is doubtful if there are any people but real old timers in the county who could point out the site. Palermo was a bouncing baby for some time after being born, but it either received improper nourishment or somebody put the evil eye on it commercially.

### University Didn't Materialize

Few people in Doniphan County realize that the now defunct town of Palermo came near being a university seat. By a special act of the Kansas legislature Feb. 18, 1858, a charter was given to establish Wayland University at Palermo, which is in Marion township. The village at that time was one of the most prosperous in the county and its citizens were aggressive workers for the proposed university, believing that it would materially increase the population. For some reason, however, the school was never located and the town of Palermo passed out of existence.

### Donald Phillips

One of the promising boys in Marion Township today is Donald Phillips, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Phillips. This persevering and energetic boy graduated from the country school in 1915, and we bespeak for him a brilliant future.

He was born January 20, 1900, on the farm and instead of idling his time away, as a great many boys have, he applied himself and will reap a reward for his dilligence in the future. We know not what occupation Donald may engage in after completing his education, but he is one of those boys whom we think would make a good doctor, lawyer or merchant. He has a penchant for recollecting names, and can give unhesitatingly the names of all of the teachers to whom he has gone to school.

They are as follows: Miss Ada Evans, Miss May E. Cordonier, Miss Alice Hays, Miss Lou F. Hays, Rev. H. Schaefer, Rev. Theodore Homan, Miss Josie E. Thompson and Miss Mary Ford.

### Elizabeth Gertrude Kiehnoff

Miss Elizabeth Gertrude Kiehnhoff was born in Doniphan County and is a daughter of Mrs. W. F. Kiehnhoff of Marion Township. She resides on Route 5, six and one-half miles southwest of Wathena.

Taught one year at Brush Creek, No. 34, and is teaching this year at Cordonier, No. 35. Has a normal training certificate and graduated from the Wathena high school, 1914. Is of German parentage and speaks the language as fluently as English.

### John Renick

John Renick, born in Saxony, Aug. 12, 1833, died December 30, 1885. Came to America 1852. Came on a sail ship and was sixty-four days on the water. Worked in Indiana about three years after he landed in this country, and then came to St. Joseph in 1855. Was a shoemaker by trade. In 1858 bought eighty acres of land in Marion Township for $200 and later bought 112 acres more. Came to Kansas in 1855. Married Angie L. Moore February, 1860. She was born in Sleyswick Holstein, Germany, May 24, 1840. Came to America in 1858. Lived on the farm she now owns in Marion Township for fifty-five years.

A spraying scene in Marion Township.

### Douglas Miller

met with a fatal accident at Wathena while crossing the railroad track on December 26, 1910. He was the son of James M. Miller, a pioneer of Doniphan County.

There was a big Masonic love feast on Monday, St. John's Day, December 26, 1879, at Iowa Point. A large crowd of people were in attendance and it eclipsed all previous events of the kind in Doniphan County.

### Hugh J. Randolph

On Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1866, Hugh J. Randolph shot and killed Smith B. Head in Marion township near Old Palermo. Hugh Randolph served in the 1st Kansas volunteers and subsequently in the 2nd Pennsylvania artillery attached to the Missouri marine brigade. The altercation was caused over a dispute in a business transaction. The said Randolph was killed in a well a few years afterward.

On the night of July 11th, 1866, burglars broke open the store of Chas. Miller, of Palermo, by forcing of the shutter in the rear of the main building, stealing some money, boots, candles and many other articles, together with the mail key.

Near Old Geary City on March 28, 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Gary Hickman, the officiating clergyman, Alfred A. Clutter and Miss Retta V. Smith, of Doniphan County, were united in marriage.

# Washington Township

## NOTED FOR ITS EXTENSIVE FRUIT INDUSTRY

### One of the Five Original Townships of Doniphan County Is a Center of the Fruit-Growing Industry Which Is Fast Making Kansas Famous—Has Three Lively Towns and Two Trunk Lines of Railroad Running Through From Eastern to Western Boundary—Main Towns, Elwood and Wathena.

As originally laid out, Washington Township would have been a fine piece of country, but early in its existence it was forced to contribute sufficient territory to make up a large part of both Centre and Marion Townships.

Washington was one of the five original townships of Doniphan County but its territory was later considered too extensive and it was curtailed very materially in order to help form the nucleus of two other townships.

However, that fact has had little effect on the progress of prosperity of Washington Township and its people. The township has sufficient good land to satisfy the needs of the residents and the products from within its boundaries are always staple on the markets of the country.

Some of the greatest figures in the history of Doniphan County were included among the earliest settlers of Washington Township. Some of those were John H. and Cary B. Whitehead, Alfred Larzelere, Benjamin Harding, Milton E. Bryant, Rev. B. F. Bowman, Ephraim D. McClelland, Henry Wilson, John Fee, John D. Hier, J. T. Braidy, Henry Thompson, Constant Poirier, Edward Searcy, August Mourigules and the Meugniots.

The early settlers of Washington ever had the most abounding faith in its future. They seemed to be instinctively impressed with the great possibilities for development along all the lines of horticultural and farming endeavor. Time has shown that their judgment was infallible.

The farming settlements of the township won't take second place for any other section of the county and the fruit-growers are obsessed with the knowledge that other places might do as good, but not any better in their particular branch of industry. They point with pride to the number of carloads of fruit that are shipped daily during the harvesting season, and they don't forget to likewise mention the high quality of the fruit which takes front rank with any grown in these United States.

The towns of Washington Township are Elwood, Wathena and Blair. Elwood has somewhat of an advantage in business activity all the year round on account of the railroad shops of the Grand Island Railroad being located there, affording employment to a large number of men. Wathena comes next as the center of the fruit shipping industry, which also keeps things humming, while the season is on. Blair must not be forgotten, because that town also is surrounded by a fine fruit section and does its quota in furnishing a supply for the markets abroad.

Incidentally it might not be out of place to mention the fact that Washington Township is traversed by the Pike's Peak, ocean to ocean highway, and that the three towns in its territory are included in the official path of tourists passing back and forth over this great national highway.

Washington Township is practically bisected by two great trunk lines of railroad. Both the Rock Island and the Grand Island, which is a subsidiary branch of the Union Pacific, leave from Elwood and go through both Wathena and Blair on the route through Troy.

This township was organized Sept. 1, 1855, and no true American need be told for whom it was named; it stands self-explained in the light of today, and the misty future will not tend to make its origin less lucid. It was named in honor of the man who was first in war, first in peace and who should be first in the hearts of the

the United States; having been elected in 1789.

It is one of the five original townships, into which the county was divided, at the first session of the county commissioners, and its boundaries at the time were fixed as follows:

"Bounded on the north by Burr Oak Township; on the east by the Missouri River; on the south by the second line, dividing townships 3 and 4, and on the west by the second range line running north and south through Atchison." Albert Head and F. Mahan were appointed justices of the peace, and H. J. Johnson constable. These were the first officers of the township.

The first election in this township was held on the first Monday in October, 1855, "at the house of M. F. Moss, near Milton Bryant's." On the 16th day of September, 1856, a change was made in the township, and its boundary was fixed as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 12, Town 2, Range 21, thence south on town line between 21 and 22 to the

The above house was built by Benjamin Harding and is one of the first which was built in Doniphan County in 1857. The Harding heirs still own the property, which is located in the northwest part of Wathena. The residence is occupied by Charles Harding, who was born in Wathena, July 4, 1853 and by his sisters, Misses Mary and Emma.

southeast corner of Section 12, Town 4, Range 21; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of Section 7, Town 4, Range 21; thence north two miles thence west one and a half miles, thence north to the Missouri River, thence east with said river to place of beginning.

On October 20, 1856, the county board caused one-half mile to be taken from the eastern part of Iowa and Wolf River Townships, and attached to Washington Township. On the 21st day of October, 1856, the boundaries of Washington Township were changed and fixed as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Burr Oak Township, as then established; then south on range line between Ranges 21 and 22 to within one mile of the town line between Towns 3 and 4; thence east to Peter's Creek; thence down Peter's Creek to the Missouri River; thence north with said river to the south line of Burr Oak Township; thence west to place of beginning."

On the 21st day of June, 1859, a change was made and the present boundaries were fixed as follows: "Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 12, Town 3, Range 21; thence east to the Missouri River; thence with said river to the southwest corner of Section 33, Town 3, Range 22; thence north one mile; thence west to the southwest corner

thence north to place of beginning."

The surface of the township is quite broken, the best portion being found on Peter's Creek. As the entire eastern and a large part of the southern boundary is the Missouri River, nothing more can be expected than rough and bluffy land after leaving the "first bottom." The Missouri River bottoms, however, are very productive.

The township is watered principally by Peter's Creek and its tributaries. Peter's Creek enters the township from the west, on Section 24, and flows east by south for about three miles, when it makes an abrupt turn to the south, and flowing through Wathena, assumes a southwesterly direction, and empties into the Missouri River at the southwest corner of the township.

The first actual settler that located in the township was James R. Whitehead, who, in January, 1852, settled on the bank of the Missouri River, near Bellemont. By permission from W. P. Richardson, then agent for the Kickapoo Indians, he established a trading post.

"In the spring of 1851 Wathena, a Kickapoo Indian, built a bark wigwam near the bank of Peter's Creek, a few rods from the present site of the old Snively & Hedge's mill at Wathena, and lived in it until the spring of 1855."

"In April, 1852, Benjamin Harding settled near what is now Wathena, and established a trading post. He also built a cabin and broke twenty acres of ground and planted corn."

In 1853 Henry Thompson, who kept a ferry at St. Joseph, built a house on the west side of the river and moved his family into it.

"In January, 1854, Daniel Vanderslice, then agent for the Kickapoos, let a contract to Ebenezer Blackiston and H. Smallwood to cut the timber from the road between Wathena and the St. Joe ferry, one hundred feet in width. They, with L. Ralph and Robert McSparrows, remained and became permanent settlers.

"In the spring of 1854 many persons came from Missouri and made claims by laying four poles in the form of a square and inscribing their names."

About the first marriage in the township was that of Samuel Piles and a Miss Hazelwood, in the spring of 1856. The ceremony was performed at Bellemont, by J. T. Braidy, justice of the peace.

It is said that the first white child born in Washington Township was a daughter of J. R. Whitehead, in the fall of 1854. Of this child we find also the first death, which occurred a few months after.

Undoubtedly the next birth was Charles H. Harding, born July 4, 1853.

An inquest was held in 1856 by J. T. Braidy, justice of the peace, over a dead body found in the Missouri River near Bellemont. Verdict of the jury, "death by drowning."

Several subscription schools were taught in the township as early as 1856. Among those who taught about that time were Misses Creal and Alward, and Messrs. Patching and Clough. School District No. 1, at Wathena, was organized in the spring of 1858, by Benjamin Harding and others, under the administration of Honorable Bayless, first county superintendent. School sessions were held in a frame building, 20 by 30, erected in 1856, and used up to the time of the first legal organization (1858), as a subscription school.

Washington Township, among other things, is noted for its adaptability to raising fruit of all kinds, but particularly grapes. One of the early pioneers in fruit culture was Constant Poirier, who located near Wathena, in 1854, and immediately commenced raising fruit.

### A. B. Hunter

Among the many natives of Troy, who have gone forth into the world to hew out success, none have made any better progress than A. B. Hunter, now advertising manager for The Mail and Breeze, in southern Kansas and Oklahoma, one of the Capper publications. Mr. Hunter was born in Wathena, and when he was a small child, his parents moved to Jackson County, Kansas, settling near Holton. Mr. Hunter received his early education in the public schools and later at Campbell University. Afterward he taught school in Holton, and in Montana also. In 1902 he became interested in newspaper work and went to Kansas City, Mo., where he became connected with The Journal. Two years later, on July 4, he left for Bonesteele, South Dakota, and after a brief experience went back to Kansas City again for a period of more than two years. He then engaged with the Capper publications, and through his industry, fidelity and honesty, has reached his present successful position. Outside of the general manager of the Capper publications, Marcow Morrow, Mr. Hunter is the best man in the employ of the present governor. The subject of this sketch is endowed with literary ability, and would make a creditable paragrapher for any metropolitan newspaper.

### A Memorable Trip

In July, 1855, a free state delegate convention was called to meet at Big Springs, in September, for the purpose of organizing the free state party, and for other purposes, and a mass meeting held at the house of A. Larzelere, elected John Fee, C. W. Stewart, Arnet Groom, Newton Carter, Ed. Bryan, B. Harding and Benjamin H. Brock as delegates to represent Doniphan County. The next day (Sunday), the delegates started on horseback, with saddle-bags full of bread and bacon, to find Big Springs. Never having heard of the place before, they had only a vague idea of the location; but they found it on the third day, half way between Lawrence and Topeka—presumably the result of a compromise—and there were several houses, such as were fashionable in those days. Among other celebrities there were Jim Lane, Judge Smith, Judge Johnson, Judge Wakefield, M. J. Parrott, and Governor Reeder; but the speech which attracted the most attention was made by Charley W. Stewart.

After two days' session, making history, and arranging preliminaries for the Topeka constitutional convention, the convention adjourned, and all started homeward. Knowing where home was, better time was made. On the road, three men dying with cholera were passed. On the second day, Carter's horse failed, when he dismounted, and drove him as best he could. The weather was extremely hot, and he became overheated. Fee became wearied, and fell back with Carter. All reached home that night (Saturday). Before morning, Carter and Fee were taken with cholera, and at 2 p. m., Sunday, both were dead.—Benjamin Harding.

# The Wathena Schools

## It Was the First District School Organized in Doniphan County, Also the County's First High School, and Has Graduated Many of Our Boys and Girls Who Have Become Noble Men and Women and Honored Citizens—Its Teachers and School Officials.

Wathena enjoys the enviable distinction of having the first district school organized in Doniphan County and also the first high school organized in Doniphan County—and in Kansas, where educational institutions are regarded as of more value to a community than any other, unless it be the churches, that is a distinction to be proud of. Wathena also enjoys the distinction of having two school boards, one a high school board, the other a district school board in control of the common school.

Away back in the territorial days of Kansas there was a little old log school house in Wathena in which the children of the pioneers received such education as their parents, these pioneers, could afford. This was displaced in time by a better school house, then another, before the present large and handsome school building of ten rooms was erected, in 1879, out of the proceeds of $15,000 of bonds voted by the people of the specific purpose of providing the finest school facilities to be found in any country town in the state. The building stands in the northeast part of the town, an ideal location, attracting the admiration of all who see it.

The community in which Wathena is located is one of the most prosperous in the state of Kansas, having the richest and most fertile lands in this part of the world, and plenty of wealth. The people, naturally, are progressive, believing as they do that to be happy and prosperous, true citizens and loyal Kansans, a goodly portion of their surplus wealth should go into schools and education.

It is no cause for wonder, therefore, that the good people of such a community should be first to demand high school privileges for their children and their children's children. The high school was first organized in 1897, and since it was organized it has graduated ..... finished pupils, many of whom are filling important positions today.

The high school now has an enrollment of sixty-three students, while in the eighth grade there are 17, in the seventh grade 21, in the sixth grade 18, in the fifth grade 21, in the fourth grade 18, in the third grade 25, in the second grade 12, and in the first grade 11, making a total of 243 enrolled. There are ten teachers, four in the high school, and six in the grades.

The schools are under the supervision of Prof. Charles I. Vinsonhaler, one of the ablest educators in this part of Kansas, who served eight years as county superintendent and is now serving his fourth year as superintendent of the Wathena schools. He is thoroughly progressive in his methods and is a leader among the educators in the state in introducing many things of practical value to the pupils into the course of study, or the method of teaching.

Prof. A. R. Jones is principal. His home is at Pittsburg. He is well fitted for his position by education in pedagogy and is proving both able and efficient in his work. Beside his duties as principal, Professor Jones has classes in manual training, algebra, physics and agriculture. The other members of the high school faculty have been selected by the board with reference to their efficiency for teaching in their various lines. Miss Mary Price Smith, of Baldwin, is a graduate of the Baker University, and is regarded as a proficient teacher of history and English, of ability. Miss Anne Laurie Cornick, of Anthony, Harper County, Kansas, graduated from Emporia and Manhattan, and teaches domestic science. Miss Alice Louise Gfeller, whose home is at Burns, and who graduated from the State Normal, teaches German and music.

The teachers in the graded schools are most all well known young women who have been trained for their work in their respective grades. Miss Nellie D. Hayes of the eighth grade is a daughter of Mrs. Anna Hayes; Miss Gertrude Dubach, seventh grade, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dubach; Miss Maud F. Bauer, sixth grade, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Bauer; Miss Bethel Chalk, fifth grade, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Chalk; Miss Fredrica Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller, has the first, second, third and fourth grades. Miss Allie Duncan is the colored teacher. These grade teachers constitute a corps of educators it would be difficult to find their equal in any community, however well organized.

Wathena's two school boards are composed of citizens who have an abiding interest in education and who can be depended upon at all times to see that the children of the town receive the best instruction it is possible to give. Mike Bauer, who was reared in Doniphan County and who has always taken an interest in the schools, is treasurer of the high school board, and a very efficient treasurer he is. G. A. Dubach, who is one of the most successful farmers and also a prosperous business man of Washington Township, is a director. He has resided in the county since he was two years of age, and at all times has been regarded as a staunch citizen. The clerk of this board is Robert H. Lazelere, who lacked only three months of being born in Doniphan County, and who has lived here sixty years. He taught school in the county for several years, and is a man well qualified for the position.

Wathena school building, built in 1909 by John H. Wagenknecht, Wathena.

The public school board, in charge of the grade school, has for a director Homer C. Bowman, one of the leading citizens of the township. He is a son of B. F. Bowman, who was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Doniphan County, and was born here and reared in a family of teachers. He manifests a great interest in the details of school management. Ernest Ruger, a druggist who has lived in Doniphan County for fifteen years, has reared teachers in his family and manifests an interest in education, is treasurer of the board. The clerk is George L. Stuart, who is one of the successful business men of Wathena, who was reared and educated in this school and is one of the live wires on the board.

Wathena citizens certainly are proud of their magnificent and well-equipped school building. It is one of the best advertisements that any community can have. It is better than that, even, for it is a builder of citizenship and character along with its work for education and culture.

The building was erected by J. H. Wagenknecht of Wathena, a contractor who takes pride in his work as a builder, and who has erected several large school buildings in cities in Kansas, Iowa and Missouri.

### Harriott Killed

A brakeman on the freight train number 25 slipped and fell from his train September 5, 1899, at the curve east of Wathena and was instantly killed.

### Missouri River Floater

On Sunday, August 27, 1899, a floater was taken from the Missouri River about a mile south of Wathena, which indicated that the body had been in the water several days. An inquest was held by Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, and the corpse was buried at Bellemont Cemetery.

### Wathena

Wathena is a station on the St. Joe & Western R. R., located on Section 28, Town 3, Range 22, in Washington Township. Was laid off in the spring of 1856, original townsite consisted of 160 acres.

Elwood enjoys the distinction of having the largest hotel in the state of Kansas, known as the Great Western Hotel. Messrs. Franklin & Webster have issued invitations for a grand ball on next Thursday evening, October 14, 1858.—Chief.

Farmers State Bank in Fruit-Growers' Association building

Adrian Melrose Livermore of Wathena is authority for the statement that the Hardings and the Spalding family and himself have lived all of their lives in the residences which they occupy today. Adrian does not measure up in years with the other families, but was born and reared on the spot where he now resides.

Miss Bertha A. Dubach was instantly killed May 28, by a south bound Great Western in St. Joseph.

Good roads are a magnificent investment and yield the richest returns.

### Farmer Turns Merchant

After spending several years profitably farming, Ernest J. Scholz four years ago sold his place eight miles southwest of Wathena and decided to try city life. Soon after disposing of his holdings at public sale, Mr. Scholz moved to Wathena, where he became connected with the hardware establishment of W. F. Schultz.

Mr. Scholz was born in Germany in 1862 and with his father came to Doniphan County at the age of nine months, crossing the river at St. Joseph on July 1, 1863. He was married to Miss Louise Winzer at her home north of Doniphan on May 14, 1885.

The Scholz's had one daughter, Miss Winnie, born March 14, 1886, who became the wife of William Wollnick. Mrs. Scholz belongs to the old Winzer family who have been prominent and highly respected for so many years in Doniphan County.

### A Rebel Flag

On May 1, 1861, when the people of Elwood arose at daybreak, they observed a flag floating from the topmost branches of a big sycamore tree on Douglas street—the secession flag, with the inscription: "The one who takes this flag down will suffer death, for this is the flag that God intended to wave over Washington City." This raised the vanity of several of the citizens of Elwood, who proceeded at once to take the flag down and burn same. Within a few minutes the broad, bright folds of the star-spangled banner were given to the breeze from the flagstaff on the Great Western Hotel, and a shout went up from the crowd, which exemplified the fact that the hearts of the men of Elwood were right. The party who climbed the tree and brought down the flag was Rev. O. B. Gardner.

### Mock Legislature

A mock legislature was organized in Wathena about Jan. 22, 1867, which met once a week at the school house; H. D. Hunt being elected as governor; A. Lazelere as speaker; and Ed. Downard, clerk. They had some very spirited debates on different bills which were introduced.

### John R. Stone

John R. Stone died in Elwood August 17. Mr. Stone was a highly respected citizen of Elwood. He was a staunch Republican and located at Elwood during the Civil War, where he served as Justice of the Peace for several years.

The grade of the railroad has now extended to Cary Whitehead's on Peters Creek, and within about three miles of Troy. The work is being prosecuted vigorously.—The Elwood Free Press, Saturday morning, Jan. 7, 1860.

Julius Meugniot, of Wathena, died Saturday, Dec. 26, 1914. He was one of the French trio who came to Doniphan County in the pioneer days and attempted to establish a French colony near Wathena.

Mr. Timothy Brown, long a resident of Doniphan County, and his wife and child, all died about Aug. 27, 1866, at Wathena, from cholera morbis. Mr. Brown was at Troy a few hours before his decease.

The city hall, calaboose and two store rooms burned at Elwood, August 16, 1911. The origin of the fire was unknown. The loss is estimated at $4,000.

The Eagle Hotel in Wathena changed hands about Jan. 22, 1867, Mr. Galloway retiring and Mr. Hollin from Ohio taking possession.

Mr. Abner Milholland, of Wathena, and Miss Martha Cox, of Elwood, were married on Aug. 23, 1866, by the Rev. Mr. John Paulson.

The teachers in the Wathena public schools for the term commencing in September, 1878, were Prof. Matteson, principal; Miss Bennett and Mr. Chas. Huffman.

Mrs. Charlie Meecke was hurt in a runaway at Wathena August 18, and died August 24, 1907, as a result of her injuries.

# Our First Macadamized Highway

### The Historic Old Road Between Elwood and Wathena Should Be Restored as an Important Link in the Rock Island Ocean-to-Ocean Highway.

One of the first pieces of improved highways in Kansas was the three mile stretch of macadamized road between Wathena and Elwood, completed June 4, 1866. This road was built by a private company at an expense of several thousand dollars and a toll of 25 cents for each vehicle passing over it was charged. The road made money for the company at first, and in fact was a paying investment to the stockholders until one day it slid into the Missouri river—or at least about two miles of it disappeared. Since then what little is left of the historic old highway has been at times practically impassable, especially during the present year on account of the heavy rains.

The great Rock Island Ocean-to-Ocean Highway now traverses Doniphan County as the latest and highest ideal of public road building. What a grand undertaking it would be at this

Store building of Samuel Hauser in Wathena. Mr. Hauser and family in front.

time to rebuild the old road that now is only a memory and make it a splendidly macadamized or paved highway from Wathena to the Missouri river bridge at Elwood. Such an improvement would provide a fine piece of roadway as a start for the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway west from the Missouri river. Besides, it would give the farmers of Doniphan County a better road over which to haul their products to market, as with a good solid roadbed double the ordinary load could easily be hauled, thus making it a money-saving proposition for our own people.

An inspection of the old roadbed shows that a good part of the original base of stone can be utilized in making the proposed improvement, and that a part of the distance can be resurfaced at a comparatively low cost. However, we are in favor of the improvement of this piece of road, believing that Doniphan County could not make a better road investment, and we urge the good people to get in line with the movement that already has been started.

## Blair Grammar School

Ernest Cordonier, Dorothy Fleek, Harold McClelland, Addie Walton, Stella Walton, Wilma Meng, Veri Euler, Viola Madinger, Clara Pitts, Emmett Lieffring, Frank Lieffring, Grace Ramseier, Fred Euler, Elizabeth Lieffring, Elizabeth Mastio, Ruth Cook, Marie Hoffman, Hugh Surface; T. B. Surface, Charlie Walton, Charlie Sigrist, Edna Ramseier, Mary Madinger, Floyd Cordonier, Harry Hoffman, Amelia Lehman, Robert Smith, Glen Ramseier, Alta Euler, Charles Hoffman, Willard McClelland, Amy Cross, Helen Sigrist, Roy Duryer, Raymond Estes, Maurace Fleek, Ermon Henson, Blanche Hoffman, Raymond Lehman, Maude Pitts, Henry Wolnick, Nellie Cook, Jakie Jones, Willard Keck.

Primary.

Emil Sigrist, Everett Euler, Agnes Cross, Friedi Estes, Rosetta Ramseier, Lieutta Ramseier, Frances Madinger, Lawrence Kiger, Marion Cook, Maggie Kiger, Evert Fleek, Arthur Crystal, Raymond Ramsel, Lawrence Cross, Myrtle Jones, Roy McClelland, Ernest Crystal, Willie Smith, Clara Cook, Wilma Cordonier, Georgia Euler, Lambert Kiger, Charlie Smith, Dora Sigrist, Rachael Pitts, Johnnie Ramseier, Marvin Ramsel, Andrew Cook, Orvis Keck, Helen Smith, Frieda Euler, Cecelia Hoffman, Edith Hoffman, Elda Ramseier, Johnnie Ramsel, Ora Pitts, Charlie Kiger, Lee Madinger, Kenneth Crystal, Ollen Young, Allen Young.

## Blair Sunday School

The following are the active members:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore, Robert Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Estes, Raymond Estes, Freda Estes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cross, William Cross, Lloyd Cross, Amy Cross, Agnes Cross, Lawrence Cross, May Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Smith, Robert Smith, Helen Smith, William Smith, Charles Smith, Bessie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Kick, Carl Kick, Clarence Kick, Willard Kick, Orvis Kick, Mr. and Mrs. Ephram Fleek, Lawrence Fleek, Beulah Fleek, Pearl Fleek, Norace Fleek, Everet rieek, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Mann, Otto Mann, Lula Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Mann, Virginia Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ramsel, Mildred Ramsel, Raymond Ramsel, Marvin Ramsel, Chester Ramsel, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Gutzman, Marie Gutzman, Robert Gutzman, Henry Wolnick, Mrs. Rosa Euler, Edward Euler, Luetta Euler, Clyde Euler, Edith Hoffman, Harry Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Ramsier, Edna Ramsier, Luetta Ramsier, John Ramsier, Chole Ramsier, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Krapp, Rosa Krapp, William Krapp, Marcelina Krapp, Helen Krapp, Clara Huschele, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ramsier, Grace Ramsier, Glenn Ramsier, Rosetta Ramsier, Elda Ramsier, Pauline Ramsier, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kick, Mrs. Josie Fleek, Mary Fleek, Dorothy Fleek, Ollin Young, Allen Young, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carroll, Joseph Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kiger, Thomas Kiger, Margaret Kiger, Charles Kiger, Lambert Kiger, Lawrence Kiger, Marie Kiger, Olive Walton and Alice Walton.

## Elwood Free Press

In looking over the files of the Elwood Free Press of years gone by, the editor ran across some quaint news items. Doubtless they did not seem quaint in those days, but in these times of rush and hurry, we can stop to smile at these:

"A quarterely meeting of the M. E. Church will commence today at the land office, in this city, and continue through tomorrow." — Elwood Free Press, April 27, 1861.

It has been many years since land was opened for settlement in Kansas, and doubtless there are many in Doniphan County today who did not know there had ever been a land office in Elwood. Here's another one:

"The Pike's Peak express came in yesterday evening with $9,000 in gold. The express now leaves Elwood three times a week and is carrying full loads of passengers."—Elwood Free Press, April 28, 1860.

The stage coach was the only means of overland travel in this country in those times, and we can imagine how awfully shaky that driver was, carrying so much money aboard, when it was a very common occurrence to be stopped by guerillas and robbed of money and jewels.

## Tornado Killed Woman

A tornado passed over a narrow strip of country between Troy and Wathena, April 31, 1872, completely destroying the new frame house of John Doms, living four and one-half miles east of Troy, just across in Washington township, on the farm where Robert Smith now resides, and the house nearby, belonging to a Mr. Ephraim McClellan. All the children in the Doms family were slightly injured, and Mrs. Doms herself receiving injuries from which she died on tthe morning of May 3. The McClellan family escaped injury, as they were not at home during the storm. The tornado also struck the house of Mr. Holland, about six or seven miles from Troy, badly damaging it. The family was in the house at the time, but escaped any injuries.

## Lankford P. Evans

Lankford P. Evans, who resides in Wathena, came to Doniphan County October 1, 1855, and located in Washington Township near Wathena. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Fifteenth regiment, Kansas cavalry. He participated in the battle of Little Blue River, October 21, 1865, and was mustered out of service in 1865, October 20. He was born in De- of Little Blue River, October 21, 1864, residing there until 1855, when he came to Kansas. The next year after he returned from the war he was married on December 13, 1866, to Miss Maria L. Bryan, who belonged to that sturdy stock of pioneers. He has reared a large family, and is an active member of the Nathan Price Post of Wathena.

## Michael Bauer, Jr.

One of the pioneers and public spirited men in Wathena is Mike Bauer,

Michael Bauer, Jr.

who is engaged in the fruit business. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1st, 1851, and came with his parents to this county in 1856. He was married to Miss Mary Pridgeon, April 26, 1873. Mr. Bauer is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

## Robt. McPherson

Robt. McPherson, born Indiana County, Penn., Nov. 27, 1849. Enlisted June 4, 1863, Company F, 11th Missouri volunteer cavalry. Discharged Aug. 9, 1865, Benton Barracks, Mo. Came to Doniphan County, Aug. 11, 1865. Married April 6, 1866, to Miss Annie Buchanan, who died Sept. 7, 1885. Remarried Miss Annie Deckhorst, Oct. 10, 1895. Children, seven; sons, James R., William T., Andrew; daughters, Katie, Mary, Birtie, Elvie. Farmer, 74½ acres in the Elwood bottom, Wathena, Kan.

## Hurd Killed

William Hurd fell from a bridge at Wathena, March 16, 1907, and was killed. He was found under the bridge across Peters' Creek, at Wathena. He had come to Troy to get work, and not being successful, was returning to St. Joseph, where his wife was staying.

## Thomas J. Ferguson

Thomas J. Ferguson, a pioneer of this county, died March 13, 1907. He enlisted at the age of eighteen on October 2, 1861, as a member of Company G, 8th Kansas infantry, under Captain N. Harrington and served until the end of the war of the rebellion.

## Botts-Walker

Henry Botts, a Wathena negro, shot his stepfather, Edward Walker, July 21, 1912. Botts hid that night but was arrested the following day. He drank a quantity of cocaine which killed him.


## WATHENA'S LEADING DRUG STORE

### The Old Reliable—Prescriptions Carefully Compounded—Sanitary Soda Fountain Service—Everything Found in an Up-to-Date Drug Store—Once a Customer Always a Customer.

A reliable, up-to-date drug store is a necessary requisite to the progress of any town, and Wathena is fortunately situated in having Jacob Miller's establishment right in their midst.

The Miller pharmacy is conceded to be the equal of any in the county, where prescriptions are carefully filled with the purest drugs to be found anywhere.

Mr. Miller is a native of Germany, having been born in the fatherland, March 6, 1863. He received his education in the old country, and emigrated to the United States in 1879, settling in Wathena.

The first insight into the drug business gained by Jacob Miller was in the drug store of August Miller, where he spent considerable time. Later he was employed as a pharmacist in Dr. W. W. Carter's drug store.

Starting in business for himself in August, 1892, Mr. Miller has prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations. He always keeps a full stock of medicines and other drug sundries, and never fails to give his patrons just what they want.

Mr. Miller was married to Miss Emma Fiegenbaum on Sept. 15, 1886, and they have an intelligent and interesting family of five children. Their Wilma P., Kathryn H. and Kenneth C. Miss Louise is a professor in the Illinois Woman's College, at Jacksonville, Ill., and Miss Wilma is now pursuing her second year's course in the same institution. Miss Fredericka is a second year student at the Kansas State University.

Mr. Miller is a great lover of Silver Wyandotte chickens, which he began raising seven years after starting in business for himself.


## Robert S. Guy

Robt. S. Guy, born April 29, 1842, in Washington, Iowa. Came to Doniphan County, November, 1883. Enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, Company C, 8th Iowa volunteer infantry. Discharged Selma, Ala., April 23, 1866. Married Miss Esther Bennett, February 4, 1869. Children, five; sons, Chas. R., Rollie O. (dead); daughters, Martha E., Irma G., Faith E. Rural mail carrier. Owns home in Wathena.

## Leon Meugeniot, Old Soldier

Leon Meugeniot, born April 21, 1836, near Myrcor, France. He enlisted November 21, 1861, in 10th Missouri infantry, Company H, and was mustered out November 22, 1864, at St. Louis. He has two daughters: (Lizzie) Mrs. Eli Sawyer, (Minnie) Mrs. August Anderson, and seven sons, as follows: Eli, Frank, Constance, Lawrence, Louis, Joseph, Ernest. He resides north of Wathena, Kan., where he purchased a home fifty-four years ago.

# Wathena Baptist Church

## History of The First Baptist Church Constructed in Wathena—Narrated by the Pastor, Reverend W. O. Peterson.

The First Baptist Church of Wathena, one of the oldest churches in the state, was organized on June 13, 1858. The following were the charter members: Henderson Smallwood, Ann Smallwood, Samuel Allward, Mary Allward, Wm. H. Smallwood, Sarah J. Brady, Nancy McSparren, George E. Clayton. At the first meeting, the Rev. E. Allward and wife were received by letter. At the next business meeting, June 26, 1858, Reverend Allward was unanimously elected pastor. Wm. Gains was elected treasurer and Wm. H. Smallwood clerk.

On July 4, of the same year, an association of Baptist churches was formed (now known as the Northeast), and met the following September in Atchison, Kansas. The Wathena pastor was the first clerk of the association and preached the first introductory sermon. In those days it was customary for the pastor to preach on the Saturday of the regular monthly business meeting. In the minutes of April 9, 1859, we read that "the pastor made a few remarks relative to the building of a suitable house for public worship." Consequently a building committee of five was appointed.

In July of that second year, Samuel Allward, the first deacon, was elected. The first pastorate ended in April, 1862. For a short time, Rev. David Waddell, an old pioneer preacher, served the Wathena church and later alternated his services with it and the Palermo church, now called Marion Township.

Ground was broken for the erection of the first meeting house on September 21, 1869, and the completed church was open for services on Thursday evening, October 9, 1873. The pastor, E. Allward, preached very appropriately and touchingly from Psalms, 27:13: "It was a joyous occasion." The Northeast Association met at the new church the next day. In reading over the minutes for the early days of the church, when religion was rigorous and the members severe in their judgment of the slightest levity or wrong-doing, we find that many members were excluded by the church for disorderly conduct, failing to attend meetings or to contribute to the support of the church.

On June 28, 1885, the Reverend Allward, after twenty years of service, tendered his resignation, but at earnest solicitation of his flock, continued to serve some time longer. At the business meeting, July 25, 1885, Mrs. Jessie E. Carter was elected church clerk, and she holds the office to this day. In 1890, a movement was started to raise funds for the erection of a baptistry. In 1889, J. G. Clark of St. Joseph was called to the pastorate, and ordained a minister of the gospel at the church on May 31, 1890, and he served until April 1, 1896.

At a protracted meeting held by Pastor Clark in January, 1891, twenty-three were received into membership, twenty-one by baptism. In 1891 three deacons were elected, Brothers Vories, Linder and Parkhurst, the last named resigning a month later. In September of 1891 the pastor and deacons went to Troy to sit in council with brethren there for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a church there. This month the envelop system of paying the pastor was adopted. The first Young People's Society was organized in October, 1891.

In the minutes of June 27, 1903, we read, "After several months of working and waiting our church was rebuilt and dedicated on June 14, 1903, the dedicatory service being conducted by Rev. M. P. Hunt of St. Joseph." New trustees were elected, as follows: Dr. W. W. Carter, T. H. Vories and John Gamble.

In 1910, Rev. E. P. Garrett was unanimously chosen as pastor to serve the church for half time for an indefinite period for a salary of $350.00 per year. The church voted itself electric lights at this meeting. In a letter to the Association meeting at Horton in September, 1911, the clerk writes of two revivals held during the year, one at Wathena and the other at Gladden schoolhouse, resulting in fifty-seven additions to the church. In 1912, the Rev. A. A. Harvey, of Savannah, Mo., was called to this church, which united with the Marion Township congregation. Because of ill health, he resigned after less than a year's service, and the Rev. John Carpenter filled out the unexpired quarter of the year. On December 14, 1913, Rev. W. O. Peterson of Kansas City, Kan., was unanimously called as pastor; the Marion Township Church uniting in the call, each to have half time preaching service and the pastor to live at Wathena.

The past year has been marked by great progress in all lines of church activities. Since January 21, 1914, sixty-one members have united with the church, forty-one by baptism. The present membership is nearly two hundred. The Sunday school attendance has increased 51 per cent. The Young People's Union was re-organized in March and developed from a weak union of twenty members into a strong society of half a hundred members, and they are doing practical Christian work.

We also have a good Junior Union of thirty-five members. Throughout the entire year the mid-week prayer meetings have been uncommonly well attended, even through the summer, when the weather is so discouraging. Considerable improvements have been made on the church property.

The Wathena Baptist Church, one of the old churches of the town.

The pastor made a strong effort to get the church to full time service, but part of the members feel financially unable as yet; however, with the stimulus from past achievements, may all earnestly and unitedly strive for further victories for Christ and His Kingdom.

—By the Rev. W. O. Peterson.

Editorial: Reverend Peterson, the former able pastor of the Wathena First Baptist Church, has been very modest in the above article in regard to his influence in the upbuilding of the church and its work. However, we deem it only just to state that he is a forcible speaker, a hard worker in the service of his Master for the betterment of the flock he tends, and conscientious in all things, great and small. The church was very fortunate in being possessed of a capable leader.

Reverend Carpenter succeeded Mr. Peterson, and he has thus far given promise of emulating his predecessor. He is a splendid exponent of the Gospel, and cannot help but win friends in and out of the church through his broad and genial personality. Since coming to Wathena, Reverend Carpenter held a very successful meeting in Elwood, where a number of souls were added to the Kingdom.

### Pioneer Conductor

William D. Bryan died at his home in Wathena, Jan. 31, 1914. He was one of the old settlers of Doniphan County and was identified with the early history. He was a conductor on the St Joseph & Grand Island railway for thirty-six years. Mr. Bryan was born at Versailles, in Morgan County, Missouri, Aug. 16, 1837. His father, the late Milton E. Bryan, moved his family to St. Joseph in 1848, and to Wathena, by permission, shortly before Kansas territory was opened to settlement in 1854, when he bought the squatter rights of J. H. Cox to the mill site, cabin and southeast quarter, section 28, for $750.00. He traded this to the town company for the northeast quarter, which became their home.

William Bryan inherited ambitions of adventure from his father, and in 1857, engaged with Russell, Wadell & Company to attend a wagon train of merchandise to Salt Lake City; in 1858 he accompanied a boat up the Missouri river to the mountains with freight. On its return the next year he landed on the bank in Burr Oak and walked home from there as the quicker way than to come on around with it to St. Joseph. When the Civil War broke out, although his family connections were all of the Southern class, many of them remained patriotic to the Union and he joined the 4th Missouri cavalry, was made first lieutenant, and his systematic methods of management soon pointed him out for assignment to the commissary department, where his services were valuable. Gen. Hall was his brother-in-law and he had many friends high in authority to favor his promotion, but his highest ambition was to devote himself to the place he held and was too modest to seek any selfish advantage. He always refused to apply for a pension until a short time before he died, when some old soldiers argued him into doing it as a token of honor to which he was entitled.

Mr. Bryan was the first regular conductor appointed on what is now the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway, dating from 1868, before the bridge was built, and was in charge of the first train to cross the bridge. He was crushed in the disastrous wreck at Troy in 1877, from which he was many months recovering sufficiently to resume his place and which left him much disabled the rest of his life. When he finally had to retire, the Grand Island Company kept him on pay roll for nine years, until the U. P. interests came in control.

He was honorable, high-minded, modest and unassuming. He felt an aversion to notoriety and shrank from newspaper mention, fearing some one might think he liked to be "puffed," and one of his last requests was to "tell Billy Stewart not to write a great long piece about him."

### John Carpenter

John Carpenter, pastor of the Elwood Baptist Church, came to Kansas December 9, 1912, from Florida, where he was editor, subscription searcher and head foreman of his own paper. He also preached down South. March 24, 1913, he was married to Miss Nettie Ellen Mitchell, at the Ryan Hotel, St. Joseph, Mo., Rev. A. A. Harvey, the pastor of the Wathena Baptist Church, performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter live in Wathena. They have one child, a daughter, Grace Good, born February 19, 1914, at Wathena, Kan. Carpenter preaches at Elwood twice a month and the other two Sundays he preaches at the Gladden school house (Dist. No. 63), where there are about fifty Baptists belonging to the Wathena Church who are desirous of organizing.

Reverend Carpenter is thirty-four years old, a member of Typographical Union No. 40, St. Joseph; a Knight of Pythias; an ex-editor, ex-tramp printer, and is at present employed by the Wathena Republican as a compositor. He has traveled over all sections of the country, in all styles of travel, has worked his way through school and still studies between jobs. Carpenter has also held down desks on some of the large dailies, and has been through some reportorial work which has proven an advantage to him in his work in the ministry. He expects in a short time to drop his stick and line gauge, and devote all his time to the ministry.

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Rev. A. L. Alward, Baptist clergyman, will preach at the warehouse at Elwood tomorrow, the 25th of July, 1858. Reverend Fackler, Presbyterian clergyman, will preach in Elwood at the usual place, on the first day of August, at 4 o'clock p. m.—Weekly Kansas Press, July 24, 1858.

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Monday last James G. Robertson and wife were driving toward the city, the horse became frightened at the approach of the locomotive between Elwood and Wathena and ran away, demolishing the buggy.—Elwood Free Press, June 30, 1860.

John A. C. Gordon

BUILDERS' MATERIALS

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lath, Shingles, Etc. Lime, Brick, Cement. Never lacking in anything needed by Contractors and Builders.

Wathena Kansas

# Wathena Fruit-Growers' Association

## Much Credit Is Due George W. Kinkead and William R. Martin for Its Success—Organized to Help Growers and Shippers of Wathena to Get Best Markets for Produce—Fine Berry and Orchard Section—Began in 1905 and Has Grown to Important Proportions—Able Management Throughout Its History.

Fruit-growing is the principal industry in and around Wathena, and the Wathena Fruit-Growers' Association was organized to take care of the fruit grown and to protect the members of the organization, and to foster the industry. That it has succeeded in its mission is shown by the fact that in one day as high as sixteen cars of berries have been handled. The business for one year has reached $127,064.20. The organization is composed of about two hundred members, who have profited each year through the efficient management and the practice of economy by the officials in charge.

The first meeting was held in the old Craig hall upstairs over the restaurant then owned by James Anderson, on Feb. 26, 1905, and was the first organization of its kind in Doniphan County. W. R. Martin, now the postmaster of Wathena, was chosen chairman of the meeting, with Prof. George W. Kinkead secretary. The election of officers resulted in the selection of L. N. Linder as president; Frank Rice, vice-president; Mike Boeh, treasurer, and Mr. Kinkead, secretary and general manager. By resolution adopted at this initial meeting all of these officers were made the directors of the association.

The objects of the organization as set forth in the constitution and by-laws are to ship and market native fruit grown by the members of this association, and to buy native fruit for the purpose of shipping or disposing of the same, and to own and maintain such office building, real estate and packing sheds that will best promote the welfare and interest of the association. The berries and fruit of each member is marketed at the proper time and to the best advantage, because the general manager makes a study of the market and keeps in close touch with the changing conditions of the weather, the progress of the seasons of each particular product. Thus every advantage is taken that will be to the profit and benefit of the respective members.

Wathena is the headquarters of the association, where it owns a large building on a principal corner valued at $30,000, which is fully paid up. The rent for the building amounts to $1,000 each year. Packing sheds have been built in the berry patches of the individual members, to facilitate the handling of the berries, and to prepare them in the best possible way for the market. The Rock Island and Grand Island railways have constructed a large shed as a part of the union station for the accommodation of the growers and shippers. This building has been a wonderful help in the work of the association and has been much appreciated.

All the growers have to do is to haul the berries and fruit to the depot and the manager does the rest. He is paid a salary of $1,000 a year. From the beginning Prof. George W. Kinkead was the manager until 1907, when he was elected to the office of county treasurer. He resigned and W. R. Martin was chosen to fill the vacancy, which position he held until this year, when he was elected postmaster. Harold Decker was then chosen manager and holds that position at the present time.

Prof. George W. Kinkead was chosen as the first manager because of his sterling business qualities, and his wide acquaintance in Wathena, as he served as superintendent of the Wathena school for about ten years. He gave his attention to the Fruit-Growers' Association when his schools closed and devoted his summer to this work. The importance and value of the association grew during his management. When Professor Kinkead left, the association was not long in choosing W. R. Martin, who is a well known and substantial business man of Wathena. This progressive fruit booster was born on territory contiguous to Wathena, almost in a brier patch, and has made the fruit business a study from childhood and is familiar with every phase of the work. His first experience in the business was with Jacob T. Mider, familiarly known to the people of Doniphan County as Walter Mider. Mr. Martin owns a fruit farm, and notwithstanding the fact that he is unofficially connected with the association he will always be found boosting for its welfare. He has filled the position with credit to himself and credit to the organization which he represented. When Mr. Martin was appointed postmaster he found his new duties such that he could no longer give his time to the fruit growers, so Harold Decker, a bright young man, was selected. He is a capable man for the place and shows good business qualifications, and has the respect and confidence of all the growers

Miss Ida Bradley, one of the most popular school teachers of Doniphan County, usually spends her vacations as assistant bookkeeper of the association. She is the highest salaried country school teacher in Doniphan County, receiving $110 a month for her valuable services in the Lehman district, north of Wathena. Elizabeth Manville Campbell, a worthy woman who ably does her work for the association, is chief bookkeeper; she is well qualified to fill the position and takes a great deal of pride in her business.

Wathena is the center of a fine berry and fruit district, where berries of all kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, cherries and a few apricots are grown. Most of these produce great crops, and are the source of large revenues for the growers. The earliest berries were shipped April 27, 1909, when the shipment was sent to the Western markets.

Hill land around Wathena grows better fruit than does the level land. Rotation of crops is followed by the successful growers, strawberries being ready for the market in May, followed by raspberries, blackberries, early peaches and grapes. In this manner the farmers have produce ready to sell at various times during the summer, which makes it possible to facilitate the handling of the different crops. Five acres is sufficient to make good money for the careful and painstaking grower, who is willing to devote his time and energy to the work.

The corporation is credited with a valuation of $25,000, the capital stock being divided into 5,000 shares at $5.00 each. There are seven directors who are elected annually on the first Saturday of each year. Each stockholder has as many votes as he holds stock. The directors really give attention to the details of the organization during the fruit season, as they meet once a week while the shipping is being carried on, and become thoroughly acquainted with the progress of the business.

Inspection of fruit is given close attention, each case bearing the stamp of the grower and the association. The board of directors specify when each kind of fruit must be delivered. A fine of ten cents per case is assessed for each violation of this regulation. Strict conformity to the business side is given and the books are audited each year and oftener if the board of directors think such action is necessary. No money is paid out except by action of the board and on checks signed by the proper officers. In this way the finances of the association are amply protected.

The membership fee is $10.00, but this is cheerfully paid by those who derive the benefit therefrom. The members are urged to market all their fruit through the association, and the membership is further protected by a regulation which says that no outsider's fruit should be marketed by a member without the permission of the management.

In order to prevent the fruit from becoming bruised while being hauled from the patches or the orchards it is a rule to compel the growers to haul all produce, except apples, in spring wagons. Every precaution is taken to have the fruit and berries reach the market and the consumer in first class shape. This is one of the chief benefits that the growers find in being organized, and being able to protect their own interests through co-operation.

W. R. Martin.

This idea of co-operation is carried out in detail in the pro-rating of the expenses. One section of the constitution provides that a platform price on all fruit will be receipted to members on delivery of their produce. Each variety bears its expense on a proportionate basis, and all profit or loss on handling fruit is prorated to the members according to the fruit marketed. In other words the grower who ships twice as much fruit at a given time and under the same circumstances will bear twice as much of the expense of handling and share in similar proportion to the profit and loss. Where there is a profit or loss on fruit purchased from non-members, such profit or loss loss is prorated to each member according to the stock held in the corporation.

The Wathena Fruit-Growers' Association has been a great boon to the fruit industry in Doniphan County, and the members have been greatly benefited thereby. When the organization was first exploited, there were many things to contend with, but George W. Kinkead was equal to the occasion, and made the venture a prosperous one. He was ably followed by Mr. Martin and finally by Harold Decker, who have kept up the good work, thus netting thousands of dollars to the growers and shippers which would otherwise have been lost.

J. I. Johnson's crew packing apples near Wathena.

Good roads bind people together in industry, intelligence and patriotism.

# Frank C. Foley

## The Popular Elevator and Grain Man of Wathena Is a Product of Doniphan County—After Making a Success as a Farmer, He Built an Elevator and Entered the Grain and Stock Business at Blair, Going Later to Wathena, Where He Now Resides in a $10,000 Home.

Frank C. Foley, who occupies the best house in Wathena and is engaged in the grain and live stock business there, is a native of Doniphan County who has remained in his home county and has contributed as much as any man to the upbuilding of its business interests and to the prosperity of its people. Mr. Foley was born July 20, 1873, on his father's farm five miles northwest of Wathena. He spent his boyhood days on the farm, attended school, and when he grew to manhood he went into the business of farming which he followed with success until ten years ago when he started in the grain and live stock business. The life story of Mr. Foley is one that should appeal to the young men of a community as illustrating the idea that to win great success a young man does not necessarily have to go away from home.

Mr. Foley was married to Miss Kate A. Cavanaugh, February 16, 1898, in the Doniphan Catholic Church. Mrs. Foley was a popular school teacher before her marriage and was educated in Doniphan County, as was her husband. Her education, together with her qualities of mind and heart and her ability to grapple with problems, made her the right kind of a wife for a thorough-going business man, and the kind of a mother to rear her children aright.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley had six bright and interesting children. Leo F. was born December 11, 1898, died April 6, 1913; Kathleen A., born October 20, 1900; Frances I., born April 20, 1903; Mildred M., born October 10, 1905; Lucile, born July 26, 1908; John Hugh, born March 4, 1911, died February 19, 1912. The daughters are all attending school and it is the ambition of their fond parents to give them every advantage of an education that they may become among our best cultured women.

Mr. Foley's farming operations in Doniphan County were conducted along broad lines. He took a lively interest in farming as a boy and when he grew to manhood's estate and went into business for himself it was with a determination to win. It took hard work and perserverence and intelligent management, but he made good progress from the start and achieved the success his efforts deserved. He was generally regarded as a good farmer who knew a great deal about the kind of farming methods that when put to actual use produced good crops, and one who did things in the right way.

Mr. Foley became an expert judge of grain and live stock through his experience on the farm, and he had been all along unusually successful in marketing his products. He had won popularity among the farmers within a radius of ten or fifteen miles and they had on more than one occasion shown their confidence in his ability and their esteem for him as a man.

All this finally led Mr. Foley to give up farming and devote his energies and his talents to the business of handling grain and live stock produced on the fine farms in that locality. It was a good move, for it made him not only prosperous but of great usefulness to the farmers through the handling of their products, a valuable man for the whole community.

It was ten years ago that Mr. Foley left the farm. He went to Blair, which offered a good opening for a man of his ability to engage in business. His first move was to erect an elevator of sufficient capacity to handle a large quantity of grain. It was a new enterprise for Blair and the farmers showed their appreciation of his efforts by bringing their grain to him. In connection with his grain business he also handled live stock, which added to the volume of his business operations.

After he had been in business in Blair three years Mr. Foley went to Wathena and there he erected another elevator and went into business on an extensive scale. He has been in Wathena six years and is now managing the extensive business of the Farmer's Co-operative Association, for which he is admirably fitted. The position is one of honor, as one can readily understand, and reflects not merely credit upon his business ability but is a testimonial to his character and business integrity. Virtually he is the community manager, and a very prosperous community it is.

On going to Wathena Mr. and Mrs. Foley had visions of a lovely home in which to live and rear their daughters, and it is one of the remarkably good things that that vision has materialized just as they pictured it out. Selecting a site on the high bluffs in the west part of the town, from which they could have a fine view of the beautiful country for many miles around, they purchased a large country home with the modern conveniences of the best city homes, and at a cost of $10,000. It is a well-deserved reward for the years of business activity and good management which made them prosperous. Also it is a tribute to the splendid character and worth of two useful and well ordered lives.

The beautiful, spacious residence of Frank C. Foley in Wathena.

Stewart Bros.' store, on the best business corner in Wathena.

## PONY EXPRESS RIDER DEAD

### John Fry First Relay Rider When Old System Was Established in 1860.

### John Fry Was the First Pony Express Rider Who Covered the Distance of 1,950 Miles from St. Joseph to California and Return in Ten Days—He Was Murdered By Quantrell's Guerillas at Baxter Springs, October 6, 1863—There Were About Eighty Kansans Killed in His Company—He Was Related to Lank and Jack Evans at Wathena—He was a Brave Boy and Liked Adventure.

In 1850 the western terminus of the railway system of the country was at St. Joseph, the station being at Eighth and Olive, not far from the present location of the Union Station. The establishment of the Pony Express between St. Joseph and San Francisco was the outgrowth of a wager of $200,000.00 made by William H. Russell and his partner, A. B. Miller, that the distance of 1,950 miles could be covered in ten days. The firm was backed by the then secretary of war, John B. Floyd. All the details were arranged and the firm secured three hundred of the fleetest horses to be procured and one hundred and twenty-five good riders. These men were chosen for their light weight, as some parts of the route had to be covered at twenty-five miles an hour. Horses were stationed from ten to twenty miles apart and each rider had to make sixty miles, two minutes being allowed to change horses and shifting the mails. Eighty of the one hundred and twenty-five men were chosen as the riders. If the relay stations were not at proper intervals, a tent was put up sufficient to accommodate one man and two horses. On the morning of April 3d, 1860, all was in readiness and a young lad named John Fry, mounted a fleet looking mare and rode to the Russell & Major & Wells Fargo office in St. Joseph, then located on the west side of Third street, four doors south of Felix. The postoffice, we believe, was then on the east side of Second street, between Felix and Jule, and William Fowler was the postmaster.

Fry received his load of mail, put into saddle bags, rode rapidly to the ferry boat, which was called the Ebeneezer and in charge of Captain E. Blackstone, lying at the foot of Second street, cheered by throngs of people, many following to the boat and across the river to Elwood; thus departed Johnny Fry, the first pony express rider from the eastern terminus of the long mail route.

The first rider to reach St. Joseph from the West was also Johnny Fry. He was at Seneca, sixty miles away, waiting for a courier to arrive with his mail, and when he did arrive he was an hour late, which time Fry had to make up on his ride to St. Joseph. He had six thoroughbred horses to make the ride with, one being stationed every ten miles. Fry had just three hours and thirty minutes in which to win the $200,000.00 wager. This was the finish of the longest race for the largest stakes ever run on the continent.

When the time for Fry's arrival was nearly up in St. Joseph, at least 5,000 people, it is said, stood upon the river bank with eyes turned toward the woods from which horse and rider should emerge into the open country, in the rear where Elwood, Kansas, is now located, one mile from the finish. Time was hardly up, but seven minutes remained. The last mile was made in one minute and fifty seconds. Landing on the ferry boat with five minutes and a few seconds to spare, thus winning the large stake, and in a few minutes more Johnny Fry delivered the first California mail at the Wells Fargo office, which was by them delivered to the St. Joseph postmaster.

At the other end of the line the same arrangements had been made to start a course from Sacramento, so at noon on April 3rd, 1860, Billy Baker mounted with his load of mail and dashed away toward the Sierras, covering his first twenty miles in forty-nine minutes. The spectators who had gathered at the boat landing to witness the arrival of the mail boy, greeted him with vociferous applause and pandemonium reigned on the east side of the Big Muddy for several minutes. The crowd felt that a feat had been accomplished which was worthy of commendation, and it was several minutes before chaos was restored to order.

## DR. W. W. CARTER

### A Physician of Prominence—Doniphan County's State Legislative Representative.

Few people not familiar with the duties of a legislator realize the importance of the position. A representative in the legislature must necessarily be a man of sound judgment and energetic mental caliber in order to efficiently represent his constituency. The representative is not sent to the legislative halls to foster the interests of any particular party or political faction, but to promote legislation calculated to be for the welfare of all the people.

When the voters of Doniphan County elected Dr. William W. Carter to represent them in the state legislature at the election, November, 1914, they placed their confidence in a man eminently capable of performing the duties of that office. Doctor Carter is a physician with an established reputation and has made hundreds of friends and gained unlimited public confidence in the extensive practice of his profession.

Doctor Carter is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Joseph on July 12, 1850. After attending the public schools the doctor entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated with high honors from that famous institution in 1873. He began the practice of his profession in Wathena on April 9th, of that same year and has resided there ever since. In 1876 Doctor Carter was married by Rev. E. Alward to Miss Jessie Brady in Wathena. One son, Roy B. Carter, was born of the union on March 13, 1881. Doctor Carter has a handsome residence in Wathena, and the many entertainments given by his hospitable wife are a feature of the social life of the town. He also owns a profitable farm a short distance from his home, which is managed by his son, Roy, who is an enterprising and industrious young man. Doctor Carter is considered a leader in his profession and is also prominent in Masonic circles.

Since this article was set in type, Mrs. Carter died April 27, 1915.

# Wathena Methodist Church

## Its Organization Dates Back to the Territorial Days of Kansas and the Times of Border Strife—Was Built By Alfred Larzelere —Early Incidents of the Lives of the Men Sent There to Preach—A Pastor Who Hauled Down the Confederate Flag From a Tree When Told It Meant Death to Him—History of Organization.

Organized in the Territorial days at a time when Kansas was the scene of what seemed an "irrepressible conflict," with brethren arrayed against brethren, ministers holding divergent views and their flocks hopelessly split into factions, it can not be said that the future of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wathena looked bright. But now, looking back over the long stretch of years to the date of its organization, which was June 12, 1858, one finds that, while there was a period of thrills in its history, this church has had a remarkable career and has done as much, if not more than any other in this country in the advancement of God's Kingdom on earth.

The Rev. T. McK. Munhall was the organizer of the Wathena Methodist Episcopal Church in that month of June, 1858. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism in the territory west of the Mississippi River. The first pastor was the Rev. D. H. May, who, at his own request, was transferred to Missouri, at the time of the Border Trouble, after serving five months. The next pastor, and the second within its first year, was the Rev. Mr. Blake, who remained one year, ministering to the faithful little flock.

The Rev. O. B. Gardner was appointed as pastor of this church in 1860. There was great excitement at the time, preceding the Civil War, and Mr. Gardner met with a cool reception. There was dissension in the church. Notwithstanding this coolness toward him the pastor stayed on for two years, leaving in 1862. He served both Wathena and Elwood during that time, living one year in Wathena and one year in Elwood. Brother Gardner, as he was called, was a man of courage, as the following incident of his pastorate plainly will show:

Upon arising from his bed on the morning of May 1st, 1861, Mr. Gardner looked out of his window and saw a Confederate flag floating from the topmost branches of a tall sycamore tree. On the body of the tree near the earth was a notice to the effect that it would be death to the one who tore down the flag, and stating that it was the flag that God intended should float over the capitol in Washington. It was quite early in the morning, before breakfast time, when men began to gather around that tree, coming from all parts of that timbered town. The concensus of opinion among the men seems to have been that the flag should be pulled down and torn to pieces, but every one appeared to be waiting for somebody else to climb the tree. While they were standing there the pastor of the church appeared among them, with grim determination written in every line of his face.

"Boys," Mr. Gardner said, "I am ready to die, and no secession flag can float while I live."

He spoke to the men, giving orders concerning his burial and the message to be sent to his people should he meet his fate. Then he calmly laid off his coat and shinned up that sycamore tree. In the crowd were five secessionists who started a protest, but that was as far as they were able to get. Mr. Gardner pulled down the flag, descended to the ground and tore it into ribbons. The crowd, incensed at the conduct of the five secessionists, and in sympathy with the pastor, seized them, taking the obstreperous fellows to the Missouri River, which was only 200 yards distant, shoved them on a ferry boat and told the pro-slaveryites never to show up on the Kansas side of the river. The Rev. Mr. Gardner was commended for his valor, and his nerve. It was not the first time a man of God had climbed a sycamore tree. Doubtless the preacher recalled the story of the little man, Zaccheus, who climbed a sycamore tree to see Jesus pass by and was rewarded.

The story above related is told by Mr. Robert H. Larzelere, one of the highly respected citizens of Doniphan County who has resided sixty years southwest of Wathena on the old Pottawatomie road. His father was speaker of the first Free State legislature in 1859.

During the year 1862 and 1863 the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Bowman, father of Collins H. Bowman, who is one of the leaders of the church today, served the church as its pastor. In 1864 and 1865 the Rev. James Lawrence was the pastor. He is now on the superanuated list residing in Lawrence, Kansas. In 1866 the Rev. J. Paulson was pastor and during his pastorate they erected the brick church building, which was 40x60 feet in dimensions.

Work on that structure began September 8, 1866, and the church was dedicated February 18, 1867. The building was made of brick burned by Andy Morris in a kiln not two hundred yards from the site, and erected by Alfred Larzelere. The dimension lumber is of native wood sawed from our virgin timber. During the erection of the church the ladies of Wathena held a grand festival in the uncompleted building on the evening of December 26, 1866, for the benefit of the church, which was attended by many persons from Elwood, Bellemont, Palermo, Geary City, Doniphan, Blair, Columbus and Troy. Robert Tracy who resides at 636 Powell street, St. Joseph, was present at the feast. The net proceeds of the festival were $121.60, which was applied on the church. It was spoken of for many years afterward as the greatest function ever held in Wathena.

After the pastorate of the Rev. J. Paulson the pulpit of the church was filled with some of the great men of Methodism in Kansas, some remaining one year, others two years, and others for a longer period.

The pastorate of each began April 1 of the year mentioned after the name, continuing until his successor began, as follows:

G. W. Houts, 1869; James T. Hanna, 1871; D. B. Campbell, 1876; L. B. Morton, 1880; F. M. Pickles, 1881; J. Biddison, 1882; B. F. Bowman, 1885; J. W. Warner, 1887; L. I. McDougal, 1888; L. H. Baker, 1888; S. P. Jacobs, 1889; J. B. Gibson, 1890; S. C. Lamb, 1891; James H. Green, 1892; T. B. Adell, 1895; D. M. Houghtelling, 1897; F. C. Allen, 1897; William C. Hansen, 1898; James T. Doty, 1900; J. E. Johnston, 1900; E. L. Butler, 1902; J. B. Vernon, 1904; William L. Morris, 1906; W. J. Byers, 1909; J. E. Bishop, 1912; E. L. Geyer, 1915.

The Rev. L. I. McDougal (1888) resigned his pastorate to attend school and his term was finished by the Rev. L. H. Baker. F. C. Allen completed D. M. Houghtelling's term. J. E. Johnston finished James J. Doty's term.

The present pastor of the Wathena Methodist Episcopal Church is the Rev. E. L. Geyer. The present church membership is 180. The Sunday school did not become permanent until 1886, when it was organized with forty members, since which it has grown to 140. The present officers of the Sunday school are:

Superintendent, George L. Stuart.
Assistant Superintendent, Edna S. Whitney.
Secretary, Fred Clobridge.
Treasurer, Mary Harding.
Librarian, Nellie Hayes.
Organist, Joyce Fugar.
Supt. Home Dept., Della Spaulding.
Supt. Cradle Roll, Mrs. Ernest Fugar.
Supt. Missions, Retta Stuart.
Teachers: T. B. Chalk, Mrs. Emma Miller, Rev. E. L. Geyer, Edna Whitney, Mrs. Mike Bauer, Marguerite Larzelere, C. H. Bowman, Mary Smith, Belle Clark, Fredreka Miller, Louise Richards, Mrs. Lewis.

Trustees of the church: Mike Bauer, Jacob Miller, Collins H. Bowman, Ernest Fugar, George T. Groh.

The Rev. Mr. Geyer says this is the best Sunday school he ever knew in a town of 800 people. The teachers all take an interest in the work and Superintendent George L. Stuart is a live wire. He is about thirty years old and is manager of the co-operative store in Wathena. Collins H. Bowman, son of the Rev. Benjamin Franklin Bowman, one of the former pastors, is one of the leaders in the church. Brother Bowman, with Mike Bauer, George L. Stuart, Jacob Miller and other members have started a movement for a new church to cost $10,000.

The Wathena M. E. Church, built by Alfred Larzelere in 1866.

## August Miller

August Miller, born June 29, 1838, in Germany, near Strausberg. He enlisted August 1, 1861, in the 4th Kansas regiment, in Company F, and was discharged in Kansas City in October, 1861. Re-enlisted in 25th Missouri, Company B, April 1, 1862; discharged March 3, 1863. Re-enlisted in 8th Kansas regiment in Company A, discharged November 3, 1863. He was married in 1864 to Mary E. Haines. Came to Kansas in the fall of 1858, and settled at Palermo and resided there until 1861. He has one son, Edwin D. Miller. He resides at Wathena, Kan., where he purchased his home, fifty-one years ago.

## GEORGE MANVILLE

### Prominent Wathena Merchant Was Seventeen Years Postmaster, Also a Live Wire Chautauquan.

One of the leading spirits of Wathena is George Manville, the well-known and popular dealer in groceries and implements. Mr. Manville was born at Holmes Wynsburg, Ohio, October 7, 1850, and came west with his parents in 1855. The family first located in Missouri, but after ten years' residence in that state they decided to move further west into Kansas. They arrived in Doniphan County May 10, 1865, and located at Wathena.

After receiving his training in the home and school, George Manville went to farming near Wathena in Washington Township, which he followed for several years. He gave up farming in 1881 and entered in the mercantile business in Wathena. He has always carried a large stock of groceries and implements and has enjoyed an exceptionally good trade with the people of Wathena and surrounding country.

On April 15, 1897, when William McKinley was President, Mr. Manville was appointed postmaster of Wathena. In that position he served the people with such fidelity that he was continued in office under Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, retiring June 16, 1914, in the second year of the present administration.

During his long residence in Wathena, Mr. Manville has been one of the town's leading spirits and best citizens. He is one of the pillars of the Wathena Chautauqua.

Mr. Manville married Carrie Ellen Winn, Marh 7, 1871. Seven children were born to them, all in Washington Township. They are Mary Elizabeth, Ellen, Carrie Belle, Anna, William H., Helen, Hattie and Frank Leo. All of these are now grown and are doing well. They are an honor to their parents, who are themselves honored by the people.

## Young Lady Killed

On Sunday afternoon, March 12, 1871, a terrible accident occurred at Elwood, resulting in the sudden death of Miss Margaret Carter. Mr. Barney Carter, with his two daughters, had been out in the country visiting friends. When, on returning, in crossing a gulley, the driver was thrown out and the horse, becoming frightened, started on the run. The horse had gone but a few yards when the younger daughter jumped out of the vehicle and escaped unhurt. The elder daughter, Miss Margaret Carter, retained her place until the horse had run some distance, when the buggy was overturned and she was thrown out, her head striking against a tree with such force as to fracture the skull and produce instant death. When the father and sister reached the scene they found the unfortunate girl lying in a pool of blood, with a ghastly wound in the forehead and another in the lower part of the face. The accident cast a gloom over the entire community and it seemed that most everyone in the neighborhood gathered at the residence to view the remains of the unfortunate girl, who was held in high esteem by everyone in the vicinity.

## Silas W. Allen

Silas W. Allen, born June 9, 1845, in St. Lawrence County, New York. He enlisted in 12th Wisconsin regiment, Company E, February 29, 1864, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865. He has three sons: Charles Willis, Earl Roy, and Hush S. Allen. Came to Kansas in March, 1878, and settled in Nemaha County at Sabetha. He resides at Wathena, Kan., where he purchased a home twenty years ago.

# Fruit Growers State Bank

**Established 1901—A Strong and Ably Conducted Financial Institution That Has Always Been a Big Factor in Growth and Development of Wathena and Section.**

In a statistical review of Wathena and this part of Doniphan County, due prominence must be accorded the Fruit Growers State Bank, when mentioning the causes that have been potential in bringing both town and county to their present high state of development.

Standing today as one of the strongest financial institutions in Doniphan County, but few banks in this part of Kansas have a more marked degree of success or can point with pardonable pride to a more creditable showing in the relations sustained between it and the community in which it has done business since 1901. Those who are posted, recognize the fact that the advancement of cities and the development of the country at large depends to no small extent upon the solidity, enterprise and liberality of its banking institutions. They are the bone, sinew and life-blood of every forward movement. Such is the history of this bank.

The bank's statements, issued every few months, reflect a management both safe and conservative; while, on the other hand, its reputation for liberality in extending accommodations to patrons is widely known. Its funds are always available, within reasonable amounts, on good security, and at most attractive rates. Its growth through prosperity and panic tells a wonderfully convincing story of efficiency, service, square dealing and careful management.

George F. English

Fruit Growers State Bank. George F. English standing in the foreground.

Mr. F. H. Drosselmeier, president, is so well and favorably known that any word of commendation is superfluous. Suffice it to say that he is a prominent farmer and stockman, likewise financier, and at present is serving the people of this region as county commissioner.

Mr. Jacob Miller, vice-president, is an influential business man of Wathena, being identified with the drug and other commercial enterprises of the town. He is a successful alfalfa farmer and poultry raiser.

George F. English, the cashier, has been in charge less than three years, but in that brief period, has won for himself a warm spot in the hearts of those he serves. He is active in social and civil affairs of Wathena; also secretary of the Wathena Chautauqua, and president of the city council, beside being prominent in banking circles in this part of the state.

These three men, together with Mrs. George F. English and Rev. C. J. English, comprise the directors of the Fruit Growers State Bank.

The bank pays 3 per cent interest on time deposits. It carries all available safeguards to secure its depositors, including burglar-proof vaults, burglary insurance and the funds are further protected by the Kansas State Bank and the Kansas bank depositors' guaranty fund. No bank in this section is better qualified to ask you for a part of your banking business.

## BENNETT HANGING

### Once County Assessor Turned Horse Thief and Was Hanged by Indignant Citizens.

One of the most remarkable exemplifications of the downward path that a man can tread, when once his mind becomes imbued with the criminal intent, is shown in the case of George D. Bennett, hanged by a mob of indignant citizens at Wathena on Aug. 14, 1864, as a common, "ornery" horse thief. His ignominious end was not a shock to the community, but occasioned only wonder and amazement that the man who once occupied the place as county assessor of Doniphan County could fall so low.

Some few years before the Civil War, George D. Bennett came to Kansas and settled here. He brought his wife with him and in the late 50's purchased a place near Elwood. He was genial, companionable and through his ability as a farmer, and his seeming interest in matters pertaining to civic, political and religious activities, gained the respect and esteem of the entire community. He was a young man and people predicted for him a bright future. His growing popularity led to his incumbency in the office of county assessor, which he filled seemingly to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. Shortly after retiring from this position of trust, however, he fell into bad company and began his downward journey.

Farmers in the neighborhood where he lived near Elwood, began to miss their horses and livestock. Bennett was not suspected for a long time, and even when the trail did lead directly to his door and it was apparent that he was the head of a band of horse thieves, his acquaintances and neighbors were loath to believe it. The time came, however, when the depredations took such a serious aspect that justice overcame sympathy and Bennett was compelled to flee the country.

There followed a period of five years of thievish design on his part. He had organized a gang and they worked not only Doniphan County, but the neighboring counties as well. Efforts which had been made to capture them had proved fruitless, and from the proceeds of his ill-gotten gains Bennett managed to send enough for his wife to maintain her home. Whether or not she was aware of his nefarious business is not on record, but it is believed she knew of his operations, tried to turn him from the way of destruction and, failing, had no other alternative than to remain quiescent under his actions.

In the early summer of 1864 the formerly respected county assessor's activities became too bold and vigilance was resumed by the authorities and farmers. On the night of Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864, word reached the sheriff that Bennett was to pay a visit to his wife at his home in Elwood, and would not arrive until midnight. A posse was hastily formed and just before the clock struck twelve it secreted itself in the fields and behind trees near the Bennett home. Shortly after midnight the leader of the thieves appeared and entered his home. The sheriff did not wish to lose his prey, and waited until about one o'clock, when he and his men burst open the door and before Bennett could draw a weapon he was covered and disarmed.

He made no resistance when he saw that he had reached the end of his road, and was promptly taken to Wathena, arriving there early Sunday morning. The residents of the vicinity were all in favor of a prompt hanging, but it appears that one of the men had recently lost a valuable stallion and upon promise that he would tell where it could be found, Bennett was informed that he would be given a fair trial. The thief gave his word that he would tell and accordingly his shackles were taken from his wrists. While the mob was waiting for him to give the desired information he made a dash for liberty and was shot five times before he had gone twenty yards.

"I'll be damned if I tell," were his words as he was brought back badly wounded but still conscious.

A noose was quickly formed, and amid the jeers and hostile demonstration of the mob, he was "strung up." Thus ended the career of a Doniphan County man who gave promise of being one of the most respected citizens. Whiskey, gambling and bad companions were the cause of his downfall.

## OBLIGING STATION AGENT

### Will Ross Kendall, Genial Official for the Rock Island and Grand Island Railroads at the Union Depot in Wathena Is an Expert on Handling Railroad Business—Is Well Liked by Traveling Public and the People Generally—Mrs. Kendall Is an Active Church Worker.

Will Ross Kendall, station agent for the Rock Island and Grand Island railroads at the union depot in Wathena, is one of the most accommodating railroad officials in Doniphan County.

His genial disposition is never ruffled and his obliging personality is an important factor in always keeping the traveling public in good humor. Ever since he assumed his present position in Wathena Mr. Kendal has continued to make friends for himself and keep the customers of roads highly satisfied at the same time. He is fortunately blessed with a cheerful disposition, in fact it is so sunny that it will dispel the most gloomy grouch.

Mr. Kendall was married May 9, 1900, to Miss Myrtle Lou Filley, near Cameron, Missouri. They have one daughter, Alma Christine, who was born Oct. 12, 1901, and is an exceedingly bright child devoted to her parents and much beloved by her companions and playmates. Mrs. Kendall takes an active part in Methodist church work, being a member of the different aid societies and one of the leading women in the town.

## COLLINS H. AND HOMER C. BOWMAN

### Two Well-Known Citizens of Wathena Are Sons of a Pioneer Methodist Minister and Founder of Early Day Churches in Kansas.

Collins H. Bowman and Homer C. Bowman, residents of Wathena, are among the honored citizens of Doniphan County. They are sons of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin F. Bowman, who came to this county in 1856, and spent many years in the ministerial field for the Methodist Episcopal Church, during which he helped in the founding of several churches. The two sons have each reared a family in Doniphan County and the Bowmans are recognized as among our best people.

### Store Burglarized

About 4 o'clock Saturday morning, Jan. 5, 1867, the store of Craig & Bro. in Wathena was entered by burglars. After effecting an entrance, one of the party (supposed to be four in number) went upstairs to the sleeping apartment of Mr. Obe Craig and took the safe key out of his trousers pocket. They then opened the safe and took some eight or nine hundred dollars in greenbacks and some $40 in gold and silver and goods to the value of about $100 and absconded unmolested. Mr. Obe. Craig now resides in St. Joseph, Missouri, and is connected with the firm of Craig Bros. Produce Company, who have bought Harry L. Macomber's orchard several times.

### A Wathena Teacher

Miss Bethel Chalk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Chalk, of Wathena, one of the efficient school teachers of Doniphan County, was born at Florence, Kansas, Dec. 30, 1892. Her mother is a sister of W. F. Harlow, who was popular in educational work in Doniphan County in 1885, and who now resides in San Diego, California.

The subject of this sketch graduated from the high school at Blue Rapids before coming to Doniphan County. She taught her first school at Palermo and is teaching her third term in the Wathena school.

Aug. 7, 1866, Mrs. Frances Paul, aged thirty years, died at Wathena.

# WATHENA

## Christian Poirer First Man to Start Fruit Industry Which Has Made Wathena Famous—Town Named After Famous Kickapoo Chief Who Lived on the Site About 1852—Original Settler on the Land Was Pete Cadue, an Old Indian Trader Who Bore the Title of "Squaw Pete" and Lived on the Land as Early as 1844—Town Laid Out in 1856 and Incorporated as a City in 1873—Mike Bauer, Jr., Is Mayor and Will Martin, P. M.

The earliest known history of Wathena dates back to the year 1844, when Peter Cadue, an Indian trader and interpreter for the Kickapoo tribe, settled on the present site of the town.

The land around the present town of Wathena was originally part of the Kickapoo Indian country, and a village of the tribe once existed on the townsite.

Cadue, or, as he was familiarly known to early Indian traders, "Squaw Pete," removed to the Cadue Reserve, now known as Petersburg Bottom, between the defunct town of Palermo and Geary City. "Pete" had married a Kickapoo maiden and the reservation was set apart for his use on account of the tribal relationship existing between "Pete" and the Indians.

"Pete" was a well-known character, even at that early day, and he had a wide acquaintance among all the Indians in the Western country. It has been frequently stated that he had a squaw in every tribe he ever visited in his trading excursions. He made it a rule to marry into each tribe, in order to make a certainty of corralling all their furs and skins in trade for tinsel and knick-knacks.

With the removal of "Pete" to his own private reserve, the land on which Wathena is built remained idle until 1852, when Wah-ce-na, or Wathena, chief of the Kickapoos, settled there. He was a progressive individual, and had made considerable improvements.

Out of friendship for Pete, he was the first to suggest that the stream which runs through the town today be named Peter's Creek.

Rev. Wm. H. Goode, who was a missionary among several Indian tribes in Kansas, in the early days of the territory, in his book, "Outposts of Zion," thus describes a visit in July, 1854, to the Kickapoo Indian chief, Wathena, who then lived where the town of Wathena, in Doniphan County, now stands.

"During this excursion, I had an interesting visit to the wigwam of Wathe-na, a man of some consequence among the Kickapoos, and found his establishment fitted up after the real Indian style, but superior to anything of the kind I had witnessed. The domicile consisted of two large bark camps, of two apartments each; the sides within were hung with flag matting and the apartments furnished with

Picking apples in Geo. Groh's orchard near Wathena.

in catching and breaking wild oxen, and the females employed in manufacturing the flag matting. Marks of thrift and neatness were apparent not commonly found in Indian life."

Mrs. Susan Holt of Greenleaf, Kansas, a sister to John W. McChesney, the celebrated Red Wing stoneware man, whose name is as familiar to the grocerymen of Kansas as that of President Wilson, relates several ludicrous events which transpired on her visit to the camp of Chief Wa-the-na on August 23, 1854. One of these stories is concerning a baptismal service conducted by Rev. J. G. Clark in Elwood, doubtless the first public immersion in Elwood, although Father Irvin had performed the ceremony several times at the old mission. After the preacher had completed his sacred services an old Indian who had been a breathless spectator, evidently got thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the meeting, for he unexpectedly grabbed a squaw by the shoulders and plunged her in the river, much to the consternation of the assembly.

Another recollection of the Greenleaf lady, mentioned above, is that on April 1, 1854, Daniel Vanderslice, who was Indian agent at the old mission, employed a large force of men to cut a road through the forest from the ferry, which landed on the west bank of the Missouri River at Elwood, to Wathena, the trading post which Benjamin Harding had established. The contract was let to Ebenezer Blackiston and Henry Smallwood.

Mrs. Holt is authority for the statement that the first white child born in Washington Township was the daughter of J. R. Whitehead. She recalls, too, that old Chief Wathena was made very proud indeed in July, 1854, by his wigwam being used for religious services by the Methodists.

This woman, who has lived to see the wonderful development of the fruit industry in Doniphan County, says that away back in the spring of 1854, Christian Poirer put out a few berry plants, and the beginning of a vineyard, and he, as little as anyone, realized that the soil was peculiarly and particularly adapted for that branch of agriculture.

Soon after the arrival of Wathena, Benjamin Harding, one of the leaders of the Doniphan County pioneer movement, set up a little trading post, but the first building on the present townsite was a log cabin that had been in-

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L. P. KIEFER, Treasurer
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been completed and was finished in 1854, by Milton E. Bryan. Harding's shack was located in what is now north Wathena.

The land which Cox had settled on was also the site of Wathena's new tribal residence and in 1856 the entire quarter section was bought by M. E. Bryan, P. Morse and W. Ridenbaugh, who paid Mr. Cox $750, in addition to a considerable sum to Wathena for his improvements.

Upon securing ownership to the land, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Morse and Mr. Ridenbaugh laid out the town during the early summer. The first general store was built during the autumn of 1856, and operated by Thomas Kemper. It was known as the "St. Joe Store," and stood on the original site a little back from the main street, for over forty years.

Albert Heath, the first lawyer to come to the little town, established a hotel and did a thriving business between the hotel and the law. Many of the old-timers in after years contended that Florian Leiber had a blacksmith shop on the site of Wathena as early as 1854. The first drug store in Wathena was started in 1863 by G. Miller, who conducted it for almost forty years.

Previous to the platting of the town, Major Vanderslice, the Indian agent, let a contract to Ebenezer Blackiston and Henderson Smallwood to cut a road 100 feet wide from the St. Joseph ferry to Wathena. In after years that was known as the Rock road. Taply Ralph and Robert McSparren were two of the straw bosses employed by the contractors in building the road.

While the present town of Wathena was still a trading post of small dimensions, a postoffice was established in 1856, August 2, with Thompson Kemper as postmaster. He was one of the early settlers to arrive on the townsite and was considered a public spirited man and a safe government employe. He was engaged in business for several years in Wathena and thought the postoffice a nuisance and on July 12, 1859, turned it over to A. B. Bryant, who held the office until March 7, 1860, when Lyman Nash assumed the duties of postmaster. The present postmaster is Will H. Martin.

Wathena did not grow as rapidly as had been anticipated during the first years of its existence, and it was not until Elwood began to decline at the beginning of the war that the town took on new life. Many of the leading business men of Elwood moved there and there was considerable impetus given to building operations.

With the influx of so many kinds of new business, the early settlers concluded that the townsite would be too small for all the business operations and several additions were laid out. Benjamin Harding, whose land joined the original site, laid off an addition called North Wathena, and Constant Poirer laid off an addition on the west, which he called Constantinople, or West Wathena. H. S. Creal also laid out an addition which he named after himself.

In 1873, when Wathena began to assume the proportions of a real town, the citizens decided to incorporate as a city. O. Craig was elected first mayor, and James Mitchell city clerk. The present mayor and city clerk are Mike Bauer, Jr., and Lawrence Poirer.

The town of Wathena has been well supplied with schools since the first days of settlement. A frame school was erected as early as 1857, where the children of the town and adjacent territory were taught for about nine years. In 1867 a large frame house was built for school purposes, and in after years was used as a colored school. In 1870 an elegant brick structure for the white children was erected at a cost of $10,000, Alfred Larzelere being the contractor. At the present time Wathena has ample accommodations of the most modern kind for all the children of school age, and the teachers take rank with those employed in any city of its size in the country.

Among the earliest manufacturing industries in Wathena was a mill that was built in 1860, at a cost of $1,000. After being operated ten years by Barr, Craig & Company, it was purchased by Snively & Hedges for $10,500. Of course, considerable improvements had been made on the original plans and more have been installed since then. It was a steam mill. The Wathena water mill was built on Peter's Creek by S. Cox, in 1862, and cost, with machinery, about $2,500. It was burned in March, 1881, and was replaced by a mill built the same year by J. W. Cook at a cost of $3,200. In 1881 Chill & Perigo built a small corn mill near the railway, at a cost of $1,000.

Wathena is the second town of commercial importance in Doniphan County, and the second in population. It is located in the heart of the great Doniphan County fruit belt, and is the center of the fruit-shipping industry of the county. The population surrounding the town is composed of people of many nationalities who are industrious and progressive. After the first few years of its life, Wathena has continued to have a gradual growth in population, and a steady expansion in trade and business. The town is abundantly supplied with shops, stores and industrial plants of all kinds and its people are characterized by energy and industrial activity.

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On the morning of Wednesday, the 26th of May, 1858, a few days prior to the publication of the first issue of the Elwood paper known as the Kansas Weekly Press, edited by Whitney & Tomkins, suffered a loss of several dollars by fire. John L. and Thomas Merrick and Mr. Kimball, who were sleeping in the office, discovered the fire.—Chief.

# Germans Good Church Members

## Wathena German M. E. Church Looks Back With Pride to Fifty-Six Years of Successful Work in Caring for the Spiritual Welfare of the Early Settlers and Their Descendants—People From the Fatherland Were Thrifty and God-Fearing and Preserved Their Faith.

### Rev. Mr. Henry Meyer, Rev. Charles Harms, Rev. Herman Elfeldt, Rev. Charles Ott and Rev. F. Fegenbaum Are Numbered Among the Pastors Who Assisted in Building the Church.

The characteristic thrift and strength of character which is ever present in the German race was forcibly exemplified by the pioneers from the Fatherland who came to Doniphan County in the rough territorial days. Even if the country and the general environment were wild, those early settlers of German birth or descent did not neglect their church or their religious worship. A striking example of the staying qualities of the German people under adverse conditions will be found by perusing the history of the Wathena German Methodist Episcopal Church, written by a reverend clergyman familiar with facts and details. This history will undoubtedly prove interesting, as it will show how the cause of Christ was promulgated and advanced by the few scattering Germans who comprised the early settlers of Doniphan County.

It is a long time to look back to 1858 when Doniphan County was part of the "wild and wooly" West. The country was sparsely settled then and many of those who took up land here were almost as wild as the unbroken ground. However, the German folks were among some of the early arrivals and while battling to subdue the prairie and cultivate the soil, they did not forget their early religious teachings.

And so it was with feelings of thankfulness that they welcomed the first M. E. missionary who came to preach the word of God and establish worship for the German settlers of that faith. Church buildings were an unknown quantity in the region at the time and the settlers gathered for services in log cabins and maybe sometimes in the open air, the weather permitting. The German settlers of the M. E. faith were not very numerous, but they gave of their scanty means to encourage the early missionaries in their noble work.

When the first missionary that had been appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church arrived in Doniphan County in 1858 he found no organized membership among the German population, but in 1872 the records show that there was a membership of sixty-four in full connection with the church, and nineteen probationers.

The first German M. E. Church building was a log structure erected at Palermo, in 1860, and since that time four other places of worship have been erected from contributions by the faithful congregation. The present church edifice in Wathena is a development of the early log cabin and its handsome quarters is a grand testimonal to the faith and perseverance of the German Methodist Episcopalians and their descendants.

This sketch would scarcely be complete without a word relative to the men under whose leauership the church has grown and prospered. Rev. Henry Meyer, who in 1858 laid the foundation, has been followed by twenty-three preachers, whose pastorates covered periods of from one to five years. Names most frequently mentioned today are those of Charles Harms, Charles Ott and Herman Elfeldt. During their pastorates, numerous spiritual and material blessings were experienced. All three had the privilege to conduct the construction or purchase of church buildings or parsonages. Reverend F. W. Fegenbaum was probably the best known, as he not only served as pastor in 1882 and 1883, but also had his home in Wathena for about nine years after his superannuation. He died February 27, 1914, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Miller, in Wathena.

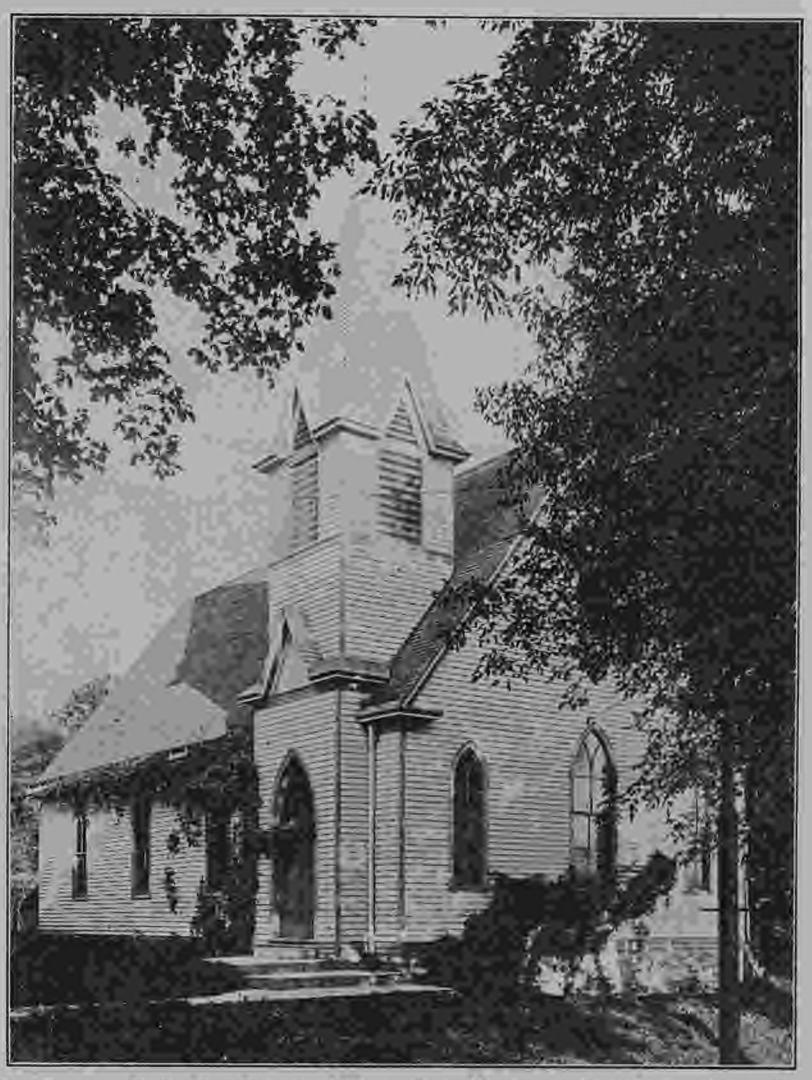
The present pastor, Reverend E. Crepin, has spent four years of active service in this field, and has made himself well beloved not only by his parishioners, but by the citizens at large. He is of a very unassuming manner, a devout Christian gentleman, and a student of human nature.

During the time from 1858 and 1911, the German language had been used almost exclusively in the services of the church, but since then, English and German, the former predominating, have been used.

### Wathena

The following is a list of business firms in Wathena:

Conaway & Eberly, undertakers
Mrs. John Gamble, Boarding House.
Lawrence A. Bauman, Feed Store.
Edward Kiehnkoff, Auto Repair.
John A. C. Gordon, Lumber Co.



The German Methodist Episcopal Church in Wathena. Rev. E. Crepin, pastor.

Louis C. Vertin, Blacksmith Shop.
Drosselmeier Bros., Grain Co.
Peter K. Ashford, Restaurant.
Homer C. Bowman, Insurance Agent.
Lorne T. Hargis, Undertaking Co.
Albert C. Wiegant, Real Estate.
Independent Fruit Co.
Republican Office.
George Manville, Sr., Grocery Store.
Otto C. Jones, Hardware Co.
Jacob Miller, Druggist.
Dr. William W. Carter, M. D.
William Erskine, Grocery Store.
Ernest Fuger, Druggist.
Cecil C. Allen, Barber Shop.
Fruit-Growers' State Bank.
Fred W. Schultz, Hardware Co.
J. A. Stewart & Bro., Gen. Mdse.
Dr. Floyd G. Ratcliffe, Dentist.
Lester J. Parker, Transfer Co.
Peter Miller, Undertaker.
Mrs. Adolph Weigant, Rooming House.
Ellis J. Conaway, Undertaker.
Lawrence A. Bauman, Nuget Mill.
Nathan Hendricks, Blacksmith.
Albert C. Wiegant, Livery Barn.
Dr. Clarence W. Moskau, Veterinary.
Martin Maier, Shoe Shop.
Sam Hauser, General Merchandise.
Farmers' Grain Company.
Farmers' Lumber Company.
Fruit-Growers' Association.
Northeast Kansas Telephone Co.
Dr. John G. Swails, M. D.
Dr. Charles R. Dever, M. D.
Farmers' State Bank.
Wathena Cooperative Store Co.
Charles W. Fowler, Harness Repair.
William R. Martin, Postmaster.
Mrs. Rose Poirier, Restaurant.
Harvey E. Wilson, Barber Shop.
Wathena Times Office.
Albert Stephan, Bakery and Restaurant.
Lawrence B. Allen, Barber Shop.
Jerry Stees, Real Estate Agent.
Alcid O. Wiegant, Baker and Restaurant.
Fred Westhoff, Blacksmith Shop.
Wathena Depot.
Elmer Shields & Son, City Dray.
Richard Walker & Sam Davis, Barn.

The following is a list of the city officials of Wathena, Kansas:

Mayor, Ernest Fuger. Councilmen, William Erskin, George H. Dubach, J. A. Stewart, Jr., Charles A. Fetters, F. W. Schultz. City Clerk, Lawrence Poirier. City Treasurer, Jacob Miller. Police Judge, Jerry Stees. Chief Commissioner, Marshal, Electrical Superintendent and Fire Chief, Frank W. Whitney. Township officials of Washington Township, W. B. Straub, Trustee; Charles Lipple, Treasurer; Clarence Hale, Clerk.

Wathena Lodge No. 64, A. F. & A. M.—L. W. Stewart, W. M.; George F. English, S. W.; John Gunzelman, J. W.; R. H. Larzelere, S. D.; Horace Mann, J. D.; James R. Davis, S. S.; Otto Mann, J. S.; J. N. Hays, T.

Phoenix Lodge No. 41, I. O. O. F.—John M. Curtis, N. G.; William Underwood, V. G.; L. Z. Stewart, Treasurer; H. C. Bowman, Secretary.

Fraternal Aid, No. 140.—G. A. Dubach, President; J. R. McPherson, Vice-President; Dora Wagenknecht, Secretary; H. C. Bowman, Treasurer.

Rebekah Lodge, No. 270.—Miss Dora Wagenknecht, Noble Grand; Mrs. Phoebe Bird, Vice-Grand; Mrs. Rose Poirier, Secretary; Mrs. F. W. Schultz, Treasurer.

The Royal Neighbors, No. 1905.—Mrs. F. W. Schultz, Oracle; Mrs. Frank Whitney, Vice-Oracle; Miss Naome Steese, Recorder; Miss Emma Abbey, Receiver.

Wathena W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Belle Clark, President; Mrs. Goforth, Vice-President; Mrs. Anna Hayes, Recorder and Secretary; Mrs. F. W. Schultz, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. S. W. Allen, Treasurer.

Baptist Aid Society.—Mrs. F. H. Drosselmeier, President and Secretary; Mrs. L. R. Evans, Vice-President.

Methodist Aid Society.—Mrs. Belle Clark, President; Mrs. T. B. Chalk, Vice-President; Miss Della Spaulding, Secretary.

Modern Woodmen.—Frank Whitney, Venerable Counsel; John Curtis, Advisor; Tom Langford, Banker; T. B. Chalk, Clerk.

Catholic.—Mrs. Frank Foley, Secretary; Mrs. Fred Westhoff, President.

G. A. R.—S. W. Allen, Commander; Aug. Schwope, Vice-Commander; L. P. Evans, Junior Vice-Commander; Henry Weigant, Quartermaster; A. Schwope, Delegate; George Meade, Alternate; Jacob Lavering, Officer of Day; Robt. McPherson, Chaplain.

### First Alfalfa Sowed in Elwood Bottoms

Doniphan County is recognized now as a fine alfalfa country, but it is scarcely more than twenty years ago that the first hay of this kind was grown. N. H. Porter was the first man to raise a crop of this product, and he received a good price for it. Mr. Porter was born in Alden, Iowa, in 1859, and went to Wathena with his parents a few years later. In 1870, his father and mother moved to Elwood on what was known as the Westcott Farm, and which the senior Mr. Porter purchased for $50 an acre.

At that time alfalfa was almost unheard of and the hay merchants would not purchase it because it was not deemed fit for use. There were several sawmills in the bottoms at the time, and most of the energies of the farmers were devoted to cutting and hauling logs. The principal industry among the farmers was the growing of hemp and later they changed to wheat and corn.

The first alfalfa planted was by Mr. Porter in 1894. It was an experiment, and he tried at first about one-quarter of an acre. This was a success, and sold for a good price at St. Joseph, so the following year his brother, Joseph Porter, planted about one-half an acre. Down through the years there has come experience and today the Elwood bottoms are filled with alfalfa, the crop totaling thousands of dollars each year. The feeders have become acquainted with it and the market is not only steady, but it is good. Alfalfa is now one of the principal products of Doniphan County.

### James Fulton Killed

On Friday evening, Aug. 7, 1874, a rough-looking stranger appeared at the home of James Fulton, three miles north of Wathena, and said he wanted work. Mr. Fulton said he had need of a man, took in the stranger, who said his name was Stewart, and the next morning, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874, gave him a scythe and told him to go into the field and cut weeds. The stranger worked about twenty minutes, and, dropping his implement, walked off. Mr. Fulton saw him leaving, and followed. He asked why he was leaving. The man replied, because he did not feel like working. Mr. Fulton then asked him to pay for his supper, breakfast and lodging. The stranger became angered, and drawing a revolver, shot Fulton, killing him almost instantly. He then escaped across the Missouri river and never was captured.

### Reunion in Elwood

On Thursday, Sept. 24, 1891, there was a fine meeting of old settlers in Elwood Park. There were races, base ball games, music and a special chariot race for ladies in addition to a fine dinner. Here the older citizens of Doniphan County gathered round the festive board and told stories of their early struggles and of the pioneers, many of whom have long ago passed to the great beyond. All arrangements for the reunion were under the direction of F. J. Clarkson and the affair, which was a decided success, was followed by another reunion the next year. It is to be hoped that the plan will be reinaugurated and that a reunion of the pioneers will be held again even at this late date.

# A Booster By Instinct

## L. A. Libel, One of the Best Known Bankers in the State and Former Mayor of Wathena, Is a Progressive Citizen Endowed With the True Spirit of Enterprise—A Booster for the Wathena-St. Joseph Chautauqua and a Man of Civic Pride—A Friend to Everyone.

It is not of record that any community in the country can boast of a more enterprising and public-spirited citizen than Doniphan County generally and Wathena particularly can, when referring to the successful achievements of Lambert A. Libel.

Mr. Libel is essentially a self-made man. His success in life is unequivocally the result of his own hereditary business acumen, backed up with a vigorous application to thorough details in all his undertakings. Although only thirty-five years of age, Mr. Libel has made his impress in the financial and business world, in a manner that anybody might well emulate.

Deprived of the opportunities of a collegiate education, Mr. Libel took the sensible course of adapting himself to exigencies of the most adverse conditions and obtained a post-graduate course in the university of hard but beneficial experience. He confronted the world with a grim determination to succeed, and readers of this article will readily perceive that his stamina has been admirably rewarded.

Mr. Libel is the son of John F. and Mary Libel, and is a true type of the Doniphan County product. He was born on a farm a short distance west of Severance, on January 16, 1879. The educational advantages afforded farmers' children of that section were not of the metropolitan kind, and young Libel had to be satisfied with what learning he could acquire in the Star school house, two miles south of Leona.

When about twenty years of age, the subject of this sketch secured an apprentice position in the Farmers' Bank of Leona, having been required to walk two miles each way to and from his work each day. He was industrious and obliging to the customers of the bank, and his habits of frugality were noticed by many of the substantial customers of the institution. His strict attention to duty and his engaging personality soon attracted the attention of B. N. Forbes, and, six months after he had entered the employ of the Leona bank, young Libel was tendered a position by Mr. Forbes when he organized the Fruit Growers State Bank of Wathena.

In the first few years of the twentieth century, there was unmistabable evidence of prosperity throughout

Lambert A. Libel

Doniphan County, with all the indications of a protracted period of good times. This encouraging industrial condition was not lost on Mr. Libel, who quickly perceived the growing tendency toward great wealth by the proper cultivation of the farms and orchards of the county. So, in 1903, he sure enough realized that there was room enough for two banks in Wathena. After associating a number of the most influential men of the community in the new venture, the portant position of cashier and manager.

The organization of the new bank was favorably commented upon all over the county and state, and the business acumen and financial ability of the cashier was referred to in very optimistic terms. Mr. Libel was only about twenty-three years old at the time, and many of the newspapers of the country commented on the fact that he was the youngest bank manager in the United States, and predicted unlimited success for the youthful manager. When the Farmers' State Bank was organized the capital stock was placed at $10,000, but so successful and extensive had the business become that seven years later it was found necessary to increase the capital stock to $20,000. That was in 1910, and the transactions of the institution have grown by leaps and bounds ever since.

The remarkable prosperity of the Farmers' State Bank of Wathena can scarcely be wondered at when the foresight and general popularity of the manager is taken into consideration. The bank is conceded to be the second largest in the county, in point of total assets, having been officially reported to own over a quarter of a million dollars a short time ago. This remarkable showing is a fair indication of the confidence and esteem in which Mr. Libel is held by the people of Doniphan County.

One would naturally suppose that a successful banker would devote all his energies to the affairs of his own institution, but so active is Mr. Libel's mental nature that he has found time to become interested in nearly every local enterprise in his home town. In addition to all this he is an enthusiastic booster for every proposition that has either the moral, educational or commercial welfare for its object. Mr. Libel is also substantially interested in the German-American State Bank of Atchison, Kansas, and is a member of the executive committee of the Chautauqua at Wathena for a number of years, and his energies for the promotion of this meritorious object were indefatigable and self-sacrificing.

The people of Wathena have long ago realized the keen business foresight displayed by Mr. Libel while he was mayor of his home town. During the six years that Mr. Libel was at the head of the city government, the municipal improvements under his administrations were of such a permanent character as to insure their availability for future generations. It is a well-known fact that under his direction the city of Wathena took on the aspect of a real live town. All the superannuated old board pavements and rickety old street crossings were removed and replaced with durable cement walks and crossings.

The superb lighting system with which Wathena is now supplied was secured through the efforts of Mr. Libel during his term as mayor. Previously it had been impossible to obtain a twenty-four hour electrical service in a town the size of Wathena, and Mayor Libel clearly saw the necessity of obtaining the service from an outside source. So an arrangement was perfected whereby Wathena was lighted by power from St. Joseph, it being one of the first small towns to install its lighting system with electrical current supplied by transmission from a large city. Mr. Libel was for many years president of the Wathena Horse Show Association, which held shows annually with great success on the Chautauqua grounds. He is also one of the vice-presidents and a member of the executive committee of the Kansas State Bankers' Association, and during the annual meetings of that body, takes an active interest in the deliberations.

St. Joseph's Church, Wathena, Kansas. Rev. Father Joseph Eiker, pastor.

It is as a good roads booster that Mr. Libel shines also. He believes that good roads are as essential to the prosperity and commercial advancement of any rural community as good streets are to the progress of a city. He likes the automobile, and long ago became a great patron of such means of transportation. But without good roads its usefulness would be practically eliminated for country service, so it was with the idea of giving a practical impulse to the movement that Mr. Libel became a member of the executive committee of the Rock Island highway and the Pike's Peak ocean to ocean highway which pass through Doniphan County.

Occupied with all those numerous and exacting duties and responsibilities, it would scarcely seem possible for Mr. Libel to find time for anything but the necessary amount of sleep. It is a fact, however, that his early environment on the farm has not yet been forgotten, and whenever opportunity presents itself he devotes much of his time to his juvenile profession of agriculturist. He is the proud owner of a nice alfalfa and fruit farm within convenient distance of Wathena, and employs only the most progressive methods in operating the same. Mr. Libel was one of the first men in Doniphan County to exhibit a genuine appreciation of the efficacy of the spray and by the regular and judicious use of the spray in his orchard he has had the satisfaction of seeing the trees now double the value of the product of former years.

There is one feature of Lambert A.'s career which it is almost an impossibility to comprehend—that's his married life—because with all his manifold duties and business connections it does not seem that he could possibly find the time to get married. But he did it all right, but it probably was fortunate for all concerned that he entered into matrimony when he was quite young or, chances are, he would have been too busy in later years to have given the important subject any thought whatever.

On the date of June 14, 1905, Mr. Libel led to the altar Miss Agnes L. Bohr, the popular daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bohr, who reside southwest of Wathena in Wayne Township, and they have been blessed with a family of four interesting children, two girls and two boys. The children, in the order of their birth, are Esther Marie, born August 6, 1906; John Nicholas, born January 26, 1910; Lucile, born September 6, 1912, and Lambert A., Jr., born July 18, 1914.

Mrs. Libel is an estimable lady of much kindness of heart and true Christian character, and an ideal mother. She is devoted to her children, who are destined to grow up an honor to their parents and a credit to the county and the state.

Lee

Lee Live Stock Com. Co.

ALL MARKETS

# Wathena's New Catholic Church

**Beautiful Edifice Erected at a Cost of $35,000—One of the Handsomest Places of Worship in Northeastern Kansas—Building Fund Raised By Voluntary Contributions From All Denominations—Rev. Father Eiker, a Young Man With All the Attributes of a Successful Minister—L. A. Libel, F. C. Foley, M. A. Boeh, John Schonfelder and Joseph Schneider Were Appointed a Building Committee.**

The Catholic residents of Wathena and vicinity, and the people of that section in general, are exceedingly proud of the new St. Joseph's Church, completed last year at a cost of $35,000.

The church edifice is an imposing structure, and has an exterior which is both handsome and attractive. The style of architecture is modern and numerous large stained glass windows admit a flow of mellow light to every part of the interior.

The promptness with which the members of the congregation of St. Joseph's, and the people of all denominations, respond to the call for contributions with which to build a new church showed a true spirit of Christian liberality. The fact that the church was completed in less than two years after the necessity for building it had first been suggested, demonstrates the hearty manner in which the people of Wathena and their neighbors co-operated to have the project completed.

The Rev. Father Joseph Eiker.

For some years the growth of the Catholic population in and around Wathena has been so steady that the old church was becoming inadequate to accommodate the increasing membership. When Rev. Mr. Joseph Eiker, the pastor, took charge of St. Joseph's in 1912, he realized the necessiay of a larger church, and the matter was suggested to the congregation by Right Rev. Bishop John Ward and the reverend pastor. The church membership held a general meeting in the spring of 1912, at which time they voted to have the church built on its present site, and the pastor was authorized to select a building committee to solicit contributions for the building fund.

The task of raising sufficient funds for the new church building was at once begun, and so generously did the members and their non-Catholic friends respond, that the pastor and the committee felt justified in employing Trunk & Gordon, architects of St. Joseph, to draw plans and specifications for the edifice. The contract was awarded to V. Bauer & Son, January 10, 1913, and ground was broken for the new church the following spring. The corner stone was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Ward, May 13, 1913, and the building was completed and the first mass celebrated therein by Rev. Joseph Eiker, the pastor, February 22, 1914. The church was dedicated April 14, 1914.

The history of the Catholic Church of Wathena dates back to the primitive days of the settlement of Kansas, but no records are extant of the Church's early history up to 1856, when a pioneer missionary, Rev. Henry Lemke, of the Benedictine Fathers, visited the Catholic settlers in and around Wathena. Father Lemke was a lovable and devout man, and his regular visits to the settlements along the river and far into the interior were looked forward to with keen anticipation by the hardy pioneers.

Father Lemke was succeeded in his missionary labors by several other members of the Benedictine order until 1861, when Rev. Fathers Koch and Faber, two secular priests, had charge of the work. They were succeeded by Rev. Thomas Bartle, who for twelve years had charge of the Mission at Wathena, and under whose direction the first church building was erected in 1869 at a cost of $5,500. The structure was a brick building, 36x65 feet, and it still stands as it was originally built, having afforded the faithful of the parish a house of worship for forty-five years.

The site of the old church was donated by Anna M. Creal in 1869, and the records show that the membership was less than 100 at that time. The present membership of St. Joseph's is fast approaching 800 souls. The good lady who was endowed with such kindly Christian qualities was a devout Catholic and felt as if she were an instrument of Providence in being circumstanced so that she could donate the site for the first church in those early days. Her motives were rightly appreciated for the scattering Catholic population and their non-Catholic friends were quick to respond to the call for contributions for the erection of the church.

Reverend Father Eiker, the energetic pastor of St. Joseph's, is a young clergyman with all the attributes of a successful minister of the gospel. He is a very learned man, as are all the members of the Benedictine order. Although his pastoral duties keep him constantly on the move, he deyotes much time, even at night, to the study of the Scriptures and is known to be an authority on the dogmas of the Catholic Church.

Reverend Father Eiker feels extremely gratified at the generous manner in which the members of St. Joseph's parish, as well as their non-Catholic friends, gave such substantial financial assistance toward the erection of the new church building. The good pastor fondly hopes that as the new church is an ornament to the beautiful town of Wathena, so it will always remain a monument to the Christian spirit and friendly feelings between Catholics and non-Catholics

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Court was in session when the court house burned on March 12, 1867, and Judge Graham, who was at that time district judge, secured permission from the authorities of the Presbyterian Church and held court in the church. The first lawsuit tried in the church was the case of the State vs. Samuel Jennings. Stout & Hawkins appeared for the State, Tennent, Keith & Clark for the defense. Sam Jennings was tried for kicking a party in the abdominal regions, but was acquitted. We were unable to learn the victim's name, as the court records do not show it.

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Call meeting of the friends of the free road from Elwood to Wathena—A meeting was held at the town hall at Elwood on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1858, when, on motion of Ed Russell, Esq., Mayor Hough of Elwood was called to the chair. R. Bartlett, G. S. Hough, E. Russell, A. L. Lee, Benjamin Harding, Milton Bryant and others were present. R. S. Sayward was elected secretary on motion of A. L. Lee.


# J. A. Stewart & Brother

## Wathena's Old Reliable General Store where the Best of Everything is Always on Hand

This store has the distinction of being one of the oldest centers of general trading in Doniphan County and is a favorite stopping place for the farmers of this section.

## Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

**Top Prices for Every Manner of Farm Produce at All Seasons of the Year**

The many years of successful business which has marked the operation of this store enables the management to give patrons the best possible value for the money.

Our long list of old customers is the best recommendation our extensive line of goods can get. When people buy here once they are sure to buy all the time. Don't fail to give us a call and go home thoroughly satisfied.

## J. A. Stewart & Brother

Wathena's Old Reliable


## FLOYD G. RATCLIFFE, D. D.

**Doctor of Dental Surgery Will Practice Anywhere in Doniphan County—On Account of His Ability He Has Worked Up an Enviable Business in His Line.**

The presence of a thoroughly reliable dentist is of inestimable value to any community. Wathena is fortunate in this respect, as it has a doctor of dental surgery of recognized skill and ability. We refer to Dr. Floyd G. Ratcliffe, whose offices are located over the old B. N. Forbes Building. His equipment is of the very best, all electrically operated. Doctor Ratcliffe is a graduate of the Western Dental College, of Kansas City, Mo., and has practiced in Wathena nearly nine years. Doctor Ratcliffe is not only a dentist of exceptional ability, but takes great interest in the social and civil affairs of Wathena and Doniphan County. He is able to boast of a good trade, and his patients are as loud in their praise of his modern, painless methods, as they were of the toothache before they went to him.

Floyd G. Ratcliffe, D. D. S.

# Newspaper History

## First Publication Issued at Doniphan June 2, 1856, and Others Have Had Interesting Romantic Existences.

The newspapers of Doniphan County date back to ante-bellum days when Kansas was known as the border state, and when there were happenings that were not merely of local interest, but appealed to the reading people of the entire nation. Kansas was rich in happenings in the strife between the North and South because the war centered, so to speak, on the question of whether or not Kansas was to enter as a slave state. So until the first great guns boomed forth, the eyes of the universe were eager in the vigil on Kansas. Harpers' magazine carried a wealth of the chronicles of the struggles and hardships of Kansas. In fact, so great was the interest, even in France, that Victor Hugo saw fit to mention the peerless John Brown in his immortal book "Les Miserables."

It is a generally conceded fact that the power of the press is one of the mightiest of the institutions of civilization. Realizing this, even in those primitive days, men eagerly ventured into this field, and the first chronicle in this county was established June 2, 1856. This was called the Kansas Constitutionalist, a name that was very adaptably given to the paper, which fought through its columns for the territory to be admitted as a free state. Of course, in those early times, dailies were not so far advanced as they are today. The readers were content with wecklies and the greatest number of papers in the entire territory were published weekly.

Competition is the life of trade. It was so in those early times, according to tradition. Thirteen months and two days later, June 4, 1857, the Weekly Chief was established, and has since served its readers with faithfulness and valor.

The general supposition among readers is that the newspaper man has nothing to do excepting on press day, but this is a mistaken idea. He spends much time in gleaning his items, then he must be dexterous in the elucidation of his matter, and is, in fact, often kept from Sunday school because he must give his entire attention to the subject matter which he has under consideration. He must be diplomatic in political matters, an information bureau, a sage and philosopher.

A comparison between the newspaper of yesterday and today must be drawn that the younger generation may appreciate the hardships that were experienced by the pioneers. The matter was "set up" by hand rather than by the modern method of linotype machines. The presses were operated by man-power instead of gasoline, steam or electricity. Papers then were practically one-man concerns, the editor officiating in the capacity of newsgatherer, printer and pressman. More attention was paid to editorials and paragraphs than to local news, but The Chief today far surpassed the paper it was in bygone days in the matter of

tinies of The Chief, could tell anything in his columns in a way that would be accepted by everybody better and with more appreciation than any other man in newspaper circles. He could tell anything in print that could be told in words and people would approve of it. He was a reminder of the anecdote related of the Rev. Mr. "Sam" Jones, who, when asked by a woman at Beatrice, Nebraska, why he did not preach like other ministers, told her that in the event he did he would not amount to any more than they. The paper under Miller's regime was more widely quoted than any other in the country. So unique, indeed, were his sayings that they have been handed down from generation to generation until they have become folklore. His personality was reflected in his pages and his brilliancy was known throughout the United States.

Robert Tracy is one of the old newspaper men of Doniphan County, and is now a resident of St. Joseph.

One of the most brilliant men in the United States once said: "Show me your newspapers and I will tell you what kind of a community you live in." If this assertion be true, then the people of Doniphan County are to be congratulated, for they have the oldest and best county newspaper published in Kansas. This quality in management and material, however, is not an accident; neither is it a streak of luck. Rome was not built in a day and America did not attain its present civilization over night.

A newspaper is the product of not days nor months, but of years and years of the most vigorous work and, far more important than all, the injection of character into the publication. Glance over the famous newspapers of today and study their history. Behind them all you will find a dominating personality perhaps dead now, but there when the paper was in the formative period. Take the New York Tribune. Horace Greeley was The Tribune, and The Tribune was Horace Greeley. He outlined its staunch policies so clearly and definitely that even to this advanced day and age, a large portion of his propaganda is still carried out, despite the change in ownership.

The Chicago Tribune is another. It was a reflection of Medill McCormick and Medill McCormick was a reflection of it. Then there is the famous and dignified old Springfield (Mass.) Republican, brain child of Samuel Bowles, who recently died. It has been in that family for more than one hundred years and was not built up in a day. There are numerous examples that might be mentioned, such as the Louisville Courier-Journal, organ of ably piloted by Colonel William R. Henry Watterson, and The Star of Kansas City until a few weeks ago Nelson. Also the Kansas City Daily Journal, edited by Colonel Craig and

growth of work and character plus a fidelity to trust and they have made thousands for their owners.

There is a vast difference, however, between the newspaper of today and the newspaper of fifty or sixty years ago. Today editors on metropolitan dailies merely outline their policies, seldom write anything and have a large and steady income which often runs into the thousands. Fifty or sixty years ago the editor not only outlined his own policy, but wrote pretty nearly everything and was responsible for it. He couldn't have made over twenty dollars a week if he had collected for all his advertising, paid notices and subscriptions, which never in the history of the world has been done, and instead of running into millions, his income, in nine cases out of ten, ran from $20 to $30 a week. If he had enough to pay the printer on Saturday night, had $20 for himself and was alive, he considered himself a favorite child of the Goddess of Fortune.

Today it would take six weeks to obtain a personal interview with the editor of a great paper. Maybe he is in Europe and cables the day's instructions from Paris or Rome. Also people are used to seeing newspapers attacked and nothing much is thought of it. How different forty or fifty years ago. Then the editor never had any private offices or secretaries. He was lucky to have a place for his type and press and he could be found any time of day between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night within his place of business. Also people were a little fastidious about what appeared in print concerning them. Indeed, one of the favorite pastimes a generation ago was "making the editor eat his words." Sometimes this plan succeeded and sometimes it did not, but taken all in all, the life of "ye scribe" of long ago was not a bed of roses.

There was one other difference of great moment. This is the day of independent newspapers. A publication will issue forth and proclaim to all the world that it is independent. It will write a few editorials on the danger of the housefly and the desirability of preserving strict neutrality on all occasions where differences arise, and nothing is said. But how different fifty years ago. When a newspaper appeared it had to take one side of the fence or the other, for no straddling was allowed. If the editor didn't opine that he had quite made up his mind, some of the prominent factions of one side or the other would assist him materially in figuring it out. Whether the question was slavery or currency, a man then had to state and state clearly just where he stood. It was in this period that Doniphan County's newspapers began and they brought forth a group of strong, fearless men. Their history is a banner page in the heroic annals of the county.

The first newspaper in the county was established at Doniphan and was called the Kansas Constitutionalist. It made its first appearance on June 2, 1856, and the editor and owner was Thomas J. Key. The subscription price was $2 a year, but there is noth-

Topeka to indicate the life of publication. It is known, however, that the paper was Pro-Slavery, Democratic and rabid in its editorials. It was nine columns wide and composed of four pages. Sometime in 1858—old residents say it was July—the type and press were moved to Iowa Point by Mr. Key and a paper called The Inquirer was launched. Mr. Key remained only a few weeks, selling his interest to Thomas J. Vanderslice, who issued it for a few weeks and it disappeared. Mr. Vanderslice was the father of Howard Vanderslice and well known throughout the county.

Sol Miller arrived in White Cloud on March 28, 1857, and had in mind the publication of a paper. He intended that the first number should make its appearance on June 4 of that year and consequently had the title and date line printed. However, the sale of some Iowa trust lands were ordered and in order to advertise these, Mr. Miller printed the first paper about May 25, 1857. On July 4, 1872, the Kansas Weekly Chief was moved to Troy, where it has been successfully published since and today is the leading paper throughout the county, having a circulation in excess of two thousand copies a week. When Sol Miller, its founder, died April 17, 1897, his son, W. K., continued the paper until July 7, 1898, at which time T. J. Schall leased the paper and changed the size from a nine column folio to a six column quarto, Nov. 24, 1898, and continued to publish same until Aug. 1, 1903, at which time Fred W. Badger became the lessee. His

Top row—Rena Stuart, George Manville, Clarence Duffy, Jesse Lewis, Edward Steece, Henry Sawyer, Elmer Judd, Alfred Crepin, Charles Poirier.
Sitting—Edna Frank, Daisy Lehman, Alice Walton, Olive Walton, Reta Banie, Ruth Thompson, Bertha Boyer.

name appeared at the head of the column as editor until April 1, 1904, when H. J. Calnan leased the paper from the Miller heirs, buying it soon afterwards. During a part of this time C. V. Norman, now cashier of the First National Bank of Troy, edited the paper.

The third newspaper was The Geary City Era of Geary City, now a defunct town on the southeast corner of Wayne township near the river. It was established on June 16, 1857, by Edwin H. Grant and Joseph Thompson, the subscription price being $2 a year. Despite an uncongruous editorship, it was a Free State paper and in the issue of Aug. 15, 1857, Vol. 1, No. 12, the name of Earl Marble was added to the list of editors. Here is the political faiths of the men. Grant was a rank Republican, Thompson was a Pro-Slavery Democrat equally radical, and Marble was what today would be called a Wilson neutral. Grant was the first to retire from the publication and Thompson soon followed, leaving Marble to go it alone. He was a scholar and of a highly poetical turn of mind. Scarcely an issue of The Era appeared without one or more of his poems which attracted widespread attention. He continued the paper for a few months, but there is nothing definite to show when it discontinued, although it probably was in the summer or fall of 1858.

Charles Lenhart, a notorious printer in those early days, was employed on the paper during its existence, and the story goes that one night he imbibed of the flowing bowl a little too freely and with mind and body aflame, start-

ed out to paint the town a bright crimson. He entered Porter & Cooper's store in which the late Alexander W. Patterson was employed as a clerk, and, drawing his big forty-four, began pounding away at the glassware. Patterson never batted an eye, but drawing a weapon equally large from under the counter emptied one barrel and that was enough. Lenhart fell to the floor with a wound that almost proved fatal. Of the three editors, nothing is known now and it is thought they are dead. Dr. Grant was for a long time employed in the treasury department at Washington; Thompson served in the Civil War and was a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, while Marble returned to Boston—establishing a literary and musical magazine there and later moving to Denver, Colorado. All of the three were characteristic types of the vigorous and active newspapermen of their period and they played an important part in the develoment of this county.

The first issue of the Elwood Advertiser appeared in Elwood, June 25, 1857, with Fairman and Newman as editors; and it was the fourth paper to be inaugurated in Doniphan County. It was a rank Free State publication. On July 23, 1857, Mr. Newman withdrew and James S. Fairman continued it until Sept. 3, 1857, when E. Russell & Company purchased his interest and published the paper until April 22, 1858. It may have continued longer, but there is no record on file in the State Historical Society to show that it did. While Fairman and Newman were joint proprietors, Edward Russell and Thomas Osborn, the latter afterwards governor, wrote the editorials for the publication which even then suffered several temporary suspensions. Jack Merrick was the editor for a time, but when the Pike's Peak gold excitement arose he, with others, went to Cherry creek, near Denver, and started the first paper there, which it is believed is the present Denver Rocky Mountain News. Merrick was killed or died in the army. Fairman returned to Pennsylvania, where he was later connected with a newspaper, and Newman went North.

The Troy Democrat was the fifth paper established in the county. Near the close of 1858, Joseph Thompson moved the material of the ill fated Geary City Era here and began the publication of a Democratic paper called the Troy Democrat. It lived but a few weeks, when the type and press were taken to St. Joseph, Missouri, for the publication of the Free Democrat in which D. W. Wilder, Thompson and others were interested. It had a petulant career. The Doy rescue occurred during its publication and several of its printers were almost beaten to death. Thompson became involved in a duel, or a challenge to one, with E. Y. Shields, and finally the paper was indicted for opposing slavery. It went out of existence in the excitement incident to the beginning of the Rebellion.

The Palermo Leader, sixth publication in the county, was edited and owned by C. S. Perham and F. W. Emery. It appeared first on Oct. 5, 1858, and was Free State. There are no records in the State Historical Society at Topeka regarding the length of existence of this newspaper, but it is believed to have continued for about two years. The editors both returned to the East, Emery having served in the first state legislature in the spring of 1861, to which he was elected in December, 1859. Perham afterwards connected with his father in an enormous "Gift Enterprise" in New York City. The material of The Leader was purchased about 1862 by Peter H. Peters and moved to Marysville, where he published a paper. On account of its disloyal attitude, the men of Capt. Perry Hutchinson's company of the 13th Kansas regiment, which was then recruiting at Marysville, mobbed the office and Peters was confined for a short time in Fort Leavenworth. Just when the publication passed out of existence is not definitely known, but it probably was when the editor was incarcerated.

Among the other early newspapers in the county was The Iowa Point Dispatch. In the fall of 1859, Ansel Watrous, Jr., and J. W. Biggers, took over a printing office which had been started in Iowa Point and began the paper. Watrous was a young school teacher from Binghamton, New York, and the publication was Democratic. It was edited by Dr. Jabez Robinson, a Maine Yankee, who had lived in Missouri for many years. The paper continued until late in the spring of 1860, the last few weeks under the direction of Charles M. Fisher, a printer from Richmond, Virginia. Watrous returned to New York City, Biggers is known to be dead, and Fisher after enlisting in the 1st Kansas regiment, deserted. Dr. Robinson returned to Missouri, but later emigrated to Montana, when northwestern Missouri became too warm for disloyal men and he was drowned in the Gallatin river, near Helena, while attempting to cross the stream on horseback.

The Elwood Free Press is another of the old papers. The first issue was published Saturday, June 25, 1859, with D. W. Wilder and Albert L. Lee as editors. Frank and Robert Tracy were the printers employed, but in a very short time, H. D. Hunt became the publisher, continuing until Oct. 19, 1861, when he discontinued and enlisted in the 7th Kansas cavalry. A year or two later the material of the office was purchased by John T. and James D. Snoddy, and moved to Mound City, Linn County, and used for years in the publication of the Border Sentinel. D. W. Wilder, after a varied career as a popular writer, state official and publisher, died at Hiawatha only a few years ago. A. L. Lee served as a judge and enlisted in the 7th Kansas cavalry. He was severely wounded in the face, became a brigadier-general, and after making a fortune in Louisiana during the period of reconstruction, he went to New York City. Hunt moved to California.

The Kansas Weekly Press was published in Elwood on Saturday, June 5, 1858, with Whitney and Tomkins as editors. It continued until Oct. 9, 1858, when they severed their connection with it, and Edward Russell and John L. Merrick & Company became the proprietors. They were in charge until Oct. 30, 1858, when F. M. Tracy and G. W. Larzelere took up the burden, their first issue being on Nov. 13, 1858. They continued the paper until Saturday, Nov. 27, 1858, when Tracy and his brother purchased it. The last issue of the Kansas Weekly Press on file in the State Historical Society headquarters was published March 5, 1859, by Tracy and brother. Whether the paper was discontinued at that time is not certain. The publication, however, encountered many vicissitudes during its brief existence and it changed hands more times in the period than any other newspaper in the state of Kansas.

The Weekly Highlander was established at Highland and the first issue appeared Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859. J. E. Faulkner was the editor and the publication was independent. T. P. Herrick and Frank A. Root were his assistants. The latter resides in Topeka. It was neutral in politics and while ably conducted, lasted only a few short months. The material was purchased in 1861 by Charles H. Whitaker and moved to Savannah, Missouri, where a Union Democratic paper was started. When the rebel recruits of Camp Highley started South to join Price's army, said Sol Miller, they loaded the type and presses in wagons and hauled it away with them. At the siege of Lexington when they ran short of ammunition they shot the type at the besieged Union soldiers. Some of the Kansas boys who were captured at the surrender, brought a few of the large job quads home with them, where they were distributed as souvenirs. Of those connected with the Highlander, Herrick became colonel of the 7th Kansas cavalry and die at Highland of cholera in 1866. Faulkner returned to Pennsylvania and Root became a publisher for a time in Topeka, where he still resides.

The town of Doniphan was rich in newspaper history. On Dec. 16, 1858, another paper, the Kansas Crusader of Freedom, made its appearance there with James Redpath and James H. Lane as editors. It was radical Republican, intended as the personal organ of General James H. Lane and to advocate him for the Presidency in 1860. But Redpath and Lane soon quarreled and the paper suspended in May of 1859, the last issue being a special edition devoted to a roast of Lane by his former supporter. The late Governor John A. Martin of Atchison, did his type setting for the first time on the Crusader and it was in it that Miss Josie S. Hunt's now famous poem, "You Kissed Me" first appeared. A few years after the suspension of the publication, the type and press of the Crusader was moved to Atchison,

**Wathena Basket Ball, 1914.**
Left to right—Ralph Pettis, George E. Manville, Leonard Johnson, John Gordon, Alfred Crepin, Oscar Weber, Charles Poirier, Professor Milham.

and used in printing The Union and the Patriot. Redpath, after writing a history, left Kansas and afterwards became a famous war correspondent and an organizer of negro regiments. He is said to have been the originator of Decoration Day. In his late years just before his death he conducted a lecture bureau.

The Doniphan Post was another journalistic venture in Doniphan, but was short lived. It was established by William and George Rees in the summer of 1860, and suspended in the fall of 1861. After its "funeral," The Doniphan Democrat appeared, but lived only about ten months or a year. J. J. Ricketts was the publisher and editor. In the fall of 1860, J. W. Biggers moved the material of the Iowa Point office to Troy and started a Democratic paper called the Doniphan County Dispatch. That year was the turning point in Doniphan County and Kansas politics when the Democrats made their last fight. It was the year of Lincoln's election and the party was disastrously defeated all over Kansas. The contest was perhaps more bitter and closer in Doniphan County than in any other part of the state, but the Republicans carried everything. The Dispatch expired shortly after the election. In the summer of 1861, the type and press were purchased by P. Gould

Parker, moved to Hiawatha and used in printing the Brown County Union until the office burned in 1862. Thus ended the printing outfit that came to Kansas in 1855 to print The Doniphan Constitutionalist.

The Doniphan County Patriot was published at Troy and made its first appearance on April 25, 1862, with Dr. E. H. Grant as the editor. The type and press was formerly used in the publication of The Doniphan Post. The Patriot was a Lane Republican journalistic venture and did not last long. F. M. Tracy took an interest in it and subsequently continued its publication alone until the spring of 1864, when it is believed to have been absorbed by another paper, the Investigator. There is no record in the State Historical Society files to show just how long the Patriot existed.

The Holt County News at Oregon, Missouri, which had been a Secession paper, edited by Dr. Jabez Robinson, had been suspended since early in the war. In February, 1864, a company of Troy men purchased the material and moving it here, began the publication of The Investigator, an anti-Lane Republican organ. It was edited by H. C. Hawkins, a lawyer who died in Troy in the fall of 1873. Mrs. Hawkins now resides in Newton, Iowa, and is Mrs. J. Evans Ryan. The end of the war in 1865 saw the soldiers marching home, still full of martial spirit, and the following spring some of the soldier printers gathered in The Investigator office and started a new paper called the Doniphan County Soldier. It was Republican and S. H. Dodge, later of the Beloit Gazette, was the editor. The Soldier, like so many of its contemporaries, had a brief existence, although it had influential backing.

Following the failure of The Soldier, Joseph H. Hunt, a brother of H. D. Hunt, who lived in Elwood, bought the outfit, issued the first number of the Troy Weekly Reporter on April 12, 1865. He continued in business until May 15, 1866, when Robert Tracy, who now is a resident of St. Joseph, became the proprietor. During Hunt's proprietorship, The Reporter was still Republican and the office was in a little frame building alongside of the Higby House, where the new Transit House stands today. Mrs. Hunt was a printer and the two did all of the work in the office. In the spring of 1866, while repairing the roof, Hunt fell and struck the picket fence in front of the office, causing injuries from which he died. Mrs. Hunt attempted to continue the publication for a few months, but finally sold to Mr. Tracy. The first Reporter appeared under Mr. Tracy's management on May 17, 1866. The Troy court house was burned on March 27, 1867, and at once a county seat fight was precipitated, Wathena being the competitor of Troy. Sentiment seemed to favor the former city as it was the largest in the county and on April 3, 1867, the Reporter was moved there. Mr. Tracy in giving his reasons for the removal of the publication at the time said:

"Inasmuch as some of our readers may want to know why this change was made, we feel disposed to give an explanation. Since the burning of the court house in Troy, almost every person in Doniphan County has doubtless felt satisfied that the county seat ought immediately to be located by a popular vote of the county. Knowing that the voters must soon decide this important question at the polls, we looked about us to see which way the sentiment of the people tended. It seemed to us to point to Wathena, the largest and most prosperous town in Doniphan County and the most likely place to meet with the favor of a large majority of the voters. Hence our removal."

There was a general election and it was the hottest campaign in the history of this community. Wathena won and immediately the citizens of Troy, headed by several of the leading citizens, began an appeal. They had two grounds for this; the first being irregularities in the election at Wathena, and the second, a United States statute passed May 20, 1824, under the administration of President James Monroe. This provided that the commissioners in opening counties in territories should set aside 160 acres for a county seat and a 300 foot square in the center for a court house. The attorneys for Troy made allegations that this had been done and sought to show that several hundred more men voted in Wathena than there were in the township. The supreme court of the state decided in favor of Troy. Soon after this decision, Mr. Tracy sold the Reporter to E. H. Snow and George W. Larzelere. Snow retired and it went into the hands of Alfred Larzelere, the father of Robert H. Larzelere, who resides near Wathena today. He sold it to the late F. H. Drenning and Joel Holt, and they sold it in 1873 to W. T. Stewart, who continued the publication until April, 1877. The Doniphan County Republican was started in Troy in November, 1868, by C. G. Bridges, and the paper prospered continued with varying degrees of success until Mr. Sanborn retired in 1874, leaving Mr. Beale sole proprietor. In 1875, The Republican was sold to Sol Miller and the paper was absorbed with The Chief.

In May, 1877, C. G. Bridges bought The Reporter office at Wathena and brought it back to Troy, where he commenced the publication of The Bulletin, which he announced would be a Hayes Republican paper. A great many Republicans were at that time very much dissatisfied with the policy of President Hayes, and Bridges thought he saw an opportunity to be recognized as the orthodox organ and gather in any stray crumbs that might fall. But it was not a success and came out as an exponent of Democratic principles. The first of January, 1879, closed its career. The type and press were taken to Superior, Nebraska, and Bridges went to Mexico, Missouri, where he died some time ago.

In May, 1871, The Doniphan Democrat was started in the town of Doniphan by J. J. Ricketts. The outside pages were printed at the Atchison Patriot office and Thomas Stivers was the editor. The paper did not last more than a year. Ricketts and Stivers both left the state some time ago. On May 12, 1872, the Crook brothers established the Doniphan Herald, which was published only a few weeks. Drs. J. J. and W. W. Crook were the editors, but in a few weeks the publication was removed to Leavenworth. In August, 1872, The Leader, a Grange paper, was started at White Cloud by Yard and Overholt. It lived about two months, the material being moved to Hiawatha and used in printing The Herald.

The Highland Sentinel, independent in politics, was started in January, 1878, by George F. Hammar and continued for only a few months. The only paper Brenner ever had was The Western Emigrant, establirhed June 8, 1878 by W. H. Hoerner. It ran about six months and was discontinued. In February of 1878, the material of the Sabetha Advance was moved to Wathena by E. A. Davis, who started a Greenback paper called the Wathena Advance, which suspended the following June. George W. Larzelere then took up the burden again and published The Mirror, but its life was very short. The first issue appeared July 16, 1878, and on August 15th of the same year, George Larzelere severed his connection with it and the paper was taken up by Alfred Larzelere, father of

Wathena Basket Ball, 1914.

Top row—Estella Bowman, Chester R. Milham. Second row—Estelle Drenning, Virgie Gordon, Talitha Schwope, Hazel Wiegant, Beulah Bowman, Ruth Chalk.

definitely how long it continued.

The Central State, a Democratic paper, was established in Highland, Nov. 4, 1880, by John L. Parker, and was a five column quarto. Parker continued its publication until Friday, July 15, 1881, at which time he sold out to E. G. Moore, who changed the size from a five column quarto to an eight column folio on Friday, Aug. 12, 1881. The last paper in the files of the State Historical Society was published by Moore on Friday, May 26, 1882. The last week in October, 1880, The White Cloud Review, Republican, was started by George H. Holton and was continued with intervals of suspension until September, 1887, by James P. Beidleman and Henry P. Beidleman. The last heard of Holton he was in Nebraska, where he was publishing a paper. The Beidleman brothers, who were printers, went to Chicago. In October, 1887, a tramp named David Magoun pulled up in White Cloud, got hold of The Review office and started a paper, the first number of which was called The Resurrection, but the permanent name chosen was The Eagle. By "permanent" we mean four weeks, which was its lease of life. In August, 1888, the White Cloud Review again appeared under the management of Saunders brothers and maintained a precarious existence until 1890, when it disappeared.

The Doniphan County Weekly News was published in Doniphan and the first issue appeared March 10, 1882, with Welsh and sons as managers. Owing to the fact that there were only twenty-five issues of the paper on file in the State Historical Society headquarters, it is impossible to state how long it existed, although it is generally believed to have been about six months. The last heard of Dr. Welsh was that he was living somewhere in Kansas. The Bible Investigator made its appearance in Doniphan early in January of 1881, with William Kirby, a devout Christian, as editor. It was devoted solely to religious discussions and had a brief existence. Mr. Kirby is now dead.

On Aug. 30, 1883, The Times made its appearance in Severance, edited by E. F. VanDeventer. There were but four copies on file at the State Historical Society, but it is believed to have passed away on Nov. 8th of the same year. The Severance Advertiser was first issued on Aug. 3, 1883, by Springer & Company. It is impossible to tell how many issues were published, as there is no record on file. The Alumni Annual made its first appearance at Highland University in June, 1883, and we are unable to state how long it continued. In February of the same year a paper was started in Severance called The Enterprise, by H. H. Brooks, but it lived only a few months.

The Troy Times was established Sept. 3, 1886, by A. W. Beale, who had previous newspaper experience. The first issue was a five column quarto and on Dec. 3, 1886, was changed to an eight column folio. Mr. Beale continued until Sept. 3, 1897, when Frank W. Elliott purchased the paper—his first issue being Sept. 10, 1897. He was successful for about three years, and sold out in 1900 to R. C. Bradly, who continued until Friday, June 7, 1901, at which time J. S. Leonard succeeded him. His first issue was June 14, 1901, and the last issue on the files of the State Historical Society is that of Nov. 15, 1901. The paper may have continued longer, but there is no record of it.

On July 4, 1889, the Wathena Gazette made its appearance. It was published by C. C. Bartruff and managed to exist for a year, when it crossed the Missouri river much to the joy of the people of Wathena. The Bendena Echo, published by Gray & Morgan, was established July 13, 1889. It was a three column sheet and only four issues were published; the population of the town being too small to support the project it died Aug. 24, 1889. In December, 1889, The Nuncio was started at Highland by students of the university, and was devoted to matters pertaining to the school.

The first copy of The Severance Weekly News on file in the State Historical Society bears the date of May 11, 1889, Vol. 1, No. 6, and the editor was W. T. Randolph. He continued to publish it until Friday, Sept. 16, 1892, when it was sold to P. L. Gray and W. J. Curtis. Mr. Gray is now

editor of the paper and Mr. Curtis is now general passenger and traffic agent for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad with headquarters in Topeka. The first issue of their paper was Friday morning, Sept. 23, 1892. Later on Mr. Curtis sold his interest to L. P. Johnson and Mr. Gray, and Mr. Johnson continued to publish The News until Thursday, May 16, 1895, at which time Mr. Johnson sold his interest to Mr. Gray. His first issue as sole proprietor was Thursday, May 23, 1895. Mr. Gray continued as the editor after that until a date which we are unable to find, when he sold the paper to Miss Eva Ryan; and the first issue edited by her on file was that of Thursday, Jan. 5, 1898. She reduced the size from an eight column folio to a four column quarto and published the same until Thursday, Oct. 5, 1899, when she sold out to M. Lucy & Company, who again changed the size to an eight column folio. Lucy & Company continued until Friday, Oct. 12, 1900, when the size of the paper was reduced to seven columns. The last issue of this publication on file in the State Historical Society is that of Friday, Dec. 28, 1910, and we are unable to state how much longer it continued.

The White Cloud News made its first appearance June 15, 1891, with Burckhalter and Cotton as editors. They continued publication until March 15, 1892, when they discontinued, giving as their reason that John J. Faulkner of Falls City, Neb., intended to establish a paper called The Globe, which he did, the first issue appearing in April, 1892. In the winter following, however, he sold out to E. K. Douglas, who edited the paper for one year. The next owners were Frank and Avery Newlin, who continued until 1898, when E. C. Tennant bought them out and was the editor for five years. Mrs. Tennant was an interesting writer and doubtless helped her husband materially, as some of her works are yet reprinted. Mack Ryan succeeded Tennant and E. L. Marker was the editor until Aug. 18, 1910, when Miss Anna Mallows, a former school teacher, became the editor and proprietor and has since made it one of the most successful publications for a small town in the county.

In February of 1896, H. S. Hogue started The Highland Vidette, a Republican paper which at the present time is under the management of Tobias Larson, who has owned and edited the paper for the past eighteen years. The first issue of The Wathena Star which can be found was that of Thursday, Jan. 7, 1897, and the editor of that paper was Bert Howard. The subscription price was $1 a year. Mr. Howard continued to publish this paper until Thursday, Sept. 23, 1897, at which time he sold it to Pool Grinstead and his first issue was Sept. 30, 1897. In a few weeks, Mr. Grinstead changed the paper from a seven to an eight column folio and continued until Friday, Feb. 23, 1900, when J. S. Leonard was appointed receiver and took charge. On Friday, March 2, 1900, G. E. McNutt was appointed receiver in which capacity he acted until Friday, March 30, 1900, when J. E. House's name, who is now mayor of Topeka, appeared as the editor and manager. The last paper to be found on record is that of Friday, May 4, 1900, and we are unable to state how much longer the publication continued. The Wathena Weekly Republican was published by A. W. Themenson, Jan. 2, 1903, and was the last paper to be established in the county. It still is published.

The Highland Vidette was founded by Harvey S. Hogue in January, 1896, and was purchased by Mr. Larson in January, 1898, eighteen years ago. He has conducted it ever since as a six column, four page newspaper. He has always been a Republican in politics, and was postmaster of Highland for four years, being appointed by President William McKinley, Aug. 3, 1901, just thirty-three days before the assassination of the President which occurred September 6, and served until May 25, 1905. He was clerk to Senator James Allen in the Kansas state senate in 1900 to 1904.

A few years ago Mr. Larson built a nice modern home for himself and family in Highland. Here he expects to make his residence during the remainder of his life, where he is comfortably located.

A newspaper was started in Troy, August 11, 1910, by W. Charles Hopper. He was induced to come here by some of Troy's citizens, but he sowehow failed to make good. He sold out to Mel A. Smith. It was later consolidated with the Wathena Times.

Thus it will be seen that Doniphan County has had forty-three newspapers of which only a few have survived. It has been a struggle and a thorough exemplification of the survial of the fittest. Today, however, Doniphan County stands in the forefront of the journalistic world.

### The Wathena Republican

The Wathena Republican is an eight-page, six-column weekly newspaper, which is filling the Wathena field admirably. It was established by Pool Grinstead, G. M. Beall and P. W. Grinstead, March 30, 1900, and is now published by William Stewart and Charles A. Fetter, two industrious newspaper men who are making a success of it. On May 31, 1901, A. W. Themanson took charge and edited the Republican until April 1, 1906, at which time William Stewart bought the paper and on December 31, 1912, Charles A. Fetter purchased a half interest in it.

It is conducted as a straight Republican paper, never wavering from its course, and has a good, fat local subscription list. Its publishers, being practical newspaper men, have a pretty fair knowledge of what it takes to make a readable country newspaper. It publishes about everything going on in Wathena and the neighborhood, but makes no pretensions as a county paper. It wields a wholesome influence in the community in which it circulates, and is to be depended upon at all times to stand for those things which they consider are for the common good of Wathena and community.

## C. W. RYAN, EDITOR OF WATHENA TIMES

C. W. Ryan, editor of the Wathena Times, is a son of S. L. Ryan, and was born at Severance, Kansas, in 1876. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and was an apt student from early boyhood. When twenty years old, Mr. Ryan was graduated from the Hiawatha Academy, and was admitted to the bar the same year.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Ryan had an excellent rudimentary base on which to build any career he might select. Shortly after his admission to the bar he entered the law school of the Kansas State University at Lawrence and his desire for the law was increased as he progressed with his studies. Consequently he took an advanced course in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. Thoroughly equipped to pursue his vocation, Mr. Ryan returned from Ann Arbor and entered his father's law office at Hiawatha, where he remained but a short time. Following this he was appointed receiver of a store at Powhattan, and arranged the business to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

About this time the wanderlust seized Mr. Ryan, and he was next heard of traveling overland to Idaho, in 1890, in company with his brother Frank, now an attorney at Weiser, Idaho. The Ryan boys were the first settlers in Lost Valley, in the Seven Devils Mountains, in Idaho. Here they took up government homesteads for which each of them was paid $8,000 a few years later by the Weiser Valley Land & Water Company, after several years of litigation in the Idaho and federal courts.

At the end of about two years the Ryan brothers returned to Hiawatha, where C. W. Ryan entered his father's office again, and Frank took up a law course at the University of Nebraska. When Frank was admitted to the bar the two brothers became the law partners of their father, under the firm name of Ryan & Ryan, with offices in Hiawatha and Troy. In September, 1910, C. W. Ryan bought the Wathena Times, which he still edits. His paper is representative of an intelligent and progressive community.

### Jacob Lavering

Jacob Lavering, born Richland County, Ohio, 1837. Came to Doniphan County, 1860, enlisted Sept. 8, 1862, Company C, 13th Kansas volunteer infantry, mustered out June 26, 1865, at Little Rock, Ark. Married November 30, 1867, to Miss Cincerella Dinning. Six children: Son, Franklin; daughters, Cora Bell, Sara Elizabeth, Noretta, Mary, Elnora, Mandie Mozell. Wathena, Kansas. No real estate.

Wathena students—Edward Beard, Leon Henderson, Ralph Butcher, Ina Cordonier, Leola Geyer, Gladys Henderson, Freda Dubach, Alice Lehman, Lulu Miller, Leona Meugnoit, Lela Whitnah, Freda Muncie, Agnes Hanke, Loretta Crepin, Paul Weber, Beverly Drenning, Herman Livingston, James Morris, Robert Wolnick, William Davisson, Aklin Banie, Lota Dubach, Pearl Fleek, Kathryn Kiefer, Marg. Jones, Judson Courtere.

## THE REVEREND MR. B. F. BOWMAN

### In Doniphan County, 1856—On Farm Owned by A. B. C. D. Dubach—Early Day Preacher—Married Many Couples.

One of the pioneer preachers in Doniphan County was the Reverend Mr. B. F. Bowman. He was one of the first ministers in the county and belonged to the Methodist Church. He came to Doniphan County, Sept. 12, 1856, and settled on a farm west of Wathena on the Pottawatomie road. The farm is now owned by A. B. C. D. Dubach.

The Reverend Mr. Bowman probably married more couples than any other preacher in Doniphan County. The country was new and the lonely settlers were anxious for the companionship offered by a husband or wife. Preachers, or others with authority to marry, were few and far between. Consequently the Methodist pastor was frequently called to officiate at the wedding of some new home founder.

He was what is known as a circuit rider, and endured many hardships and dangers, like Saint John, "crying in the wilderness," as he spread the truth and fought the battles of life like a brave soldier of the Gospel.

## LADIES' AID SOCIETY, M. E. CHURCH, WATHENA, KAN.

The Society's methods of raising money are as delightful as they are original. Pie suppers, ice cream socials and sales of fancy and useful articles are a few of the commonest sources of revenue, and the ladies always give full value for the money. This is personal testimony.

Officers—Mrs. C. H. Bowman, President; Mrs. T. B. Chalk, Vice-President; Mrs. Annie Hayes, Treasurer; Miss Della Spaulding, Secretary.

Membership—Mrs. Acree, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. C. H. Bowman, Mrs. H. C. Bowman, Mrs. C. Brazelton, Mrs. Chalk, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Clobridge, Mrs. G. A. Dubach, Mrs. Fuger, Mrs. George, Mrs. Goforth, Mrs. Jacob Groh, Mrs. George T. Groh, Mrs. Gunselman, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. A. Hayes, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. L. A. Bounty, Mrs. R. McPherson, Mrs. Peter Manville, Mrs. T. Mawson, Mrs. Jacob Miller, Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Ben Morgan, Mrs. John Meng, Mrs. Pettis, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Rochon, Mrs. G. L. Stuart, Miss Della Spaulding, Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Mrs. Wagenknecht, Mrs. E. V. Wakeman, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Bishop.

This society was organized about twenty-five years ago. Their work has been varied as the needs of the church demanded. It was largely through their efforts that an up-to-date parsonage was built in 1909. Now they are starting a new church fund which will probably materialize in a modern church building a few years hence.

On Jan. 1, 1871, Wathena had four teachers and 230 scholars enrolled in the public schools of that town.

On May 10, 1857, the Methodist Episcopal church of Doniphan was organized by Rev. Mr. B. F. Bowman.

# The Wathena Chautauqua

**Greatest feature of Doniphan County enterprise which reaches from the hearts of the multitude to the broad confines of the nation. An attraction which intelligently demonstrates the progressive ideas of Wathena to keep abreast of the time. Broad in scope and liberal in management. Started at a financial sacrifice by public spirited citizens, J. A. Stewart, J. F. Harpster, George E. Groh, Pool Grinsted and Frank K. Willis, the Chautauqua was soon transformed into one of the most popular movements ever undertaken in the State of Kansas. J. A. Stewart, Secretary, 1899 to 1900; A. W. Themanson, Secretary from 1901 to 1909; L. Z. Stewart, Secretary during 1910; Lambert A. Libel, Secretary during the years 1911, 1912 and 1913; George F. English, Secretary, 1914 and 1915. Celebrated orators and leading public men have addressed the crowds at different times. Grand Tabernacle erected within an ideal grove of stately native timber. Many notable speakers and diversified attractions on this year's program.**

To three citizens of Wathena belong the credit for the success of the Mid-Summer Chautauqua, which is one of the grandest features of progressive ambition characteristic of Doniphan County.

Started on an inspiration in 1899, the Chautauqua has with each succeeding year, become more popular and more magnetic than any other enterprise ever promoted in the State of Kansas.

During the fifteen years of its existence the Wathena Chautauqua Association has given to the public a class of attractions with each succeeding year that cannot be excelled.

It is to the self-sacrificing public spirit of the original promotors that the success of the Chautauqua is directly due. Had the three men who backed the proposition at a financial loss during the first year, gotten cold feet, it would never have survived.

But, no; they were so confident of the ultimate success of such a nation-wide movement, looking toward the education and entertainment of the populace that they stood financially responsible and kept it going. They had the foresight to realize that it was not only a great, but a grand manner in which the people might be enlightened at first hand on all the important matters of the day by speakers renowned in every walk of life.

It is to Pool Grinstead, once a well-known Doniphan County newspaper man, with headquarters in Wathena, that the inspiration of the Chautauqua movement first became manifest. But he was poor in worldly possessions and could only give his best efforts toward making it a reality. As editor of the Wathena Times, Mr. Grinstead perceived the great possibilities of the Chautauqua and he confided his ambitions to see it launched to four of the leading men.

Just about that time the Chautauqua movement had taken root all over the country and its branches were even extending to other lands. Mr. Grinstead unfolded his plans to intimate friends whom he well knew were constructed on a caliber sufficiently heavy to bear the burden of any financial outlay that might be entailed. The result was spontaneous.

On the evening of May 27, 1899, five serious-minded men met in Harpster's Bank building in Wathena. They had just had supper and all were feeling mighty good. The quintet included George E. Groh, J. F. Harpster, J. A. Stewart, Dr. Frank K. Willis, and Pool Grinstead. The proposed Chautauqua was the cause of the little gathering, and Mr. Grinstead explained its workings and effects in other places.

The result of the meeting was the organization of the Wathena Chautauqua Association, with George E. Groh, as president: J. A. Stewart, secretary, and J. F. Harpster, treasurer. The question of financing the project was discussed from every angle, and the three officers agreed to assume all financial responsibility for any deficit that might occur in the operating expenses. Of the three original officers of the Chautauqua, Mr. Groh and Mr. Stewart are still among the live wires of Wathena's substantial citizens. Mr. Harpster died January 16, 1901.

Preparations were at once begun to inaugurate the Chautauqua that summer, and Mr. Grinstead boosted the movement in the columns of his newspaper like a Trojan. Arrangements were made in every direction and the site for the Chautauqua was located on a twenty-acre piece of ground, one-half mile east of Wathena. It was an ideal spot, level and surrounded by big native timber. The land was owned by Mr. Groh and is still one of the properties of the family.

Charles T. Grilly, one of the leading Chautauqua managers of the country, was communicated with and he accepted an offer to supervise all arrangements for the opening meeting. Under his direction a program was arranged which was remarkable for the prominence of the orators who were included in the list of speakers. A huge tent was procured for the meeting and the grounds were "dressed up" neatly for the occasion.

Although the Chautauqua was a new venture, its merits were at once realized by the public and as the time approached for the opening the keenest interest was manifested throughout Doniphan and adjoining counties. While the program was brimming over with notable talent, the Rev. Mr. Sam Jones, the celebrated evangelist, was the head-liner. He delivered the first lecture and conducted the exercises on the opening day, while copious showers were falling. Since then he has attended eight Chautauquas and was always one of the strongest personalities during the meetings.

At the close of the Chautauqua the officers held a meeting and in computing the expenses found that they were $3,156 "in the hole." This sum was promptly paid by Messrs. Groh, Harpster and Stewart. These three public-spirited gentlemen never even murmured over the deficit and declared their intention to keep the movement alive. Pool Grinstead and Dr. Willis had no financial interest in the Chautauqua, but they gave it strong public and moral support from the first moment of its inception.

The three officers had the utmost faith in the success of the Chautauqua and the next year—1900—they assumed all obligations for its management. They were more fortunate that year and the receipts were sufficient to justify the payment of a small dividend. The crowds that attended on the various days were enormous and the gate receipts more than balanced all overhead expenses.

In 1901 a re-organization of the Chautauqua Association was effected with fifteen members, all of whom took stock in the enterprise. George W. Kinkead, now acting mayor of Troy, was elected president of the association; J. A. Stewart was vice-president; and B. N. Forbes was made treasurer. The other active members who managed the Chautauqua that year were Jacob Miller, George T. Groh, A. W. Themanson, W. W. Carter, Frank H. Drosselmeier, George L. Stuart, G. A. Dubach, Martin Maag, F. L. Rice, H. N. Winn, S. A. Conaway and L. Z. Stewart.

For four successive years—1901-1902-1903-1904—the Chautauqua was managed by the gentlemen named above, and they made it a good paying proposition. The efforts of the managers to make the Chautauqua a success were ably seconded by Charles T. Grilly, who was superintendent of the meetings for eight years. He is a noted Chautauqua manager and is an expert at the business. To him, as much as to any other individual, may be given the credit for the popularity and prosperity of the Wathena Chautauqua.

At the close of the 1904 Chautauqua, a re-organization of the Association took place and a large number of new members were taken in. The imposing tabernacle, which stands on the grounds today, was erected at a considerable outlay, and other improvements were installed. There was no question about the future of the Chautauqua by this time and the members were enthusiastic in their desire to spare no expense in providing for all possible exigencies.

In addition to Sam Jones there have been many famous pulpit and platform orators in attendance at the Wathena Chautauqua. While the great evangelist was a drawing card at all times, there were other noted speakers who commanded a strong following among the people of the nation. Gen. John B. Gordon, the gallant Southern commander, and author of "The Last Days of the Confederacy," was one of the speakers who drew immense crowds whenever he was on the program. Among the other notable men who attended the Chautauqua at different times were: Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, Bishop Robert McIntyre of the Episcopal diocese of St. Paul; Rev. Father Nugent, the great sociologist of Des Moines, Iowa; ex-United States Senator Chester I. Long of Kansas; United States Senator Robert LaFollette, of Wisconsin; Willis J. Bailey, former governor of Kansas; United States Senator Benjamin F. Tillman, of North Carolina; former Governor Edward W. Hoch, of Kansas; Maud Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army; Eugene V. Debs, the great Socialist leader; DeWitt Miller; Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago; Caleb Powers, former secretary of state of Kentucky; United States Senator Thomas P. Gore, the blind statesman from Oklahoma; William J. Burns, the famous detective; Billy Sunday, the great present-day evangelist; Mrs. Lasalle Corbell-Pickett, widow of the celebrated Confederate general who led the heroic charge of his renowned division at Gettysburg; Opie Read, the popular author of Southern stories; Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer; Strickland W. Gillilan, the eminent writer; Herbert C. Hart, successful evangelist and platform speaker; Frederick Ward, the great actor; Will Carlton, novelist of international renown, and Mrs. Carrie Nation, strenuous militant advocate of prohibition.

J. A. Stewart

Although last on the above list, there is no intention to slight the achievements of Carrie Nation nor to minimize the great benefits to humanity which she accomplished with her little hatchet. It was several years ago, probably the year before her death, that Mrs. Nation attended the Chautauqua. She was not on the regular program for the day, or for any day during the meeting, but her presence aroused more interest than did that of the most notable public speakers. Being a Kansas woman with an international reputation as a joint smasher, Mrs. Nation had only to make her presence known and the people flocked about her. She came to the Chautauqua in the cause of temperance, and incidentally she was armed with sixteen hundred little hatchets.

When it became known that Mrs. Nation was on the grounds the crowds became clamorous to hear her and the management was obliged to

Top row—John Schwope, Talitha Schwope, Hazel Wiegant, Ruth Chalk. Second row—Joyce Fuger, Edna Straub, Virgie Gordon, Lura Gillmore.

cnange the program for the afternoon. As soon as it was announced that the great militant advocate of prohibition was going to speak the people rushed from all parts of the grounds to the tabernacle and so great was the throng that hundreds could not gain admittance.

When Superintendent Grilly sounded the gong at four o'clock in the afternoon, the building was packed with an excited mass of humanity. All wanted to hear the famous saloon buster. Mrs. Nation had no sooner been introduced than she electrified her audience with the strength and clearness of her voice. The people were spellbound, and not a sound could be heard during her address. She spoke on the curse of rum and gave many illustrations of the wretchedness and crime which it caused. She exploded the old theory that poverty and crime are cause and effect, and said that whiskey is the cause and crime and poverty the effect.

There were many people present who held opposite views from Mrs. Nation on the liquor question, but they all said that her address was one of the most powerful arguments against intemperance they had ever heard. The entire audience almost went wild over her words and when she opened her consignment of little hatchets for distribution among the people, the sixteen hundred didn't more than half go around.

The Chautauqua is now on a solid financial basis and is destined to remain so unless there should come a radical change in the customs and conditions of humanity. It is backed by the most substantial citizens of Wathena and the surrounding country. The membership is truly representative and the managers are men who are both liberal minded and progressive. The following is a list of the stockholders of the Wathena Chautauqua at the present time:

**List of Stockholders**

| Name | No. of Shares |
|---|---|
| A. T. Bannon | 1 |
| W. F. Arnold | 2 |
| Brazelton Bros. | 5 |
| Nicholas Bohr | 2 |
| C. H. Bauer, Jr. | 1 |
| Mrs. M. Bauer | 1 |
| M. Bauer, Jr. | 1 |
| S. A. Conoway | 5 |
| R. B. Carter | 1 |
| E. V. Cordonier | 2 |
| W. W. Carter | 4 |
| Mrs. Herman Christel | 1 |
| Caroline Craig | 1 |
| Hugh Craig | 1 |
| E. M. Cherrington | 1 |
| G. A. Dubach | 9 |
| Fred Dubach | 3 |
| A. B. C. Dubach | 1 |
| F. H. Drosselmeier | 8 |
| Mrs. F. H. Drenning | 4 |
| Geo. Eberle | 2 |
| Geo. F. English | 5 |
| Ernest Fuger | 2 |
| F. C. Foley | 2 |
| Geo. E. Groh | 6 |
| J. A. C. Gordon | 4 |
| Mrs. H. L. Gardner | 2 |
| Geo. Gummig | 2 |
| Jacob Gunselman | 2 |
| O. C. Jones | 1 |
| G. W. Kinkead | 5 |
| E. W. Klos Mfg. Co. | 1 |
| Mrs. Wm. Christopher | 1 |
| W. D. Kiehnhoff | 1 |
| R. H. Larzelere | 4 |
| J. W. Lehman | 2 |
| Chas. Laipple | 2 |
| L. A. Libel | 2 |
| Martin Maag | 6 |
| August Miller | 8 |
| W. R. Martin | 3 |
| Mrs. Peter Manville | 2 |
| George Manville | 1 |
| Richard Mawson | 2 |
| H. B. Morgan | 2 |
| Sylvester Miller | 1 |
| Ben Marolf | 1 |
| Chas. Marolf | 1 |
| Jacob Miller | 5 |
| P. A. Pettis | 3 |
| C. C. Renick | 2 |
| Mrs. L. Renick | 1 |
| Mrs. Rachel | 1 |
| Henry Renick | 1 |
| G. L. Stuart | 7 |
| L. Z. Stewart | 16 |
| Lucas Studer | 2 |
| S. Slaughter | 1 |
| Mrs. Jos. Schuler | 1 |
| J. A. Stewart | 6 |
| A. W. Themanson | 6 |
| Townsend & Wyatt | 1 |
| E. H. Venard | 3 |
| H. N. Winn | 5 |
| Mrs. T. H. Wakeman | 2 |
| J. H. Wagenknecht | 2 |
| John Wiedmer | 1 |
| Miss E. Jeanette Zimmerman | 1 |
| W. D. Cook | 2 |
| Mrs. Jos. Straub | 1 |

It would appear to an ordinary mortal that the people of Wathena and Doniphan County should never forget the men or their memories who were the prime backers of the Chautauqua. Although Mr. Harpster is dead, his work is a powerful factor in keeping his memory green. Had it not been for the initiative of Mr. Harpster, Mr. Groh and Mr. Stewart, the probabilities are there would never have been known to the world such a thing as the Wathena Chautauqua. Mr. Stewart is a prosperous merchant in Wathena, where he has been in business for many years, and Mr. Groh is a highly respected farmer and influential citizen living close to town.

The citizens of Wathena should be proud of the fact that such public spirited citizens as George E. Groh and J. A. Stewart have always manifested the keenest interest in the Chautauqua. Ever since the Chautauqua was started these two men have been most energetic in their efforts to make it the greatest attraction ever promoted in the State of Kansas.

Top row—John Schwope, Ralph Pettis, Joyce Fuger. Second row—Ruth A. Chalk, Alfred Crepin, Lura Gillmore, Oliver Stewart, Genneth Miller, members of Wathena High School orchestra.

Credit for the Chautauqua, however, is not easy to give. "The directors are loath to talk of the efforts they have expended in making the affair the success it has been," said Robert H. Larzelere, one of the men behind the movement who has had as much to do with it as any one. Mr. Larzelere, however, says the "other man" is the one to receive the credit and not himself. The other man says the same thing.

Fred Rice and Eugene Cordonier are two of the other stockholders who had a share in the successful culmination. "Don't you think you should be given what is due your efforts?" was the question the former was asked. "I didn't do much," was Mr. Rice's reply: "give the others all the praise." And that is the way the men have worked since the incention of the Chautauqua. It has been a spirit of perfect harmony.

As each succeeding year rolls around —and the first Chautauqua was held in 1900—it grows bigger and better than ever. Last year more tents were used than at any other time and this year it will be but a repetition of that story. It is the prediction of the management that the 1915 affair will not only be the largest, but by far the most attractive of any in the past. In the first place a number of new attractions will be on hand.

Another feature to be found — and one that is often sadly lacking in other summer events of the kind—is the pure water. The Wathena men will have this in abundance throughout the grounds, and every other convenience will be had for the patrons. As extra attractions the managemert has arranged for ball games every afternoon and some of the best amateur talent in western Missouri and eastern Kansas will be seen on the diamond. This will prove a big drawing card, as thousands of men and women who are busy on the farms have small opportunity during the summer of seeing a good contest between rival nines.

Not the least of the other features is the distinctive character of the Chautauqua. People come to the Wathena meeting and stay. That is what the tents are for. They do not come merely for an afternoon or evening, but for the entire course of lectures, addresses or entertainments. Everyone who desires to take advantage of the splendid opportunities offered is heartily invited and welcomed with the glad hand. The management never plays any favorites, either in the selection of a place of habitation or other ways.

From every indication this year's Chautauqua is to see an enormous crowd. People in the vicinity far and wide already have signified their intention to attend and are spreading the word among their neighbors of the success of the meetings. Mr. Lambert A. Libel and the other directors are more than optimistic in their views regarding the coming summer. All are confident that the movement will be alone in its class among Chautauquas. Something already has been said of the numerous attractions to be had.

To those who have contemplated attending for at least a portion of the attractions, we can give a word of advice. Make arrangements now; for by waiting until the last moment there will be little chance of obtaining the right kind of accommodations. You will find the directors the finest kind of people and men who will endeavor in every way possible to serve not only the best and most profitable amusement, but see that personal convenience is offered.

The business men of the city of St. Joseph and Wathena are on the alert and take great pride in seeing a large attendance. Many neglect their personal business to boost for the Chautauqua and work with increasing efforts for its success. They believe in the maxim, "that where there is unity there is strength." The grounds are ideal and many noted speakers say they cannot be excelled in the state.

Fourteen years ago, when an organization was first perfected, it was called the Wathena Chautauqua, and was primarily for the pleasure and participation of Wathena, Kansas, people. It has always started on Saturday and lasted nine days so as to include two Sundays, and the time is usually in August, when crops do not need close attention and the farmers are given a chance to enjoy the festivities. In the early days a large tent served as an auditorium where the speaking was held, but after several mishaps by storms, when the canopy collapsed, a spacious open air auditorium was provided, with a substantial wooden covering, an appropriate platform and rows of solid, comfortable settees took the place of the flimsy benches that formerly had been used.

Each year there was seen a continued improvement in the Chautauqua in the entertainment features offered and the accommodations provided. Portable house tents have been popular and many came the first day and remained throughout the entire period. They cooked, slept and enjoyed themselves under the trees and listened to the discourses of the various entertainers in the afternoons and evenings, the Chautauqua promoters being liberal in providing singers and speakers. It was always a strictly religious affair and on Sunday devotional exercises were included in the program.

Sam Jones, the eccentric preacher, became a favorite, and he attended practically every year until his death. The people never seemed to tire of him, with his scathing denunciations of sin and his vivid descriptions of the wrath of God. Not only were his hearers amused, but shocked, sometimes, for often he called names and told from the pulpit the sins of men before him in no uncertain tones. Jones told them a death-bed repentance was an insult to God and many were afraid to further delay conversion. A long time before the days of Sam Jones had passed, however, St. Joseph people had been attending the Wathena Chautauqua in great numbers. It came to be known as the Wathena-St. Joseph Chautauqua. Each year better talent was furnished and special trains were run from all nearby towns in Kansas and Missouri. So great was the interest in the meetings that the stockholders in the company stated that they would rather lose $500 a year on the promotion of the enterprise than to discontinue it.

# Wathena's Chautauqua Boosters

## Men Who Have Made It a Great Success and a Credit to the Town.

L. A. Libel, cashier of the Wathena Fruit-Growers' State Bank; George Manville, who is engaged in the grocery and implement business at Wathena; and A. W. Themanson of that town, have engaged practically all of the talent which has made the chautauqua one of the great attractions of the summer. These men have taken considerable of their time away from their business to push the interests of the chautauqua and deserve much credit for its success.

George Stuart, manager of the Co-Operative Store in Wathena, is another booster for the chautauqua. He has spared no time nor effort to insure a good attendance and his efforts have met with good results.

W. R. Martin, the efficient postmaster at Wathena, has helped the chautauqua, both in words and deeds, and has rendered some invaluable service to the chautauqua people.

In his business trips, Frank H. Drosselmeier, one of the county commissioners of Doniphan County, always takes time to boost for the chautauqua among the people with whom he comes in contact. He has been cashier of the association since it was organized.

Although Jake Miller of Wathena is kept pretty busy in preparing prescriptions and looking after his thoroughbred roosters, he never fails to put in a word for the chautauqua, and is peculiarly fitted to be a good advertiser for the institution, as he is one of the oldest druggists in the town and has a wide acquaintance.

The farmers of the community are also much interested in this enterprise. Among them, P. A. Pettis, a prominent farmer living south of Wathena, drops a word occasionally as to the advantages of attending the chautauqua. Eugene Cordonier, a leading farmer in Marion township, has much to say in favor of the institution. Ephriam Fleek, a prominent farmer near Blair, is also among those who believe in the educational opportunities offered by the modern chautauqua.

The talk and work of these men is well supplemented by William T. Stewart and Charles Fetter, editors and proprietors of the Wathena Weekly Republican, and C. W. Ryan, editor and proprietor of the Wathena Weekly Times. These men have been quite liberal in giving the chautauqua plenty of advertising through the columns of their papers and in other ways have done much to bring the chautauqua up to its fine standard and make it a success.

However, it has been a paying proposition with the exception of a few years when the receipts dropped off. In seeking a man to fill the place left vacant by Sam Jones, the directors a few years ago cast their eyes on Billy Sunday, and a contract was signed and the famous baseball player-preacher filled one date to the satisfaction of all concerned. Efforts are being made now to obtain his services. There is no thought that there will ever be a cessation of the Chautauqua, as it benefits the young and old alike. There are usually two refreshment stands about the grounds making it convenient for visitors, and in addition to the entertainments there are baseball games and various other contests. There are other Chautauquas every year, but those who have gone to Wathena are loud in their praise and confident that it cannot be excelled.

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(By G. A. Dubach.)

My faith in the Wathena Chautauqua, in the good to be gained physically by the contact with nature, the education to be secured after one is past school age, is clearly demonstrated in the fact that I have missed but one day since its beginning. The day that I missed was one Saturday of the second year, and a good and sufficient reason was all that prevented my attending, although I had no official connection with the Chautauqua at that time.

The Wathena Chautauqua is a great picnic of nine days' duration, held usually during August of every year. The best available speakers of the United States are procured to lend their services in entertaining in the huge tent, or rather, open-air tabernacle. This tabernacle cost about $3,200, including the seats. So far it has been large enough to accommodate the crowds which attend, but on several occasions when a particularly notable orator was on the platform, it was filled to capacity. In addition to the public speaking, which is held twice a day, there is entertaining of a livelier nature, such as quartet singing and musical numbers. There are several small tents devoted to daily classes of different nature, such as Bible study, etc. The speakers are chosen from the ranks of famous men and women, as well as persons widely known for one reason or another. For instance, William Jennings Bryan has spoken on several occasions; Sam Jones, the evangelist who struck sinners straight from the shoulder, was one of the early lecturers; Carrie Nation was not allowed on a chautauqua platform until given permission to give one of her characteristic bombardments against booze at Wathena, and from then on her fame spread; last year, 1914, Al Jennings, the reformed outlaw, was a drawing card. It may not be a well known fact, but it is nevertheless true that W. C. Maupin of St. Joseph, Mo., the bandman, who is rapidly becoming one of the best in his profession, got his impetus at the Wathena Chautauqua; also the Dunbar quartette of St. Joseph was first proclaimed a winner at this place. No effort or money is spared to make the Chautauqua all that is entertaining, instructive and comfortable.

The Chautauqua ran two years before it was made a corporation, having been begun originally in 1899, and reorganized in 1901, with Frank Drosselmeier as manager ever since. Since its organization it has paid dividends only about half the time. It would go in the hole one year, and come out ahead the next, but it has always managed to break about even. In the last few years it has been like a snowball rolling down hill, gathering impetus and size from its own force.

The grounds cover twenty acres and are owned by George E. Groh. The situation is ideal, being convenient to two railroads, the Grand Island and the Rock Island, and arrangements are made for the cars to stop at the Chautauqua grounds, and the Grand Island gives hourly service between St. Joseph and Wathena during the Chautauqua season. There are more people attending each year. In 1914 there were 350 tents rented by families who bought season tickets and stayed the whole time. People take advantage of the excellent chance for an outing amid the luxuriant groves where no ax has ever marred the beauty of nature. There are great tanks of free ice water distributed about the grounds. While enjoying the vacation, there is the chance to absorb the really wonderful lessons on politics, history and present-day topics of interest that fall from the lips of the lecturers in the tabernacle.

I am one of the heavy stockholders in the Chautauqua organization, owning nine shares, and have been treasurer of it for fourteen years. It costs from $5,000 to $6,000 a year to run it. The admission fee was 25 cents for the first several years, and then we were obliged to raise it to 35 cents. Season tickets have been $2.00 for adults, $1.00 for children, and $1.00 for vehicle privileges.

The concessions include a restaurant or two, where good meals can be bought for a very nominal sum; they also have for hire bed clothing that is clean and sanitary. There are several stands where ice cream and the ever-popular soda-pop are for sale. There are absolutely no grafts of any description on the grounds. Women and children are perfectly safe without an escort, as no intoxicants are allowed, and consequently there are no drunks and no disorderly conduct.

Mr. A. W. Themanson, formerly of Doniphan County and now of St. Joseph, Mo., was secretary for eleven years, and was an indefatigable worker. Although Mr. Themanson is not connected with the Chautauqua as an officer, he is still a great influence in the success of the organization. His wife once said of him that for weeks prior to and during the Chautauqua, they talked Chautauqua and ate Chautauqua until she was thankful when the whole thing was over. Mr. Themanson is a large stockholder in the Chautauqua, and also owns a valuable farm near Wathena, which is now tenanted by the family of Julius Webber.

I have been treasurer ever since Mr. Forbes quit. Forbes was the first treasurer and served but one year. The duties at times are somewhat onerous and it is sometimes a puzzle to know just how to meet certain difficulties, but so far the results have seemed to please everybody, and I have received compliments on my work; whether deserved or not, I cannot say.

L. Z. Stewart has been a great booster and help to the organization, one of the best men we have ever had on the board. Lambert A. Libel of Wathena, was secretary for about four years after the resignation of Mr. Themanson. Mr. Libel was a diligent worker and a good addition to the company; he was personally instrumental in securing the great detective, Wm. J. Burns, for a Chautauqua feature.

The Chautauqua is now on a good running basis, and is well advertised by the hosts of people who have partaken of its hospitality, and I feel confident in predicting greater things for its future.

M. BAUER, JR. TAYLOR M. BAUER

Bauer Fruit Company

M. BAUER, JR., Manager

Growers and Wholesale Shippers of all kinds of

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Wathena, Kan.

## WHEN BELLEMONT WAS A TOWN

Originally known as Whitehead, the town of Bellemont in the early days was one of the most promising communities and trade centers in Doniphan County. It was situated on the Missouri River, a mile and a half north of Wathena, and ten miles east and north of Troy.

Strictly speaking, the town of Bellemont, or to be more accurate, Whitehead, was the first seat of justice for Doniphan County. It was so named by the first Doniphan County commissioners, but very little official business was transacted there before the county seat was moved farther inland to the present site of Troy, which town was specially laid out and built to be the official headquarters of the county government.

Bellemont did a thriving business at one time and was considered second to none in wealth and commercial enterprise among the many hustling steamboat towns in Doniphan County. During the years 1858-1859-1860 it was one of the liveliest trading points in the county. Its proximity to St. Joseph, Mo., being only four miles straight west, gave Bellemont an advantage over many of the numerous river towns which flourished for a brief period during the early days.

A large steam ferryboat made regular trips from St. Joseph to Bellemont and the trade of the town was out of all proportions to its size. It flourished for some few years and during the "Pike's Peak or Bust" rush, it did more business than any other town in the county. Like all other mushroom towns along the river in pioneer times, Bellemont was destined to lose its grip on trade, and early in the '60's it started to go down. People began to move away, many of the old residents having already settled in Troy. Gradually it went down hill and the decline was persistent. In 1870 the men who promoted Bellemont and were most active in its commercial life wouldn't have known it. 'Twas but a shadow of its former self, and at the present day, few people know that Bellemont ever existed.

Whitehead (Bellemont) was located on Sec. 15, Town 3, Range 22, in what is now Washington Township. It was first settled by J. R. Whitehead, an Indian trader, in 1852, and afterward laid off as a townsite in spring of 1855, by a town company from New York. The seat of justice of Doniphan County was located here two years, 1855-56. A post office was established at this point May 30, 1859, with T. M. O'Brien as postmaster, who served until the 6th of July, 1860, at which time Joseph Badger was appointed and served to July 5, 1861. At this time A. M. Church was appointed, serving the people as postmaster until Jan. 14, 1864. On this date A. S. Marvin was appointed and served until July 6, 1864. To succeed him was appointed A. J. Haskel, July 6, 1864, who served until said postoffice was discontinued, April 10, 1866. This town was located on the river north of Wathena a few miles, and the principal part of the townsite is owned by R. O. Sumner, the Rock Island Railroad conductor; G. A. Dubach, J. E. Martin estate, W. R. Martin, August Hanke, Mathias Vertin, Ed. Parkhurst, John Erb, Mike Frankovitch and August Moirgules. In 1857 Bellemont boasted of a forty-two room hotel which was afterward sold to St. Joseph parties, torn down and moved away.

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## Elwood Election

At an election held on Monday, July 12, 1858, the following township officers were elected at Elwood: For supervisors, E. Blackiston chairman, Zack Wilson and John T. Brady; for justices of the peace, Geo. S. Hough, N. Abbey, T. Brown and D. Morton; for constables, A. B. Sweet, James E. Dryden, Thos. Perkins and C. Yeager; for treasurer, John Tracy, Nathan Smith as clerk, and J. M. Galloway assessor.

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George W. Weed, of 1727 Buchanan street, Topeka, assisted in the survey of Elwood, and also was one of the carpenters who worked on the first church. He was born in Albany, N. Y., May 10, 1835.

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The furniture for the commodious Great Western Hotel arrived in Elwood August 5, 1858.—Chief.

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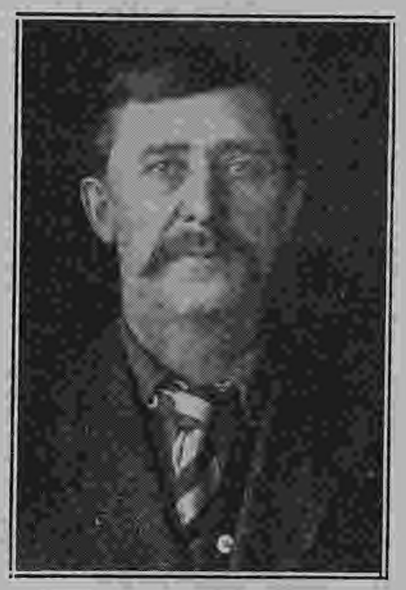
When in St. Joseph patronize the merchants in Doniphan Co. history.

# The Central Protective Association

**The Wathena Organization Which Provides Protection to Life and Security to Property, Against the Acts of Criminals—Its Members Co-operate With the Public Officials and Aid in Enforcing the Law Rather Than Taking Matters Into Their Own Hands—History of the Organization in Wathena, Which Now Has Nearly 400 Members.**

In many rural communities throughout the Middle West there has come a demand in recent years for organized protection to the lives and property of the people against the acts of criminals who infest the cities. With



L. P. Kiefer.

railroads and automobile roads to make possible a quick run into the country and an easy way of getting back, and with little to fear from police or sheriffs, there would be nothing to hinder these criminals making raiding tours were it not for the protection which is given by the volunteer organization of farmers and citizens that is known as the Central Protective Association, sometimes called the "Anti Horse Thief Association."

This modern organization has come into existence to meet the condition above described, and to meet it in a legitimate way. It is not a "vigilance committee" taking the law in its own hands, but is an association of peaceful, law-abiding citizens working hand in hand with the public officials to enforce the law in its application to protecting the people from acts of violence and protecting their property from theft.

There are now several hundred branches of this organization in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and their membership runs up into the thousands. The association at Wathena, with whose operations this article concerns, is a splendid illustration of the value of this kind of co-operation for the protection of life and property. It is Central Protective Association Number 18 and has over 370 members, each and every one of whom is ready at all times to respond to a call to service.

Mr. L. P. Kiefer, now president, has served 15 years in that office. Geo. Manville, treasurer, has held his office 24 years and Charles Renick has been secretary 7 years. Here are a few facts about the Wathena branch of the Central Protective Association, its plan of organization, its aim and purposes and its practical workings:

The C. P. A. is an order pledged to uphold the law and help to capture criminals. The Wathena local has a standing reward for house-breaking of $50 and horse-stealing of $100 for the capture of each offender, and similar rewards for other offenses and petty thefts. They also pay their members for horses stolen two-thirds value if not recovered. They allow no hunting on their premises or trespassing, and will pay a liberal reward to any one who reports hunters or prowlers thereon without the owner's permission. Their mottor is, "Protect the innocent and bring thieves and lawbreakers to justice."

Any one wishing to become a member of Wathena C. P. A. No. 18, should see L. P. Kiefer, president; C. C. Renick, secretary or Geo. Manville, treasurer.

The grand officers of the lodge are J. W. Layton, president, Weston, Mo.; W. H. Smith, secretary, Atchison, Kansas; Andy Loughrey, treasurer, Randolph, Mo.

The initiation fee is $1.00 and expenses are paid by assessment. Only two assessments have been made since 1894, and that was only fifty cents per member each time.

### History of the C. P. A.

The Central Protective Association idea of co-operation was first evolved in Clay County, Missouri, in 1863 at the time the James boys were doing so much robbing and when life and property of the farmers were insecure. The James boys made that part of Missouri a sort of rendezvous and the farmer who owned an extra good pair of horses did not know at what hour in the day or night they would disap-

George Manville.

pear. The James boys, however, were not the only outlaws with whom these Missouri farmers had to deal. Roving bands would go through the country stealing everything they could take away, terrorizing the people and often doing violence to them.

One day about twenty-five of those farmers got together and resolved to do something for the protection of their lives and property. Every horse thief they caught they hanged to a tree. Acting spontaneously they took matters in their own hands, as they though they were obliged to do for their own protection.

Things could not always be thus. The time came when the men must suit their actions to the law, lest some innocent man be a victim. They formed an association known as the Central Protective Association, in 1870, adopted a constitution and began to do business on a business basis. Later, in 1870, the organization took the form of the present Central Protective Association.

From that start the movement grew and grew until now it has many branches in the states west of the Mississippi River, and is still growing. A recent statement placed the number of branch organizations at a little over 300 and the membership 35,000.

Under the operation of the association as at present organized thief catching has been reduced to a science by the farmers and it is a wily rascal indeed who can escape the members of the association when the alarm is given over the rural telephone lines or by the rider of a swift-flying horse.

Thief catching, however, it not all that this association does, as the members of the Wathena Association will tell you. It is a valuable aid in any public movement that has for its purpose the betterment of conditions; and when it comes to some great calamity, or some crisis when men are needed and brave men at that, there is in and around Wathena a crowd of some 370 men—and some women also—who are ready to respond to the call.

Concerning the operations of the Wathena Association Mr. L. P. Kiefer says that all of the people of Wathena and community are backing the movement to promote peace and to protect lives and property. The association has 370 members and among them are the best people to be found anywhere in Kansas. There is still room on the membership rolls for others. Among the members will be found the names of several widows, who are eligible to membership. Any well recommended young man over 18 years of age may join, and women over 18 years may also become members for protection. Mr. Kiefer says there is no organization that offers a better way for co-operation on every phase of community life than the Central Protective Association.

A full list of the members of the Central Protective Association Number 18 of Wathena is here given:

Allen, S. W.
Adams, W. R.
Allen, L. B.
Armstrong, Louis
Absher, William
Aberley, George
Aberley, John
Bauer, Jacob
Bauer, Chas.
Bauer, Mike
Bauman, John
Bauman, L. A.
Bauman, Wm.
Bowman, C. H.
Blum, Mrs. Fred
Blum, O. J.
Benitz, Fritz
Benitz, Albert
Benitz, Henry
Boeh, Andrew
Boeh, Mike
Boeh, Frank
Bohr, John
Boeh, Joe
Boeh, J. A.
Brazelton, Mrs. J.,
Brazelton, John, Jr
Buns, W. J.
Dubach, A. B. C.
Drosselmeier, F. H
Dinning, W. J.
Dinning, S. O.
Drenning, Mrs. F.
Duffey, Henry
Duncan, David
Dillon, Lee
Deeken, Matthew
Deeken, Wm
Deeken, Henry
Dever, Dr. C. R.
Erb, John
Eberle, Geo.
Eberle, Dell
Engerman, W. H.
Euler, Wm.
Euler, Geo.
English, Geo. F.
Eiker, Fr. Joseph
Frank, Charles
Frank, Gus
Fuger, Ernest
Francis, Harvey
Fawns, Wm.
Frankovitch, Geo.
Frankovitch, John
Foley, F. C.

R. H. Larzelere.

Byran, James
Berger, Ed
Baggett, C. F.
Cordonnier, W. S.
Cordonnier, James
Cordonnier, G. W.
Cordonnier, Joe
Carter, W. W.
Carter, R. B.
Conaway, S. A.
Conaway, E. J.
Cook, Mrs. Wm.
Cummings, Roy
Cowger, Mrs. P. B.
Crystal, Oliver
Christel, O. E.
Carroll, Emery
Cline, Frank
Carroll, Harry
Camdal, I. V.
Dubach, G. A.
Dubach, Fred
Dubach, Geo. H.
Fetter, Chas. A.
Fix, Peter
Franzen, John, Jr
Grob, Adam
Grob, Mrs. Jacob
Grob, Charles
Grob, G. T.
Gladden, James
Gunselman, Jacob
Gunselman, John
Gordon, J. A. C.
Gutzman, Wm.
Gummig, Geo.
Greub, Emil
Gabriel, Wm.
Gabriel, Mike
Gabriel, F. A.
Gardner, Mrs. H. I
Grob, Geo.
Hoffman, Fred
Harvey, Rev. A. A
Hartman, Chris
Hartman, Louis
Hartman, Fred
Harris, W. B.
Harris, A. F.
Hart, Mike
Hart, M. C.
Hays, Emmet
Hays, J. N.
Hauser, Sam
Haupt, August
Hale, C. E.
Hart, John
Hartman, Geo.
Hartman, Pete
Hoffman, Henry
Jones, O. C.
Jager, Jacob
Jager, Henry
Juhl, Wm.
Juhl, Henry
Jacks, John
Jones, Charley
Krause, Wm., Sr.
Krause, Charles
Kiefer, L. P.
Kiehnhoff, W. D.
Kiehnhoff, W. F.
Kiehnhoff, H. J.
Kiehnhoff,Fred
Kiehnhoff, Albert
Kaelin, Wm.
Kaelin, O. L.
Kaelin, Louis
Krapf, Julian
Kinkead, Geo. W.
Kaulen, Joseph
Kiehnhoff, Ed
Kiefer, John
Laipple, Chas.
Laipple, Walter
Laipple, William
Lehman, John
Lehman, Herman
Lehman, Albert
Lakin, J. J.,Jr.
Larzelere, R. H.
Loroff, Frank
Libel, L. A.
Liechti, E. J.
Lankford, Thomas
Linder, L. N.
Lutz, Nick
Leiffring, Pete
Lakin, Joe
Mouirguies, Aug.
Maag, M.
Morgan, H. B.
Mosier, Mrs. Louis
Manville, Geo.
Manville, Peter
Miller, Jacob
Miller, Andrew
Miller, A. W.
Miller, Fred
Miller, John
Meugniot, Wm.
Meugniot, Ed
Martin, W. R.
Martin, Harry
Miller, August
Mastio, George
Meidinger, C. H.
Moskau, Theodore
Moskau, C. W.
Marolf, Louis
Marolf, Adolph
Moskau, Herman
Meng, Chris
Meng, William
Morris, Chas. J.
Meherwin, H. W.
Moedinger, O. E.
Mawson, R.
McClelland, J. T.
McPherson, Robt.
Martin, Mrs. J. E.
Meng, Frank
Meidinger, W. A.
Maulson, Joseph
Martin, E. F.
Miller, Vandil
Meng, George
Meng, Fred
Newton, Osborn
Newton, Albert
Ozenberger, E. J.
Phillips, Gus
Pettis, P. A.
Pfluger, Sam
Priebe, Rinehold
Parker, John
Primbgle, R. M.
Poirier, Mrs. Rose
Rapp, Oscar
Rice, Frank
Rapp, John
Renick, C. C.
Ramsel, A., Jr.
Roll, I. N.
Roll, Fred
Ritschard, Fred
Rogers, I. H.
Reeves, Joseph
Ratcliffe, Dr. F. G.
Ryan, C. W.
Ramsel, Andrew S.
Rice, Lon
Reil, Sebastian, Jr.
Richards, L. J.
Schultz, F. W.
Schuler, W. F.
Schuler, Collins
Slaughter, Sam
Studer, Paul
Studer, Joseph
Studer, John
Studer, A. L.
Studer, Luke
Studer, Beat
Schwope, W. C.
Staudenmaier, Joe
Staudenmaier, L.
Staudenmaier, T.
Staudenmaier, John
Schoenfelder, John
Schneider, G., Sr.
Schneider, G., Jr.
Schneider, Joe
Stuart, G. L.
Stewart, J. A.
Stewart, L. Z.
Stewart, W. T.
Shields, E. F.
Stoeckle, Chas.
Stoeckle, Theo.
Schoenfelder, Joe
Strong, Eliza
Schneider, Joe
Schuster, Malon
Schmille, Barnard
Straub, Wm.
Studer, Pete
Studer, Walter
Silvers, W. H.
Sinker, Frank
Shields, Ezra
Straub, Mrs. Joe
Schuler, Geo.
Schwope, Adolph
Sumner, R. O.
Shalz, Geo.
Schuler, Walter
Sager, David
Schuler, Ed
Strong, Elijah
Sallee, J. H.
Strong, Ben
Schuman, Fred
Tietjen, John
Thomas, Richard
Themanson, A. W.
Theriet, Sidney
Truesdell, R. S.
Thomas, William
Theis, Emiel
Theriet, Frank
Venard, Mrs. E. H.

Thomas Lankford.

Vertin, Geo.
Vertin, Joe
Vertin, M. J.
Wertin, John
Wertin, Matt
Weber, Henry
Weis, Fred
Weis, Andy
Weber, Chris
Weber, E. M.
Wheelen, Wm.
Weigant, Albert C.
Wilkinson, Ellis
Weis, John
Westhoff, Fred
Whitney, F. A.
Winn, Frank
Weidmer, John
Webb, Dr. W. D.
Wiegant, A. O.
Weythman, Siegel
Wende, Wm.
Wakeman, E. V.
Worman, W. C.
Weber, Julius
Wilson, H. E.
Young, M. M.

# Christian Dubach

## The Well-Known Lawyer Now of St. Joseph Is a Native of Doniphan County, Who By His Pluck and Industry Worked His Way Up to His Present High Position By Teaching School—A Sketch of His Life With a Review of His Struggles Upward Through Difficulties.

Self-made men are more the rule than the exception in Kansas, as in no other state of the Union are there so many advantages and so many opportunities for self-help and self-education thrown in the pathway of the ambitious young man. Yet it is not every self-made man who rises to great heights, for it is only now and then that one, possessing true genius to go with his industry, is able to overtake his fellows and pass them on the upward climb of the ladder.

These foregoing philosophical reflections are, in fact and in truth, illustrative of the rise, by and through patient toil and industry, of Christian

Christian Dubach.

Dubach from an humble position on his father's farm in Burr Oak Township to an exalted station among the leading members of the bar of St. Joseph. Other men of whom we read in the magazines and newspapers have achieved success in much the same way, but the case of Christian Dubach appeals to the people of Doniphan County more forcibly than those we read of, because this young man's career has all been worked out right here at home—and Christian Dubach is one of us, one of our own kith and kin.

It was on the Dubach farm in Burr Oak Township that this successful lawyer first saw the light of day, on May 16, in the centennial year of our nation's independence, 1876. His father was Gustav Adolphus Dubach, who was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, January 3, 1855, and moved with his parents, Christian and Christina Dubach, to Doniphan County, April 12, in 1865. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Tabitha Isabel Benifield, born in Missouri, and was married to G. A. Dubach December 12, 1874, and being reared in the home of her grandfather, David Schuster, came to Doniphan County in 1862, the family being driven to the extremity of giving up their home in Missouri and moving to Kansas by the bushwhackers.

Mr. Dubach spent his early childhood and young manhood on the farm and during that time attended the common school, receiving his high school education in Wathena, Kansas. When he was eighteen years of age, he began teaching school, continuing in this profession for six years. The first two years of his teaching was in the country, followed by two years as principal of the Doniphan schools, and for the last two years principal of the Elwood schools. During these six years he spent his summers in the State Normal at Emporia and from there obtained his state certificate as teacher. In the autumn of 1900, Mr. Dubach entered the law department of the Kansas State University of Lawrence, Kansas, later taking work in the art school. He was graduated from the law department in 1903.

While at the Kansas University, he received recognition by being elected president of his class one year, and president of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity one year.

On August 27, 1903, he married Miss Lura E. Hewins of Doniphan County, also a teacher of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Dubach established their home in St. Joseph in the autumn of 1903, where they still live.

Mr. Dubach formed a partnership with Charles L. Faust in the practice of law as soon as he went to St. Joseph, with their offices in the German-American Bank Building. This partnership was dissolved by mutual agreement September 1, 1905. Mr. Dubach still has his offices in the German-American Bank Building, and enjoys a lucrative law practice from his many friends in Doniphan County, Kansas, who followed him into the city with their business, as well as the business he has acquired from new friends and acquaintances made in St. Joseph.

Recognizing the fact that he was born and reared in "The Garden of Eden" (quoting his own statements), which is Doniphan County, Kansas, and the surrounding country, Mr. Dubach invested his first savings in land and has continued so to invest until at this time he has fourteen hundred acres of alfalfa land in this vicinity, of which more than one thousand acres is in alfalfa, and he is said to be the largest alfalfa grower in the state of Missouri. His farms are equipped with forty hay barns, and although twelve years ago his total assets did not amount to $1,000, today his land holdings have a total value of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, thus showing the possibilities for a man without means, who is fortunate enough to be born in Doniphan County, Kansas, and wise enough to stick close at home when he makes his investments.

# WATHENA

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Frank, Charles
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Krausa, William
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Kinkead, Geo. W.
Kaelin, Oscar
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Kirkland, Joan
Kennedy, John D.
Lakin, Jacob J.
Linder, L. N.
Lehman, John
Lehman, Albert L
Livingston, Sipeo
Leffering, Mathew
Lakin, Mrs. E. A.
Miller, Andrew
Meng, Frank
Moelter, John
Meuginot, Edward
Miller, Fred
Martin, William R.
Meuginot, Geo.
Meidinger, C.
Maag, Martin
Meuginot, William
Mawson, Robt. W.
Martin, Mrs. Jas.
Meade, Newton
Meidinger, Wm.
Muench, John
Martin, Harry
McClelland, C. E.
Mann, Greene B.
Meng, George
Prickett, Cecil
Pfaffley, Alfred
Roll Bros.
Rogerts, Isaac H.
Ramsier, Niel
Rice, Joseph
Ramsier, Chas.
Rice, Frank W.
Riel, Sebastian J.
Roher, Joseph, Sr.
Studer, Peter
Schalz, George
Schwope, Mrs. Aug
Schwope, Adolph
Schwope, William
Seigenthaler, Fred
Staudenmaier, A.
Staudenmaier, Jos.
Staudenmaier, Lew
Staudenmaier, John
Studer, Alloise L.
Studer, Joseph
Seifert, William
Segrist, Henry
Scripter, James H.
Slaughter, Samuel
Sallee, Joseph A.
Straub, William V.
Stoeckle, Theodore
Thies, Emil
Themansen, Albert
Vertin, George
Vertin, Matthew
Vories, Tillman H.
Van Horn, William
Venard, E. H.
Wende, William
Weber, Julius
Weber, Henry A.
Weber, Carl
Weber, Joseph
Weiss, Mrs. M.
Weber, Arnold

# WATHENA CAMP M. W. A.

## This Fraternity Was Organized Nineteen Years Ago With Twelve Charter Members, Three of Whom Are Still in Good Standing—Present Membership Numbers Seventy-two, Making the Camp One of the Strongest Bodies of Woodcraftsmen in Doniphan County—Present Officers.

One of the flourishing bodies of Modern Woodmen of America in Doniphan County is Wathena Camp No. 4190, with headquarters at Wathena.

The camp was organized by a dozen aggressive advocates of woodcraft, in September, 1896, and is consequently almost nineteen years old.

The first officers of the camp were S. W. Allen, venerable consul; L. N. Linder, worthy adviser; S. R. Cogdill, banker, and Jesse Milbourne, clerk.

The charter members included J. R. Anderson, S. R. Cogdill, C. Frank, Bert Howard, L. N. Linder, Charles Meeks, E. A. Miller, W. H. Roll, George W. P. Roll, J. E. Scully, H. V. Snively and William Thomas.

Three of the original members are still in good standing and active in the affairs of the camp. They are S. W. Allen, L. N. Linder and E. A. Miller.

The present membership of Wathena Camp numbers seventy-two, and is made up of substantial citizens who take a great interest in the progress of woodcraft and the welfare of their order.

The camp has a characteristic personnel of active spirits who work in the most admirable harmony for the advancement of the fraternity and the social entertainments, which are a great feature of the doings of the camp.

The financial condition of the Wathena camp could not be stronger or in better shape. The treasury is full to overflowing with funds, and all claims are promptly liquidated.

Insurance policies in any amount from $500 to $3,000, are issued by the camp and that department of the order is especially well managed. There are no kicks about extra assessments and all claims are promptly paid.

The present officers of Wathena Camp No. 4190 are F. A. Whitney, venerable consul; John M. Curtis, worthy adviser; Thomas Lankford, banker, and T. B. Chalk, clerk.

## Richard Mawson

Richard Mawson, born July 31, 1843, in New Orleans, La. He came to Kansas Easter Sunday in 1855, and settled in Washington Township. Enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in Company B, 13th Kansas volunteer infantry. Mustered out at Little Rock, June 28, 1865. He ranked as a color sergeant. Has two daughters: (Mary) Mrs. Fred Dubach, Jr., and (Ethel) Mrs. J. S. Brazelton, and three sons, as follows: Richard Irl, Thomas Edward and William Vincent. He resides four miles northwest of Wathena on his ninety-acre farm, which his mother pre-empted. Mr. Mawson enjoys the distinction of being a pen artist, and has served as trustee of Washington Township eleven years.

## Henry Jones

the celebrated fruit grower, near Blair, in Washington Township, has worked up an enviable reputation. He enjoys the distinction of having sold more berries off an acre of ground than any berry grower in Doniphan County. Grows the best of varieties and sells plants. Parties who anticipate planting berries should get in touch with this progressive young fruit man. The varieties he grows and the varieties he sells you are the money-makers. Why farm your land in corn and realize $15 per acre from it when Jones will sell you berries that will pay an annual dividend of $100 per acre net?

## Brode W. Odem

Brode W. Odem, born near Jonesberg, N. C., 1845, Jan. 6th. Enlisted in Company G, 43rd Missouri, 1863, Sept. 20th, and was mustered out at St. Louis at Benton Barracks, June 20th, 1864, came to Kansas twenty-three years ago last March. Has one daughter (Frankie) Mrs. Dan Kiger. Mr. Odem resides on the Mrs. Gifford farm, three miles northwest of Wathena, where he has resided for several years.

## Henry Wiegant

Henry Wiegant, born Hess Castle, Germany. Came to Doniphan County, 1860. Enlisted Aug. 19, 1861, 10th Kansas volunteer infantry. Discharged August 30, 1865, Montgomery, Ala. Married Oct. 5, 1865. Miss Anna Duback. Children, seven. Sons, Acit. O., Albert C., Adolph, Chas. H., Emil H.; daughters, Emma A., Lena M. Owns home in Wathena, Kan.

## James Busey

James Busey, born April 5, 1845, in Andrew County, Mo. He enlisted in 14th Kansas regiment, in Company C, September, 1863, and was mustered out at Fort Gibson in Cherokee Nation August, 1865. Came to Kansas in April, 1858, and settled in Doniphan County at Iowa Point. Mrs. Busey died twenty-six years ago last August.

## Leon Meugniot

Leon Meugniot, born April 23rd, 1839, in France. Came to United States when a young man, enlisted in Company G, 10th Missouri, November 8, 1861. Mustered out 1864, resides in Wathena, Kansas.

Work on the Methodist church of Wathena began Sept. 8, 1866, and the structure was completed Jan. 1, 1867. The ladies of the Wathena Design held a grand festival on the evening of Dec. 26, 1866, for the benefit of the new Methodist church, which was nearly completed at that time. Quite a number of Troy people attended the affair. The receipts of this festival amounted to $121.60.

At Elwood, on Wednesday evening, February 13, 1867, Rev. Mr. J. Paulson officiated at the marriage of Benjamin F. Gifford to Miss Emarillis Roberts, both of Elwood.

Guy Larzelere died April 29, 1908 of blood poisoning. The poison augmented from a little prick by a sand burr.

# Lawrence A. Bauman

## Wathena's Plasterer and Paper Hanger, an Expert Mechanic and a Citizen Who Stands High in the Estimation of the People of That Neighborhood—The Operator of a Feed Mill—Resided Here Twenty Years.

Doniphan County, and praticularly that part of it which embraces the town of Wathena and the country round-about, has been fortunate for the past twenty years in having some expert mechanics in the building lines. Among these is Lawrence A. Bauman, plasterer and paper hanger at Wathena. Mr. Bauman, of German descent and speaking the language, has through years of industry and practice become recognized as an artist in his line, as is attested by his work on homes and business buildings throughout the neighborhood, and so extensive has been his patronage it may be said there scarcely is a home in that part of the county that has not been favored by some of his artistic work.

Lawrence A. Bauman was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, May 30, 1864, and there he grew to manhood and received a common school education.

Mike Bauer, Jr.

He came west when a young man and learned the trade of plasterer and paper hanger at St. Joseph, under direction of John Zeltner, one of the best artists in his line in northwestern Missouri and who had made a success of his trade in that city.

He first came to Doniphan County in November, 1895, working at his trade for several months and then returning to St. Joseph. He soon found, however, that he liked Kansas much better than Missouri and he decided to become a permanent citizen of Doniphan County. After arriving at this decision Mr. Bauman lost no time in making the change. Thus he again crossed over to Doniphan County on March 2, 1902, and became a permanent resident. He purchased the Jack Mann place, which is situated four miles northwest of Wathena, and there engaged in business of raising small fruit, following his trade several months of the year. He lived on his fruit farm five years. Then he sold out his place and moved back to Wathena, where he has since been engaged in the plastering and paper hanging business, with occasionally some other business to which his talents suited him as a side issue. Mr. Baumann's industry and his upright dealings have won him favor among all of the people and he has been quite successful. On October 22, 1914, Mr. Bauman purchased the grist mill in Wathena and has since devoted his time and attention to that business. It is not a large mill, grinding only corn meal and feed, but it has been operated so as to turn out a large volume of business and has brought good returns to its owner and operator.

Mr. Bauman is one of the men of Doniphan County upon whom reliance can be placed to stand for home interests. He has lived in the Wathena neighborhood twenty years, barring a brief residence in St. Joseph, and knows conditions as well as it is possible for any man to know them. He believes in the co-operation of all of the people in the building up of the community, to the end that it become the best place in which to live. His labor, his vote and his influence have always been to the cause of good government and to education. He had done his share toward the prosperity of Wathena and surrounding country. As a mechanic he has made it a principle to give full value of service and workmanship, dollar for dollar, for the money he receives. This has made him popular among the people, in the sense that any dependable, honest and square-dealing man may be popular and well liked among the people with whom he mingles.

Mr. Bauman's wife was Miss Elizabeth Stick, of St. Joseph, who was born October 20, 1868. Their marriage took place on January 28, 1890, the Rev. Father Linnenkamp, priest of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in St. Joseph, performing the ceremony. Mr. Baumann was living in St. Joseph at the time of his marriage, and their first coming to Doniphan County was nearly six years after that event. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bauman. These children, with dates and order of birth, are here given:

Otilla Marie, born October 3, 1894, in St. Joseph, graduated from the Wathena high school, taught school two years, was married to Frank Boeh, April 22, 1911; has one child, Vincent Lawrence, born February 14, 1915.

Lawrence Albert, born March 29, 1897, at Wathena.

Carl Raymond, born June 5, 1902, in St. Joseph.

Frances Ann, born November 7, 1904, at Wathena.

Marceline Katharine, born November 9, 1908, at Wathena.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bauman are an honor to their parents and are being brought up in Wathena and given an education in the splendid schools of Wathena, such an education as is designed to make them qualified for the duties of life and for citizenship.

Mr. and Mrs. Bauman are quiet, unassuming people of Wathena, who enjoy the friendship and esteem of the people who know them. They have a neat little home in the city.

# MISS VIRGINIA GORDON

## A Native of Washington Township—Educated in Wathena—Has a Bright Future.

The subject of this sketch is the pleasant young lady whom the children of Marion Township have learned to love and respect as one of the nicest teachers they have ever had at Palermo.

It is not always the grizzled pedagogue and one of wide experience that proves to be the most successful with modern children, as witnesseth Miss Gordon. Although this is the young lady's first term at public school teaching, those who know say she is making an undisputed success of her work. Like many of the youthful teachers throughout Doniphan County, this girl is thoroughly qualified for her position by education, instinct and training. Also she is a native product, and it is only loyal to say that we believe a teacher who was reared and educated in our beloved county is better qualified to teach the children of our county.

Miss Virginia Gordon.

Miss Gordon was graduated from Wathena High School in the spring of 1915, under the superintendency of Charles J. Vinsonhaler. She was born at Wathena, and the year 1895 has the honor therefor. Her mother's maiden name was Miss Saluda Batchelor, who was born in 1865 in New Orleans. Her father, John A. C. Gordon, was born in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1863, and his family moved to Wathena the same year. He was married in 1893. He has been in the lumber business for the past twenty-five years, and is well known throughout the county as a shrewd merchant. The Gordons reside in a substantial residence built upon the spot where the construction of the court house was begun when Wathena was voted the county seat.

Beside Virginia, the Gordons have several other children, as follows: John, born Jan. 18, 1899; Vanita, born April 8, 1901, and Ludwell Lea, born January 9, 1903.

Virginia, the first born, already bids fair to add honor to her parents, and we predict that the younger brothers and sister will follow in her footsteps.

# ANNA LAURA CORNICK

## Efficient Domestic Science Teacher of Wathena—Properly Prepared Food and Its Relation to Divorce—Was Born on a Farm Near Anthony.

Statictics tell us that two-thirds of all divorces in the United States are caused primarily by bad cooking. Men and women who eat out of paper bags, and tin cans, they say, are in no proper humor or physical condition to undergo the little trials and tribulations of constant association and as a consequence are irritable and cross. Quarrels result, there is a temporary separation, then papers are filed in the divorce courts and the once happy couples are parted forever by a lenient court. All because a little food was not properly prepared.

Miss Anna Laura Cornick.

If all this be true, there will be no divorces among the young girls of the Wathena high school—at least no divorces due to bad cooking—for Miss Anna Laura Cornick is the teacher of domestic science in that institution and a better one is not to be found in the state of Kansas. She has had four years of special training in that branch of knowledge and is an expert in the culinary line in all its branches. This knowledge she imparts to her large class of the future women of the country.

Miss Cornick was born near Anthony, Kansas, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cornick, prosperous farmers in that vicinity. Her early education was received in the country schools and she went through them rapidly. When in her teens she entered the Kansas State Normal school at Emporia, and took a general course, intending at the time to fit herself for a general teacher of all branches. After her graduation, however, and when she received a life certificate as an instructor, she entered the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

At this great Kansas school she made up her mind to specialize in domestic science in all of its branches. For two years her work was confined to practical paths which since have proved especially fitting for the work she has undertaken. At the end of her course she received a bachelor of science degree and returned to her home. She taught in the schools of Harper County, Kansas, for the next two years, making for herself an enviable reputation. It was her first effort in her chosen profession and from the first it was seen that she would be a success.

Miss Cornick came to Doniphan County on August 29, 1914, and began her labors which have been so satisfactory thus far, and which promise to end much more creditably. She was engaged by the Wathena board of education for one year. It is useless to say that her services have been acceptable. The records of the school board show that at the completion of this year's term she was unanimously re-engaged for the next year at an increased salary.

Into her work Miss Cornick has brought something more than the mere knowledge of a subject at hand. She not only knows domestic science, but loves it as well. She is a pleasant, tactful and intelligent young woman and not only in the class room but in the city of Wathena she has the greatest admiration of all who come into touch with her. We predict for Miss Cornick a most glowing future in her profession. She takes considerable interest in church and Sunday school work and advocates everything that has the semblance of good.

# CHARLES GROH

## Native of Washington Township—Belongs to Pioneer Family—An Able Exponent of the Alfalfa Industry.

Charles Groh, who is one of the most extensive growers of alfalfa in this part of Kansas, owning eighty acres of fine alfalfa land in addition to growing alfalfa on many acres of leased land, is one of the most successful men engaged in agriculture in Doniphan County. He was born on a farm one mile east of Wathena, February 1, 1865, and has resided in Doniphan County all of his life. The Groh's are highly respected people and industrious.

The parents of Charles Groh were Peter Groh, who was born in Germany, and Mrs. Bertha McPherson Groh, who was a native of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, born May 9, 1875.

Charles Groh, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Bertie McPherson on July 16, 1890. She was born May 9, 1872. To this union two sons were born, Charles R. Groh, born December 29, 1891; and Peter Joseph Groh, born January 15, 1894.

The son Charles R. Groh was married to Miss Susan Frances Brandt April 27, 1911. She was born near Troy on the old Garvin farm in Center Township May 24, 1895, and was educated in the country school and the Troy and Wathena high schools. They have two children, Martin Louis, born August 10, 1912, and Bertha Lucille, born June 18, 1914.

Joseph Peter Groh, the youngest of the two sons of Charles Groh, was married to Miss Clara Rectchards April 27, 1912, by Justice Flynn in St. Joseph, Missouri. She was born November 17, 1896. Two children have been born to them: Earl Peter Groh, born July 4, 1914. Clara Bernice Groh, born May 12, 1915.

The Groh family is one of the thrifty families of the county of German origin. By patient labor and good management they have prospered and father and sons are recognized as among the best agriculturists of the county. The elder Charles Groh, the subject of this sketch, is considered an expert scientific grower of alfalfa, in which he takes pride, and by his methods of handling his hay he is able to get the best price the market affords.

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Doniphan County money can best be employed by investing it at home, is the opinion of L. A. Libel, cashier of the State Bank of Wathena. There is plenty of room for the development of our natural resources.

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In May, 1857, a town company was organized in Elwood, and they purchased the ground on which the town was laid off, 583 acres, and called it Elwood, in honor of one of the proprietors.

# The St. Joseph Bridge

## The Great Structure That Spans the Missouri River Provides a Connecting Link Between Kansas and Missouri That Has Helped to Make the City of St. Joseph a Great Market for a Wide Stretch of Fertile Land—Built in 1871-2 and Completed May 18, 1873—Mrs. John D. Saeger and Grant Dishon Remember Some History Connected With the Bridge—Used By Railroads and the Public.

The great railway and wagon bridge that spans the Missouri River at St. Joseph, Missouri, was built for the two-fold purpose of providing an outlet for the railroads to the west and affording the farmers on the Kansas side of the river access to St. Joseph as their natural market place. Its use for more than forty years has justified, many times over, the wisdom of its promoters, for it has done more to add to the prosperity and commercial greatness of the leading city of northwest Missouri perhaps than anything else. When one considers that an average of twenty-nine railway trains cross the bridge daily, there is no way of estimating the vast volume of traffic it has borne since it was built. Likewise there is no estimate to be placed on the number of vehicles and the number of persons on foot crossing it since first it was opened. It has been a popular highway from the start, and here may we add that it would be much more popular so far as the people of Doniphan County are concerned, were it not for the high schedules of tolls charged for vehicles and pedestrians. Some day, however, may we hope that this great public utility will become the property of the public and the toll system abolished, as it is being abolished on nearly all of the old highways and bridges of the East.

There has for years been some speculation concerning the exact date it was opened for traffic. However, there is one Doniphan County woman who knows. She is Mrs. John Davidson Saeger, who has lived all her life within a mile of the western terminus of the bridge. Mrs. Saeger was Miss Stella Hire, born October 17, 1870, on the spot where her present home stands and where she still resides. One of the things that were indelibly stamped on her mind as a little girl was the plate on the bridge which told that it was completed May 18, 1873. She crossed the bridge going to and from Dr. Martin's Seminary in St. Joseph, where she was educated, hundreds of times and ever and always that old legend was staring her in the face, so that she was constantly spelling it out. She was married to Mr. John Davidson Saeger April 16, 1896.

The records bear out Mrs. Saeger's memory, although the old plate has long been missing. On January 18, 1871, several business men of St. Joseph subscribed for stock and organized a corporation known as the St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, prepared the articles of incorporation and were duly incorporated under the laws of Missouri on February 26, 1871. At the first regular meeting these officers were elected to serve one year: W. P. Hall, president; W. L. Ranson, vice-president; I. G. Knappner, treasurer; John Pinger, auditor; J. M. Hawley, secretary. The surveying committee composed W. P. Hall, J. M. Hawley and J. B. Hinman, engaged the services of Colonel E. D. Mason, an engineer, who afterward achieved a national reputation.

The preliminary survey was commenced February 6, 1871, by H. M. Kelly, who was chosen by Colonel Mason as his first assistant. That survey extended through the rocky bluffs near Bellmont to a point seven miles below St. Joseph. The fall in the low water channel for that distance was eighty-two one hundredths of a foot to the mile. Another interesting fact, disclosed by the engineer's data was that the annual rainfall in the basin drained by the river at St. Joseph averaged 19½ inches, while that of the basin below was 26 inches.

June 10, 1871, was the day appointed for the opening of proposals for constructing a railroad, wagon and foot-bridge across the Missouri River, according to the specification of the chief engineer, Colonel Mason. Six of the leading bridge building companies in the United States competed for the work, and their bids were as follows:

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|---|---|
| Baltimore Bridge Co. | $1,175,000 |
| King Wrought Iron Bridge Co. | 806,000 |
| American Bridge Co. | 714,000 |
| Keystone Bridge Co.( superstructure only) | 260,000 |
| Phoenixville Bridge Co. (superstructure only) | 317,000 |
| Detroit Bridge and Iron Works | 710,000 |

The contract was awarded to the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works, the lowest and best bidder, and a bond of $100,000 was fixed. The first material for the bridge arrived July 25, 1871, being a train load of stone from White's Camp in Kansas. The laying of the first stone on September 26 of that year was the occasion of a great assemblage of people on the river bank. The long and difficult work of building and landing the piers at bed rock in the river then began. December 8, 1871, the landing of Pier No. 6 on bed rock was accomplished. The caisson for Pier No. 5 was landed on bed rock on January 31, 1872. The caisson for Pier No. 4 was accidentally launched on January 21, 1872, and while the pier was being sunk the ice in the river broke up, resulting in no material damage. However, it was successfully landed on bed rock March 8, 1872. The caisson for the upper pier was placed in position April 27 and landed on bed rock May 30, 1872. It was not until November 4, 1872, that Pier No. 3 was landed on bed rock. The last Pier, No. 1, was launched from the east bank and put into position, the air pumps starting February 5, 1873. The pier landed on bed rock March 5, 1873, and was finished March 25.

The piers, constituting the sub-structure of the bridge, contained 1,457,000 feet of timber, board measure, 16,000 cubic feet of concrete and 172,071 cubic feet of masonry. The largest pier is 45x45 feet at the base and 35 feet in diameter at the top.

Work on the superstructure began immediately after the completion of the piers, the first span being swung May 4, 1873. The superstructure is of three fixed spans of the quadrangle Pratt truss, each 300 feet long, one fixed span of 80 feet at each approach, and a draw span of 305 feet, making the entire length of the bridge 1,345 feet. The weight of the iron in the superstructure is 2,850,000 pounds and of the road bed and track 380,000 pounds. The draw span alone weighs 900,000 pounds, and it is so perfectly adjusted as to be easily opened and shut by one man. The capacity of the bridge is six times as great as the heaviest train that can be placed on it. The approaches over the bottom lands contain 2,025,000 cubic feet of earth and broken rock.

The first locomotive crossed the bridge May 20, 1873. It was engine No. 6 of the St. Joe and Denver City Railway, in charge of E. Sleppy, master mechanic of the road. On board were several bridge and railway officials, together with prominent citizens of St. Joseph and Kansas. On Saturday, May 31, 1873, there was a grand celebration of the completion of the bridge. Many of the Doniphan County people were in attendance.

The first serious accident to befall this giant structure occurred on July 4, 1873, at 6:30 o'clock in the evening when the big steamship Mountaineer broke from her moorings, floated down the river and crashed into the bridge. Twelve days were required to repair the damage, amounting to $16,000.

The control of the bridge was transferred to the Jay Gould interests June 16, 1879, and it has since remained in the control of these interests. It is used by the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

Grant Dishon of Troy corroborates Mrs. J. D. Saeger's story relative to the completion of the bridge and says that his first recollections of Kansas date back to May 18, 1873, at which time he came with his father, Oliver Dishon, and brother, William, and crossed the bridge into Kansas, with an idea of ascertaining what Elwood looked like. Grant was wearing his first pair of brass-toed boots at the time and says everything that transpired on the trip over to Elwood is as vivid to his recollection today as though the trip had been made only yesterday.

The prevailing schedule of tolls are: For a two-horse vehicle and driver, 25 cents; horse and rider, 15 cents; automobile, 25 cents.

Residence of John A. C. Gordon.

Probably few people in Doniphan County, when passing by the beautiful residence of Mr. Gordon in Wathena, are cognizant of the fact that this stately residence stands on the identical spot where a foundation for a court house was built during the summer of 1867. On March the 12th of that year, the court-house was destroyed by fire, and a fierce fight for the county seat was participated in by Wathena and Troy, the former winning the laurels. The citizens of Troy contested, and the courts decided in favor of Troy.

Front View of the Undertaking Establishment of L. T. Hargis in Wathena.

## Grapes a Success

During the month of August, 1872, Constant Poirier harvested forty-two acres of grapes, which netted him several thousand dollars. He was the pioneer grape man in northeastern Kansas. Enthusiastically devoted to his favorite pursuit, he managed his large business in person and made it a money-making proposition. During the above year mentioned, he manufactured 30,000 gallons of wine and built an additional cellar that fall on his premises for the storage of wine, which was 25x60 feet. Constant Poirier planted his first vineyard, strawberries, blackberries and raspberries in 1855. Besides the main cellar there was an "L" for storing bottles of wine, a packing room 23x24 feet, and a large room 23x90 feet over it to be used as a public hall. The casks put in this cellar had a holding capacity of 10,080 gallons, which, with the others used by Mr. Poirier, gave him ample room for the manufacture of 30,000 gallons of wine, which at New York prices would net him a snug sum of $25,000 for his year's work.

## Otto C. Jones of Wathena

Otto C. Jones of Wathena, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, November 30, 1856, came to Doniphan County with his parents in 1857. Received a common school education and he learned the tinner's trade and has followed it all his life, is now in the hardware business at Wathena. Married Miss Kate Craig, daughter of W. B. Craig. They had one child, a boy, who only lived about two months. Mrs. Jones died June 21, 1908. He started in business for himself in 1877.

## Stage Line

On July 2, 1866, the Kansas & Nebraska Stage Company put a line of stages on the route running through Troy from St. Joseph to Nebraska City and Omaha, the first passing through Troy on Monday, July 2d. The coaches were drawn by four horses and the distance was made from St. Joseph to Omaha in thirty-six hours.

## Frank H. Drenning

The late Judge Frank H. Drenning of Wathena was married to Miss Lottie E. Gifford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gifford, Elgin, Illinois, Nov. 1, 1866. The Rev. Mr. C. R. Colver was the officiating clergyman. Mrs. Drenning now resides in Wathena.

Edward E. High was killed on the track at Elwood, August 9, 1907

# First Locomotive on Kansas Soil

## ELWOOD & MARYSVILLE RAILROAD

Locomotive and train on the track. On Monday last, April 24, the directors of the Elwood & Marysville Railroad placed on their track the locomotive "Albany," an engine which has been useful from Boston to the Missouri, as railroads have successively stretched their length toward the setting sun. On Tuesday several cars were brought across the river, and a large concource of people gathered to celebrate the actual opening of the first section of the great Pacific road. Col. M. J. Thompson, president of the Elwood & Marysville road; W. P. Hall, president of the St. Joseph & Topeka road; Gov. R. M. Stewart of Missouri, and others, addressed the crowd on the great topic of the day. The speakers were eloquent and felicitous in their remarks, and their congratulations were received with hearty cheers. About 4 o'clock the engine was coupled to the cars, the cars were crowded by a dense mass of men, and amid the ringing of bells, shrill screechings of whistles and deafening cheers, the first train of cars rolled over the Kansas railroad. Last June ground was first broken on this road. The company commenced the enterprise without means, and with slight encouragement of assistance, but with an indomitable purpose to push forward the work, and settle by their own exertions and achievements the eastern terminus of the Pacific road. They have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Twelve miles of the road are graded. The first section of the track is laid. A large quantity of ties are provided ready for use, and $50,000 worth of iron is already shipped and enroute for this point. We are assured by the directors that by the 1st of July trains will run to Troy, and that during the present season the road will be extended thirty or fortry miles west. This is the result of persistent and continued action, as against the wind power of enthusiastic meetings on which some of our neighboring cities have seemed to rely.—Taken from "The Elwood Free Press," April 28, 1860.

### Corruption Charged

Mass meeting. The people in council. Corruption denounced.—"The Elwood Free Press," July 28, 1860.

The Doniphan Post says: Johnson & Strong of St. Joseph have the contract for building our county jail. Their bid was $5,000. Mr. Ingalls of Troy, put in a bid of $4,940, but his bonds were not fully acceptable. Mr. J. F. Forman of our town offered to do the work for $5,000, but as it was not put in in the time specified, it was not entitled to consideration. We are not fully posted in the matter, and for information we ask the county commissioners why the contract was awarded to non-residents and at such a high price, too. We repose too much confidence in the gentlemen to suppose that as the Elwood Press insinuates, that they allowed their political feelings to govern them and awarded the contract to Messrs. Johnson & Strong "because they are democrats." "Not fully posted?" Well, neighbor, you are slow coach. There are very few voters in Doniphan County who are as ignorant of this shameful affair as this editor acknowledges himself to be. An editor ought to give information, instead of asking it. Perhaps the Post will act with more public spirit when it knows something about public matters.

### The First Kansas Railroad

On the 20th of March, 1860, the first iron rail on Kansas soil was laid at Elwood, as the beginning of the Elwood & Marysville Railroad, now the St. Joseph & Western Division of the Union Pacific, and known as the St. Joseph & Grand Island. April 28th the railroad had one mile of track, and on that day the locomotive "Albany," an engine which had been used from Boston to Missouri, as railroads had wended their way westward, was brought over the river from St. Joseph in a ferry boat. This was the first "iron horse" that touched Kansas soil. John Godbey, who was killed in the elevator during the severe storm in May, 1904, in Elwood, was on the ferryboat when the engine was brought across the river. The inhabitants of the river bottom gave the locomotive the name of the "Mud Cat." April 29th several cars were brought from St. Joseph and a big celebration was held at Elwood over the completion of what was claimed to be the first section of the great Pacific Railroad. Robert M. Stewart, governor of Missouri, was one of the speakers.

### Elwood Guard Formed

The day after Fort Sumter was bombarded at the beginning of the Civil War, the Elwood Guard was formed. The men were mustered into service at Fort Leavenworth and became a part of Company A, First Kansas Regiment. It was reported once during the war that Elwood was to be raided. That night several young men crossed the river to St. Joseph and returned with a small cannon, which was mounted and made ready for use by daylight the next morning. It was never known where the young men procured the cannon and no questions were asked.

### "Red Legs" and Gypsies

For a few years after the war the vicinity of Elwood was disturbed by horsethieves, and a class of banditti known as "Red Legs." Some of the wealthy citizens are said to have cooperated with the outlaws. It is charged that one of the residents had a large cellar under his house where stolen horses were concealed. In order to prevent the hiding place from being discovered, a smallpox sign was posted on the building.

On one occasion a valuable gray horse was stolen from a citizen of Elwood. A posse was organized and returned in two days with the animal.

"Where is the thief," one of the men was asked.

"Oh, he was such an innocent looking fellow that we decided to let him go," was the reply.

It was learned later that the horsethief had been lynched. After a few occurrences of this kind the "Red Legs" disappeared.

Elwood has had sensations in later years, too. A band of gypsies went there several years ago and camped in a grove of cottonwood trees. The men traded a few horses, and the women told a few fortunes, and then they folded their tents and went away. No sooner had they gone, than Laura, the five-year-old child of James Nation was missing.

Mr. Nation spent a fortune trying to recover his daughter, and finally sold his home, it is said, to carry on the search. At the end of two years Laura was found in St. Louis in the possession of a gypsy fortune teller known as Madam Rosilla.

### William Charles Stuart

Born, Scotland, 1817. Came to America and settled in New Bedford, Conn., when a young man. Moved to New Orleans, where he engaged in the slave traffic. Has one son and five daughters: Mrs. Jacob Groh, Mrs. Adam Groh, Mrs. Mary Biehlen, Mrs. Rebecca Inman, Mrs. Catherine Evans. The latter resides at Bellingham, Washington. The son is George Stuart, of Wathena, manager of the Co-operative store, who is one of the live wires of the town.

### James Morgan Bryan

James Morgan Bryan was born September 15th, 1843, and came to Doniphan County with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton E. Bryan, May 7th, 1854, and has resided in Doniphan County continuously ever since. He is truly the pioneer of pioneers.

### Man Killed

An unidentified man was found dead beside the Rock Island tracks between the bridge and Elwood, July 7, 1915. He was about 55 years old, 5 feet 3 inches tall. The body was taken to the undertaking room of L. T. Hargis, of Wathena.


# J. H. BURKE

## Wathena, Kansas

## Wilbur's Celebrated Farm and Family Remedies

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GUARANTEE—We hereby guarantee all Wilbur Goods listed to be equal in every respect to sample shown and to be just as represented in our catalog or circulars. In case any of these goods are not satisfactory or prove defective in material or workmanship, we agree to replace them or refund the full amount paid. (Signed) Wilbur Stock Food Co.
By E. B. Marshall, President.

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1 Wilbur's Stock Tonic. 14 different ingredients. Keeps stock healthy and fat. Put up in 25c, 50c and $1.00 packages; 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. buckets.

1 Wilbur's Hog Tonic. A sure preventive of cholera. Fattens hogs in one-third less time. Same sizes as Stock Tonic.

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1 Wilbur's Louse Killer. Sure death to lice, mites and moths. Big package for 25c.

1 Wilbur's Medicated Tonic, Great Worm Destroyer. $4.00 per 100 lbs.; 500 lbs. $18.00. Larger amounts less.

1 Wilbur's Worm Powder. Will cure the worst cases. Large package 50c.

1 Wilbur's Sure Heave Cure. Two packages will cure any case. 50c pkg.

1 Wilbur's Colic and Clover Bloat Cure. Will cure any case in 20 minutes. $1.00 per bottle.

1 Wilbur's Gall Cure. Will cure any gall while working. 25c, $1 and $2 cans.

1 X Ray Liniment. For sprains, rheumatism, lumbago, etc. 50c and $1 bottles.

1 Golden Healing Oil. For scalds, burns, wire cuts and all wounds. 25c, 50c and $1.00 bottles.

1 Wilbur's Calf Meal. For taking the place of the butter fat in the skim milk, prevents scours, calf cholera, etc. In $1.00 packages and 25c-lb. pails.

1 Fly Oil. A sure relief from flies, gnats, mosquitoes, lice and ticks. Qts. 40c, ½ gals. 60c, gals. $1.00.

1 Velvet Machine Oil. Will not freeze or gum. In 6-oz. bottles, 25c.

1 Pyrofistine. Poultice for colds, quinsy, tonsilitis, pneumonia, felons, etc. 10-oz. can, 50c; 20-oz. can, $1.00.

2 Several kinds of choice Toilet Soap, Mechanic, for grease and dirt; lathers in cold or hard water. 10c a bar; 6 for 50c.

2 Swiss Rose Glycerine Soap. Medicated skin soap, contains boracic acid. Either of these 25c per box of 3 cakes.

2 Witch Hazel. Contains witch hazel oat meal for complexion; either 5c per cake or 25c per box.

2 Peroxide Soap. 15c cake, 25c box. Shaving Soap, 11c cake, 50c box.

1 Wilbur's Pure Extracts, Lemon and Vanilla. 25c and 50c bottles. Orange, Strawberry, Almond, Pineapple, Banana, Wintergreen and Red Color in 25c bottles.

1 Pure Ground Spices. In 10c and 25c cans. White, Black and Cayenne Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Mustard and all others.

1 Puritan Soda, 8-lb. pkg. 25c. Puritan Baking Powder, 1-lb. can, 25c.

2 Talcum Powder. Violet, Carnation and Sandalwood in 15c and 25c cans.

2 Shaving Creams, 50c bottles. Skin Food, 25c jar. Tooth Paste, 25c tube.

2 Vanishing Cream, 25c jar. Hair Tonic, 50c bottle. Shampoo Jelly, 25c jar.

1 Full line of Family Remedies and Specialties, Cough Syrup, Liver Pills, Ointment, After-Dinner Tablets, Combination Padlock Sprayers.

2 Harness Awls, Razor Hones, Oil Stones, Shears, Poultry Feeders, Combination Dipper, Clothes Reel, Tool Sets, etc.


The 15th of March, 1914, was the fortieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dawe, living three miles west of Troy. Owing to sickness in the family, the event was not celebrated at that time, but was postponed until Sunday, April 5th, the thirty-eighth birthday of William Dawe, their son.

On April 1, 1854, Daniel Vanderslice, who was Indian agent at the Mission, employed a large force of men to cut a road through the forest from the ferry landing on the west bank of the Missouri River at Elwood to Wathena.

It is said that the first white child born in Washington Township was the daughter of J. R. Whitehead.

Chief Wathena's wigwam was used in the month of July, 1854, for a religious service, which was conducted by the Methodist minister.

Christian Poirier was one of the first fruit-growers in the vicinity of Wathena, having planted some berries and grapes in the spring of 1854.

The first marriage ceremony performed in Washington Township was by Justice T. J. Braidy, who united in the bonds of holy wedlock, Jan. 12, 1855, Samuel Piles and Mary Hazelwood.

Washington Township was one of the original five townships laid out in Doniphan County and was organized Sept. 1, 1855. Since its organization three changes have been made in its boundaries. The first change was Sept. 16, 1856, and the second Oct. 20, 1856, and the third June 21, 1859.

On Thursday, April 4, 1867, several citizens of Wathena were relieved of property by some party who had little regard for the eighth commandment. Mr. Wynkoop lost about $10 worth of blacksmith tools, Mr. McPherson lost two pairs of boots and one pair of shoes from his shop; Clark Bros. lost a lot of carpenter tools, and Mr. Cook a few blankets.

Work was again commenced on the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad Company's line on Monday, July 9, 1866, at Wathena.

The Grand Island depot in Troy, an old landmark, built many years ago, burned to the ground Monday night, March 23, 1914.

On Sunday, July 4, 1858, the Reverend Ryan of Elwood preached a sermon appropriate to the day and occasion at 10:30 o'clock, in the church.

The Kansas Weekly Press, published by Phin B. Tomkins, in the issue of July 24, 1858, shows by statistics that the population of Elwood was 1,512.

W. M. Ellsworth, one of the leading merchants of the city of Elwood has been appointed postmaster, vice our friend, Brace.—Kansas Weekly Press, July 24, 1858.

# The Elwood Schools

### Estella G. Norman, First Superintendent in New Building—Elwood Claims Best Building in Doniphan County—Constructed in 1902—Board of Education, Miss Sabina Roberts, B. V. Wasser, J. G. Bennett.

Nowhere in the United States is there a town of 1,000 inhabitants, principally populated by a laboring class of people, who manifest the interest in educational work that the citizens of Elwood do. This Kansas town, which, on account of its geographical location, is sometimes referred to as a suburb of St. Joseph, has always taken great pride in her schools. One thing upon which the entire citizenship agree is the provision of every necessary thing to promote the welfare of the schools. Young ideas are taught how to shoot, and to shoot well.

In order to illustrate graphically the extraordinary growth of the Elwood schools, it is interesting to review the past and show how the small beginnings of early days have developed into the up-to-date system of education which distinguishes Elwood above so many of her sister cities. Statistics show that fifty-five years ago, the population of Elwood was over 1,000 people, but on account of the caprices of the Missouri River, the town was practically depopulated, and only in the last fifteen years has Elwood been considered a town to be reckoned with. In 1902, when the new school building was constructed, the town took on a new impetus, and since the completion of the addition, September 6, 1915, Elwood has one of the spacious school buildings of Doniphan County.

The New Spacious Elwood School Building. A Substantial Structure.

They even boast of having the finest school house in Doniphan County. There is no question, however, but what their pride is justified in the new school building. Tourists and visitors to Elwood are always struck and impressed by the imposing building of brick and stone which is located in the northwest part of the town on the main Rock Island highway.

The first brick school building to be erected in Elwood was started in 1901 and finished in February, 1902. It was not a pretentious building in any sense of the word, but it answered the needs of the community for almost fifteen years. Many of the matrons and men of Elwood recall pleasant days spent in the little old frame school house, built years ago. Miss Estella G. Norman was the superintendent of the Elwood schools at the time the first brick school house was built, and had the honor of being the first principal in the new building, in which capacity she served well and faithfully.

In 1914 the fact became apparent that the building was inadequate for the district. For several years the room had been overcrowded and half sessions observed so as to accommodate the pupils, so on July 27, 1914, an election was held to vote $15,000 in bonds for the construction of four additional rooms. Over two-thirds majority was cast in favor of the bonds, exemplifying the fact that citizens of Elwood desired education for their children at any cost. After considerable deliberation by the school board, the contract was given to George W. Wright of St. Joseph, for the construction of the new building.

The school board at that time consisted of Miss Sabina Roberts, treasurer, Mr. B. V. Wasser, clerk, and Mr. J. G. Bennett, president. It was acknowledged by everybody that the school board exercised the best judgment in awarding the contract, as the work was rapidly and well done.

The contractor began excavating on March 20, 1915, and William F. Schrage of Kansas City threw the first shovelful of drit. The present school house has ten rooms, including a large gymnasium. The building was nearly completed on September 6, when school began. The Elwood school building is modern in almost every respect. Its heating and lighting system compares with schools in larger cities.

The teachers for the school year of 1915-16 are as follows: Prof. Lewis B. Roberts, superintendent, of Emporia; Miss Martha Caldwell, principal, Lecompton, Kansas. Mr. Roberts is unquestionably an excellent man for the place he occupies. Fitted naturally, by a keen intellect and discriminating tact for an executive position, he is further aided by the fact that one year of his life was spent in Doniphan County and he is well acquainted with many of the inhabitants of Elwood.

Too much cannot be said of Miss Caldwell, the principal, whose services are greatly appreciated by the patrons of the school. She is always a fair judge and an impartial advocate. It can be said to her everlasting credit that she is a favorite both with pupils, parents and teachers. The enrollment in the high school is twenty-three.

The teacher for the seventh and eighth grade is Miss Leta B. Kirk of Elwood. She has about twenty-eight pupils under her care. Few pupils ever fail under the tutelage of Miss Kirk, and she will soon have ready for the high school a well trained class of boys and girls.

The fifth and sixth grades are taught by Miss Helen Chaney of Burlington. Her pupils number forty-one. Miss Chaney is one of the popular young women of Elwood, as well as of her home town.

The first primary is in charge of Miss Irene Gifford, of Elwood. Miss Gifford needs no introduction, as she has been one of the foremost instructors of Doniphan County for several years and has probably taught more children their ABC's than any other woman instructor in the county. She is in love with her work, and that may be wherein lies her success.

The second primary is in charge of Miss Hava Wilson, one of Elwood's favorite daughters. Miss Wilson comes of a prominent family of Elwood, and won her position through sheer perseverance and grit. She has about thirty-five children under her care, and it is safe to predict that she will develop into one of the best teachers in the county.

The third and fourth grades are taught by Miss Julia Farrar, who has demonstrated her ability as a competent teacher since her connection with the Elwood schools.

The colored school, which is run separate, is in the hands of two capable young women, the Misses Zora Pyles and Eva Johnson. Miss Pyles is from Atchison, where she is highly recommended. She teaches a class of thirteen, and Miss Johnson has twenty-five in her class. The latter is from Wathena. All told there are about 235 pupils in the Elwood school.

Miss Roberts, treasurer of the school board, has resided in Elwood half a century, and enjoys an acquaintance that extends over practically the whole county. Mr. B. V. Wasser and Mr. J. G. Bennett are both good men for the places they hold. Their interest in the children who attend the school naturally promotes the splendid showing in educational work.

The public spirited citizens of Elwood firmly believe that the St. Joseph & Grand Island will build their shops in Elwood in a few years, and that the population will increase to such an extent that another addition to the school building will be necessary.

## THE SIEGE OF ELWOOD

### Invasion of Troops from St. Joseph That Was Halted.

In August, 1863, there came near being a serious clash between the Missouri militia and the soldiers and citizens of Elwood, over the frequent thefts of horses and other property on both sides of the border of Missouri and Kansas. The thieves were no respecters of persons—union and confederate sympathizers were robbed alike. The thieves would claim to be bushwhackers while robbing a union man, and the same gang would rob a confederate sympathizer, claiming to be federals. They were nothing but thieves, belonging to neither side, and were called bushwhackers in Missouri and jayhawkers in Kansas; all operating in the two states.

Of course the people got tired of this systematic robbery, but the thieves were numerous and hard to suppress. About this time General Guitar of Columbia was assigned to this district, and at a banquet in St. Joseph one night in honor of the new commander, the situation was made known to him. The General promised to relieve the situation and said he "would establish law and order" in Kansas. So the next day he ordered several companies of militia to Kansas, and ordered the ferryboat held for the soldiers. The writer was on a sick leave, recovering from a form of yellow fever contracted in Louisiana, and had spent the night at the home of a sister, and wanting to go to Kansas, he found the ferryboat in charge of the soldiers and got a skiff to cross the river, proceeding to Elwood.

In a short time a cavalryman rode hurriedly to notify the inhabitants that the Missourians were coming to invade Kansas, and that the ferryboat was full of their cavalry. A company of the Sixth Kansas cavalry was situated at Elwood and a few negroes whom somebody was trying to organize into a company of colored troops. In a short time the citizens and soldiers threw up some breastworks at the ferry landing to prevent them landing. The Kansans were very suspicious of Missouri, and Quantrell's raid at Lawrence had just occurred, and they did not want another tragedy.

Maj. Samuel Garth was in command, against his will, of the militia on the ferryboat, and B. D. Evans, a citizen of Elwood, was on the crowded boat. Evans insisted the militia had no right to go across the river to Kansas, and if they did so the boat would be riddled with bullets. The officers said there were some stolen horses concealed near Elwood, and they were trying to capture the thieves and horses, but Evans said they had no right over there; that they had law officers in Elwood, the same as in Missouri.

In the meantime the militia rode off the boat, one by one, convinced they had no right outside the state, and shortly they had all left the boat, both sides agreeing that the soldiers should send half a dozen or more officers and soldiers to find the stolen horses. They returned after a vigilant search. The river banks had become lined with people to see the expected battle between the "marines" and the fortified people on shore.

For two days people in the western part of Doniphan County, following others nearby, came flocking to Elwood with such arms as they could find, to prevent the invasion from Missouri. Doubtless if the boat had attempted to land, a serious battle would have followed.

### The First Company to Enlist

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the news of the firing on Fort Sumter came over the wires to St. Joseph. Neighbors took the news across the river to Elwood and it caused much excitement in the two towns. Elwood organized the Elwood Guards the same night and elected J. W. Cook captain of the company. This was the first company enlisted in Doniphan County. The company put in nearly a month drilling, with broom handles for guns, and were taught to "keep step" by the command "hay foot, straw foot."

A re-organization of the company resulted in the election of Bernard P. Chenoweth as captain and the warriors marched at once to Fort Leavenworth for equipments, after the Elwood ladies had presented them with a handsome silk flag. This flag was preserved in a "gunbox" till the war was over and given to the state of Kansas for preservation, but was never floated in a battle.

When the time came for the company to move to Fort Leavenworth to receive equipments and to "put down the rebellion in thirty days" the young soldiers marched out of Elwood to the drum and fife, doing overtime in furnishing music. A little dog headed the procession, fond of music and very military in action. This little dog was the playmate of John Warburton, who was then living in Elwood. The dog was very patriotic and was killed in the "defense of the country" on the battlefield at Wilson's creek, where Gen. Lyon lost his life Aug. 10, 1861.

The company marched to Leavenworth and was organized in the 1st Kansas regiment as Company A. The organization had much experience in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, being pushed to the front on all occasions and serving in seven different army corps. It fought under Lyon, Grant, Blair, Osterhaus, Sheridan, Dodge, McPherson, Slocum, Logan, Granger, Stanley, Curtis, McArthur, Dennis, Grierson, Reed, Rosecrans, Clayton, Dietzler, Mitchell, Stephenson, Groesback and Starling.

During the service the following named persons belonged to the company at one time or another, the number being reduced from time to time by the killed, deaths, sickness, resignations, discharges, etc.: Albert Abby, Frederick Amerne, Jared R. Amsden, J. Nelson Burton, Andrew Bailey, John L. Baxter, Lucius C. Booth, Jacob Bowman, Henry S. Beardsley, James Burke, Bernard P. Chenoweth (captain), John Cary Michael, Conley, Joseph Colt, Benjamin P. Curtis, John Collins, William Carroll, Robert Curran, James Dorman, Frank H. Drenning (orderly sergeant), Henry Davis, George N. Devine, Frederick Denning, Simeon A. Easterbrooks, Conard Englehardt, Christopher H. Ford (second lieutenant), Edward Farrill, John Fleming, Thomas Feeley, Thomas Fox, J. M. Fuller (transferred from another regiment and died), Mark Facenbaker, William Foster, Leon B. Hurst, Quincy A. Hershey, Samuel B. Howd, Thomas Higgins, Richard A. Howell, Robert L. Hughes, Charles G. Hairgrove, William Jacobs, Alfred T. Jackson, Peter A. Josephs (first lieutenant), William Juil, John Kestel, Richmond Gibson, John Kimball, Henry Kettlegerdes, James Liddle, Patrick Lucey, G. Mellen Lewis, John Longworth, Alfred J. Luther, John Lawler, John Mower, Michael Murphy, Anderson S. Moonick, John Maynard, John McCrearey, James B. McDermott, John B. McIrvin, Thos. Merrick, Spencer Mitchell, Valentine Mossman, John McDonald, Michael Nolan, William H. Oliver, Edward G. Pait, Jasper N. Pait, Wm. H. Palmer, Casper Regart, Charles Rauchfoss, Hugh Randolph, Eli Reed, Joseph D. Story, William Smart, John S. Sage, Rufus Stanley, Charles O. Smith (first lieutenant), William H. Smallwood, Clark F. Seaman, Charles Smith, Lewis Sims, Robert Tracy (first lieutenant, commanding army), Clafoss Terrian, Frank M. Tracy (first lieutenant Company I), Phillip Thompson, Cornelius Van Leeuwen, Gottfried Volkman, David G. Waldron, Zachariah G. Wilson, Edward S. Walker, Lewis Wepthman and George H. Young.

# Prof. L. B. Roberts

## Superintendent of Schools at Elwood, Was Formerly Connected With the Troy Schools—Is a Young Man Forging to the Front—Thoroughly Reliable and Ambitious.

There is a wonderful opportunity today for ambitious young men in this country and no better example can be found than Lewis Beckford Roberts, the former assistant superintendent of the Troy schools, who leaves this fall to become superintendent of schools at Elwood. During his work in Troy he not only made a place for himself in the affections of his fellow-workers, but the townspeople regard him as a model for other young men to follow. While Troy wishes him all success in his new place, and is confident that he will be one of the future great educators of the state, Troy citizens also realize that she is the loser through his departure.

Prof. L. B. Roberts

Mrs. L. B. Roberts

They showed their confidence by unanimously re-electing him to his position as assistant superintendent here for the ensuing year, but his new place presents greater opportunities, and that is what he desires. He has been signally honored in every way by his associates here, and it is their prediction that he will place the schools of Elwood on a plane equal with any in the state.

Professor Roberts was born in Richmond, Ind., June 7, 1889. He came to Kansas in 1890, when but a baby, his parents settling in Howard County on a large farm. His early education was received in the country schools, and later he entered the state normal at Emporia. He holds a life diploma from this institution which was awarded to him in June of 1912. He was one of the efficient teachers at Elk Rapids, Howard County; and, following his graduation from the state normal college, he instructed in the high school at Osage City. During the summer of 1914 he conducted and managed a summer school which was a glowing success.

Professor Roberts' parents are Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Roberts, who reside now near Ottawa in Franklin County. He has four brothers, Ernest C., Allen W., Arthur W. and Paul N., and two sisters, Bessie May, who is now in the library of the Missouri University at Columbia, and Rebecca Louie. Professor Roberts was married June 5, 1912, to Miss Gertrude W. Hammond, a daughter of one of the pioneer farmers of Lyon County. The ceremony was performed at her home by the Rev. W. C. Templeton, of Emporia. Mrs. Roberts was a state normal student, and one who was popular with her associates and admired by all of her teachers. During their residence in Troy they made many friends, who will always have a kind word for them. To this union one child was born, Evelyn Gertrude, at Osage City, Dec. 30, 1914. Mrs. Roberts is also a former Lyon County school teacher.

## THE ELWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH

(Contributed by Rev. John Carpenter.)

The latter part of August, 1888, R. G. Stigers, a licensed preacher and deacon in the First Baptist Church, St. Joseph, Mo., visited a number of families in Elwood concerning the religious welfare of Elwood, and the first Sunday in September, 1888, the first services, out of which the present Church was organized, were held at the colored school house. Reverend Stigers was assisted by James G. Clark, from the South Sixth Street Baptist Church, St. Joseph. Services were held regularly every Sunday afternoon and Friday nights. Those who formed the first band of Christian workers were: Mrs. Mary Jones, Mrs. Mary Luke, William Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Belle Cogdell, John Cogdell, Martha Clater, Emily St. John, Mary White, Sarah Pillow, Ida Searcy, Almeda Godby, and Georgia Cherry. January 20, 1889, a council was called to consider the advisability of forming a Baptist church. The following, all of St. Joseph, formed the presbytery: Rev. J. L. Lawless, moderator; Rev. W. I. Cole, secretary; W. W. Bernard, Reverend Barker, the Revs. R. G. Stigers and J. G. Clark. The following are the charter members: Nathan Porter, Effie Porter, Mary Luke, Mary Jones, John Cogdell, Bell Cogdell, by church letters; and Martha Clater and Ida Searcy by relation. Rev. J. L. Lawless preached the sermon, Rev. W. I. Cole extended to the Church the right hand of fellowship, Reverend Barker gave the charge to the Church, and the Church adopted the name of "The Elwood Baptist Church." May 3, 1889, the first deacon was elected in the choice of Nathan Porter. Garey Hickman was elected first church clerk on the same date. March 18, 1890, a called meeting was held for the purpose of erecting a house of worship. Joseph Porter was elected temporary chairman of the building committee. December 4, 1890, Reverend Stigers offered his resignation, which was accepted. A call was then extended to Rev. J. G. Clark to become pastor. He began his pastorate in January, 1891. A revival was held in March following, which resulted in five additions. March 23, 1893, J. E. Holyoke was elected deacon. September 14, 1893, Perry Round was elected church clerk to succeed Garey Hickman. In October, 1893, Reverend Johnston, pastor of the First Baptist Church in St. Joseph, conducted an eight-day protracted meeting, during which time four united with the church. January 25, 1894, Perry Round was elected clerk and Mr. Couden treasurer. February, 1894, Reverend Clark of Wathena conducted a protracted meeting. October 22, 1894, a call was extended to Rev. I. T. Williams, who accepted

The minutes of a meeting of January 31, 1896, contain the first mention of the young people's work. In January, 1896, a protracted meeting conducted by Rev. I. T. Williams, pastor, and Mr. Moulten, a layman of the Patee Park Baptist Church, St. Joseph, resulted in eighty-two additions to the Church, seventy-six by baptism. As to numbers, this was the greatest revival in the Church's history. February, 1896, the Church licensed P. D. Round to preach. February 23d of the same year, he preached his first sermon as a licensed preacher. (Reverend Round was drowned, the date being unknown to the writer.) March 5, 1896, Frank P. Marsh and Mr. Gallant were elected trustees. Mr. Marsh has held this office to the present date and has been most faithful in the discharge of the duties of the office. During the years of the Church's later inactivity, he looked after the legal affairs the same as though the Church was alive and working.

January 1, 1897, a motion was made to "discontinue Brother Williams as pastor." January 6, 1898, P. D. Round was elected church clerk. Nellie Craythorne (the late Mrs. Ed Marsh) was elected treasurer. Mrs. Marsh passed away in July, 1914. October 4, 1900, Frank P. Marsh was elected church clerk. Garey Hickman was elected church clerk November 6, 1901. June 4, 1902, a call was extended to Reverend Cook to become pastor. He accepted, and took up the work. (Date not given.) April 13, 1905, Frank P. Marsh, Mr. Miller and R. Lucignani were elected trustees. At this April meeting a committee of three, Mrs. J. B. Canterbury, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Round, were appointed a finance committee to raise funds for moving the church building, made necessary by the Missouri River changing its channel too speedily and too accurately. Janaury 15, 1906, Nellie Craythorne was elected church clerk and held the office until called to rest in July, 1914. G. G. Miller was elected treasurer.

The foregoing data is taken from the church record. The last minutes recorded showed that the church was trying to secure Reverend Silvius for pastor. The writer has no knowledge as to the success of the extended call.

In May, 1914, the writer visited some of the Baptists of Elwood, and found that there was a desire on the part of most of them to take up the work again. The Church had not had any regular services for some five or six years, and was "said" to be "dead." Preaching services were held frequently and the Baptists began to "come back home." A Sunday school was started on the first Sunday in June, 1914, with twenty-four present.

At a business meeting, July 17, 1914, the Church extended a call to the writer to be pastor. The Church at this meeting elected J. B. Pillow as clerk and treasurer, and Mrs. J. B. Canterbury as superintendent of the Sunday school. Since the work has revived the Church has doubled its membership, some twenty having united since January, 1915; a Baptist Young People's Union has been organized with a membership of over thirty; a Ladies' Aid Society has been formed and has a membership of twenty-four; the Sunday school has an enrollment of seventy and an attendance of 75 per cent. The success in this short time is due to the entire membership being up and doing. The Church received a blessing in the coming of Rev. Cecil E. Sheets, pastor at Troy, in January, 1915, to conduct a protracted meeting. The meeting lasted over two weeks and in that time fourteen united with the church, and the revival has continued, and there are being "added to the church, daily."

The present pastor, who is the author of this "history," has no desire to claim any special credit for the growth of the Elwood Baptist Church during the few months passed. He preaches every Friday night and on the second and fourth Sundays, morning and evening. During the week he works at his trade, that of printer, in the office of the Wathena Republican. The other two Sundays in the month are in service at the District No. 63 school house.

## THE LATE DANIEL WEBSTER WILDER

### Author of Wilder's "Annals"—One of the Pioneer Newspaper Men of Kansas.

Among the men who were in Kansas in the Territorial times and helped in the making of the state was the late Danial Webster Wilder, author of "Wilder's Annals of Kansas" and for more than one-half century one of the foremost men of Kansas.

Mr. Wilder was born in Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832. He received a fine education, finishing in law at Harvard. When a young man he went out to the Border. In 1858 he edited and was part owner of the Elwood Free Press, the first paper published in Doniphan County. After about one year in Elwood he went to St. Joseph and started a Free State paper. There he was indicted by the grand jury because of the anti-slavery tendencies of the paper and fled to Kansas, where he practiced law and also became part owner and editor of the Leavenworth Conservative, also a Free State paper, being associated for a part of the time with the late Daniel R. Anthony.

Daniel Webster Wilder

Mr. Wilder was one of the secretaries of the Ossawatomie convention in May, 1859, in which the Republican party was organized in Kansas. He was appointed by President Lincoln October 8, 1863, as Surveyor General for Kansas and Nebraska. In 1865 he went to Rochester, N. Y., and became editor of the Evening Express. In 1868 he returned to Leavenworth and again was on the Conservative. In 1871 he went to Fort Scott and was for a while editor of the Monitor. In 1872 and again in 1874 he was elected Auditor of the State, but in 1876 he resigned that position to edit the St. Joseph Herald. He bought the Hiawatha World in 1882, which paper he edited until appointed in 1885 as executive clerk by Governor John A. Martin. He was Kansas Superintendent of Insurance for several years and on retiring from that office he established the Insurance Magazine in Kansas City which is now edited by his son, Carter H. Wilder. Mr. Wilder was the originator of the idea of founding the State Historical Society, and in fact is considered the father of that society. Besides his "Annals of Kansas," he wrote a life of Shakespeare and was a contributor to magazines. He died at Hiawatha, July 15, 1911.

Mrs. Wilder, who survived her husband, was Miss Mary E. Irvin, born in Chicago, July 28, 1846. She was married to Mr. Wilder at Kennekuk, Atchison county, Kansas, March 3, 1864. The four children living are Mrs. C. P. Connolly of Rockford, Illinois, Mr. Carter Wilder, now editor of the Insurance Magazine and the Southwest Banker at Kansas City, Missouri; Webster Wilder, a lawyer at Cherokee, Oklahoma; Frau Sarah W. Neidhardt of Munich, Bavaria.

## Telegraph Office

On September 5, 1861, the telegraph office was removed from St. Joseph to Elwood, and is located on the corner of Douglas and Fifth streets, where the gentlemanly operator, Mr. Wilbur, can be found. We are indebted to him for our latest dispatches. St. Joseph is now without a telegraph, a railroad and without her best citizens. Verily, secession is a good thing. It does its work swiftly. It kills St. Joseph in one short week.—The Free Press, Elwood, Kan.

Mr. Peates was elected street commissioner at the first meeting of the city council at Elwood.

# Elwood, Kansas

## Bottoms Famous for Thousands of Acres Alfalfa Land — Huge Elevator Principal Industry of Elwood Now—First Settler Hank Thompson, 1852—Adventurer named Rose Started First Town in 1856 and Named It Roseport —Ten Thousand Dollars Paid for Original Site of Town—Boasted Finest Hotel in the West at One Time.

## Railroad Shops Employed Hundreds of Men—Stores and Substantial Business Establishments—Mayor, Harvey Campbell; City Clerk, Major H. M. Kenderdine; Postmaster, S. H. Hegarty.

The town of Elwood owes its existence to an adventurer named Rose, who first came to the banks of the Missouri River in 1856. The land on which the town was subsequently built, had been owned by Hank Thompson, who located on a quarter section there in 1854. When Rose first landed, he at once got busy and interested a number of St. Joseph capitalists in his project of building a new town across the Missouri, on the Kansas side. The man was a genius for organization, and was so gifted with conversational powers that he could induce the most skeptical to listen to his project.

Rose never told anything about himself or his previous career. He was always strictly silent on that point. His proposition to found a town was received with enthusiasm by the St. Joseph men, and they agreed to finance the project. In fact, it looked so good to them that they remained up all of one night in order to be out of bed early in the morning to draw the money out of the bank.

Hank Thompson was approached and asked how much he would take for his holding. Hank was a shrewd

Harvesting scene near Elwood, 1908. Wheat averaged 38 bushels to the acre.

business man, and after fondling his whiskers for awhile, he set the price at $10,000, "and not a cent less." Rose took him up and the transaction was concluded. Inside of two days, the Roseport Townsite Company was organized in St. Joseph. The promoter was, to a certain extent, the company, although the financial backers of the scheme were given a sufficient interest to justify Rose in demanding that they furnish all the necessary operating expenses. The town of Roseport was under way in short order, but Rose was fast approaching a snag. When eight or ten months old, Roseport had a number of dwellings, stores and a hotel. The place was considered a splendid location for a town, and the most sanguine predictions were made for its becoming a great commercial point.

Everything went along swimmingly till the summer of 1857, when a stranger came along and made known the identity of Rose. It is said Rose's past wouldn't stand investigating, so he quickly sold out his interest to the other members of the townsite company and disappeared. It was learned afterward that his real name was George Ingraham, and that he assumed the name of Rose to conceal a penitentiary record which he merited through some brazen swindling transactions in the East. The man who imposed Rose had been a victim of his doings, and the sting was still rankling when he encountered the promoter of Roseport.

Upon the disappearance of Rose, a reorganization of the townsite company was effected and the name changed to Elwood, as a tribute to A. B. Elwood, president of the company. Things began to look promising, indeed, when the Great Western Hotel was erected in 1858 by James E. Dryden, the first carpenter to take up a residence in the town. The structure was a three-story affair and 100 feet square, a grand and pretentious building for the times; but it had an ignominous end, being torn down and converted into farm houses, to avoid being washed into the Missouri River. It had only a few years of successful and strenuous existence. Mr. Dryden, the carpenter, afterward settled on the farm two miles east of Troy, where he resided until he was killed in crossing the Rock Island track near his home, Sunday, Dec. 22, 1886.

It is interesting to note that in the days when the Great Western Hotel Webster, it was conceded to be one of the best paying propositions west of St. Louis. It had seventy-five rooms, and scores of travelers gave St. Joseph a wide berth and transacted their business from this hostelry. Those were palmy days for Elwood, and the town was a dreaded rival of St. Joseph. The hotel was the drawing card, as St. Joseph had nothing to compare with it in elegance, service and appointments.

The first structure on the townsite of Elwood was the log cabin where Hank Thompson lived; Rose built a small house, and the third was put up by Andrew Disque, who used it for a combination dwelling and store. The latter was also postmaster during the war. Mrs. Disque is now a resident of St. Joseph. The first business emporium was a booze camp. A. E. Campbell, operated the first general store, and a hardware store was run by W. & F. Ellsworth. A. E. Lee was the first attorney-at-law to hang out his shingle in Elwood, and he was soon followed by T. A. Osborn, who was later governor of Kansas from 1873 to 1879. D. W. Wilder, afterward state auditor, was one of the early settlers in Elwood, and Edward Russell was the first insurance agent. Mr. Wilder was engaged in the real estate business. Some of the merchants who did a thriving business were W. B. Craig, relative of the Craig boys of St. Joseph; George W. Barr, R. S. Sayward, Charles H. Hatcher and James P. Brace, and with the arrival of Dr. S. D. Smith, a physician from New York, there was nothing missing but a preacher in 1858. During that year a number of ambitious and energetic young men settled in Elwood who later made their way to places of prominence in the history of the country. Among the early residents who followed various honorable occupations might be mentioned Dr. J. W. Robinson, D. B. Jones, Charles O. Smith, Arthur Carroll, L. C. Booth and William Lake.

Abel Montgomery opened a meat market in 1858 and Cook and Selover opened a livery business. During that year two steam sawmills were built by W. H. High and W. L. Lewis, but they were moved away after about a year's operation, when all of the timber had been converted into lumber.

A postoffice was established June 10, 1857, with William Saeger as the first incumbent.

The first heavy blow to the prosperity and hopes of future greatness received by Elwood was when the river encroached on the sandy banks in the spring flood of 1859. The sandy soil of the banks was an easy prey to the swift current which made fearful inroads toward the most thickly settled portion of the town. The palatial hotel and many homes had to be moved away, but the residents recovered, and the growth of the town did not seem to be materially impeded. The spring of 1860, however, brought on another rise in the river which commenced to sap the foundations of a number of buildings. Acres of the most densely populated section of the business district were washed away, and for a time, it looked like the town would be wiped off the map altogether.

The population, in 1859, had been between 1,500 and 2,000, but with these calamitous visitations, many residents became frightened and pulled stakes and moved farther inland. A number of business men moved to Wathena, including Craig, Barr, Cook, Selover, Ed Russell and D. B. Jones. Many others returned to the East. The war put the finishing touches to its prosperity, and from 1861 to 1876, Elwood was a mere shadow of its former greatness. Many men had gone to war, and the population had dwindled down to 500 or 600.

In 1876, the town was reorganized, and an election held, which resulted in the choice of J. W. Montgomery as mayor, and the appointment of J. B. Stone as city clerk. The present mayor and city clerk are, respectively, Wm. Ellis and Maj. H. M. Kenderdine.

In the very early days, the steam ferry between St. Joseph and Elwood was a great institution. It was owned by Ebenezer Blackiston and there used to be exciting times getting across when the crowds were too big, or the waters too high, or the primitive machinery too rusty to respond to the call on the steering gear.

Notwithstanding the dampening effect on business caused by the sure approach of the war, the first railroad in Kansas was operated between Elwood and Wathena in the early part of 1860. The occasion caused great excitement.

It was on Monday, April 23, 1860, that the locomotive "Albany," an engine that had been useful from Boston to the Missouri, was placed on the track. On Tuesday several cars were brought across the river, and the large concourse of people gathered to witness and celebrate the actual opening of the first section of the great Pacific road. Col. M. J. Thompson, president of the Elwood and Marysville road; W. P. Hall, president of the St. Joseph & Topeka road; Gov. R. M. Stewart of Missouri, and others, addressed the crowd on the great topic of the day. The speakers were eloquent and felicitous in their remarks, and their congratulations were received with hearty cheers.

About 4 o'clock the engine was coupled to the cars, which were crowded with a dense mass of men, and, amid ringing of bells, shrill screechings of whistles and deafening cheers, the first train rolled over the Kansas Railroad.

There were many secessionists in Doniphan County at the time, and they were a belligerent class. When Jeff Thompson, president of the railroad, proceeded to make a secession speech, there were several knock-downs between the free soilers and the slavery advocates, but the battle was said to be a draw, as matters were about evened up and the railroad was christened anyhow.

Early in the '60's, a macadamized road was built from Elwood to Wathena, but it is now nearly all at the bottom of the Missouri River. There were a number of other public improvements in the early days of the town, but they have either outlived their time, or have passed away with the advance of the oncoming civilization.

During the Civil War, the population gradually diminished to about fifty people, but about twenty years ago, new life was injected into the town, and it began to pick up, and it now numbers about 1,000 souls. The building of the St. Joseph & Grand Island bridge between St. Joseph and Elwood increased the population of the town at that time. The location of the railroad shops attracted many workmen to the Kansas site, following the erection of the bridge.

The best and largest elevator this side of Chicago, owned by the Elwood Grain Co., with offices in the Corby-Forsee Building, St. Joseph, Mo., is one of the leading industries in Elwood. The president is Mr. Ferguson, and vice-president, F. J. Warwick. The elevator employs a great many men, besides attracting considerable trade to the town. There are four good stores there now, as follows: S. H. Hagerty, general merchandise; J. I. Taylor, grocer; Wm. Dockhorn, general merchant, and the store of Mr. Coleman. Elwood is a good town now. Its residence district takes rank with that of any town its size along the Missouri River. The business element is progressive, and the railroad traffic from that point is an important factor in promoting the prosperity of the town.

There is no newspaper published in Elwood now, but soon after the founding of the town in 1856, a newspaper called the Advertiser, had been started, but financial vicissitudes overtook the pioneer editor the following year, and he was forced to dispose of, or abandoned his interests to other parties, who forgot previous adversities of the publication and changed the name to that of the Weekly Kansas Press. As far as could be ascertained, not authentically, the newspaper under this name had little better luck than its predecessor, and the name was subsequently changed to that of the Free Press, which suspended in the fall of 1861.

The town of Elwood is noted throughout the agricultural West as being contiguous to the great alfalfa fields of the Elwood bottoms, which produce four crops each season, with an average yield of one and one-half tons to the acre at each cutting.

The owners of this alfalfa land are practically independent in the matter of gaining wealth, for it is long since established that alfalfa is the safest, surest and best paying crop of any that may be cultivated by the progressive farmer. Of course, there may be such things as enormous wheat crops and gigantic fields of corn, but all the world knows that they bring forth harvests but once a year, whereas the succulent alfalfa will bloom forth in abundance three times each season after the first cutting.

The profits from the crop are enormous; in fact, out of all proportion to the time and labor necessary to produce the harvest. The land is ideally adapted for raising alfalfa all along the Elwood bottom, and about all the farmers have to do is to compute their financial returns at the end of each season after the last crop has been cut.

### Web Wilder

Hon. A. C. Wilder and D. Web Wilder purchased the Rochester, New York, Express, Thursday, May 31, 1866. D. W. Wilder was chief editor. The Express at that time was one of the leading newspapers of New York. They continued the publication of this sheet for several months, at which time they disposed of the paper at a good price and returned to Kansas.

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William Koenig was found dead in bed April 30th, at the home of Emil Theis, near Wathena, where he had been staying.

# The Old Town of Elwood

## It Is Rapily Developing Into a Beautiful Suburban Residence City for Busy People of St. Joseph, Affording Every Convenience of the City, Yet Possessing the Advantages of Healthy Country Life—Something About Its System of Municipal Government and the Officials Who Administer Its Affairs.

The historic old Kansas town of Elwood, in Doniphan County, on the west bank of the Missouri River, opposite the city of St. Joseph, just now is experiencing a new awakening—something of a rejuvenation—which is due in part to the fact of its natural industrial growth, but more largely due to the fact that busy men of the larger city across the river in Missouri are recognizing in Elwood the ideal place for suburban homes. Time was when Elwood aspired to be as great a city as her Missouri neighbor, but it was not ordained that it be that way. St. Joseph got a good start in the old river days and became a great city, and while Elwood at this end of the great Missouri River bridge grew to be a lusty town, with its railroads, freight yards, elevators, factories and stores, it never became the city its founders hoped it would be. Now however, Elwood sees the way clear to a future growth and development that in a few years will make it one of the prettiest and most prosperous cities on the river.

Picture yourself, a busy business or professional man, a clerk or mechanic of St. Joseph, owning a beautiful bungalow or a pretty cottage in Elwood, with a modern system of water and electric lighting, telephone and train service, good streets and neat sidewalks, the biggest and best equipped brick school house in Doniphan County, churches, good government, wholesome and sane laws, pure air and no saloons or dives. And then, also picture yourself as receiving supplies of provisions, fruit, ice, everything you need, delivered at your home: fresh eggs, milk, cream, poultry, all from the country and at country prices. Thus you'd find the high cost of living lessened, your taxes less tha nin the city, and the prevailing winds coming from out there in Kansas, keeping you cool and free from the dust and grime of the crowded city.

Elwood is the place where your wife and children should live and where your home—a real home—should be. Where you can leave the office, the store, the shop or the factory in St. Joseph every evening and in thirty minutes find yourself reading your evening paper on the porch of your cottage or bungalow in Elwood.

That is the new idea of Elwood's growth, to be a splendid suburban residence city, increasing its population in harmony with the growth of St. Joseph, working with the Missouri neighbor for the accomplishment of great things, and putting the Kansas spirit into the game.

As an indication of Elwood's recent advancement one has only to observe the expressions on the faces of Elwood's citizens. You never see such expressions on the faces of citizens of a dead or non-progressive town. Elwood's citizens are wide-awake, progressive and intelligent. They are prosperous and happy, and they want everybody else to be properous and happy. They are thoughtful of other people's feelings and comforts, considerate of other people's rights and interests.

When Elwood's people got ready to build a new school house they built the finest building in the county and then equipped it with all things necessary in modern education. Bring your children to Elwood to be educated. Last year somebody suggested that a city hall was needed. Now they have a $7,000 issue of municipal bonds, voted December 7, 1915, with which to build it. Along with other improvements they extended the city electric light service so that the cinder walk from the Missouri River bridge uptown was made as light as some of the "White Ways" in cities the newspapers tell about. The people of Elwood are planning other improvements. The town is growing rapidly, new homes are being built, old homes enlargede, remodeled, or improved. They are sprucing up in Elwood.

Down in the bottoms toward the river there are many things going on. There is to be seen the largest grain elevator in the state of Kansas, with a capacity of 750,000 bushels, handling millions of bushels of grain every season, and busy all the year round. There are other industries and activities that keep a goodly portion of Elwood's population busy; but a great many of the people are in business or are employed across the river in St. Joseph, and the number is increasing rapidly.

Elwood has a good system of city government, with laws and ordinances ample for the proper management and regulation of the city, yet at the same time they are neither cumbersome or expensive of administration. There you are not taxed for the air you breathe. You get what you pay for, quires accuracy and efficiency in the making and keeping of the public records.

Maj. H. M. Kinderdine is the city treasurer. He is a retired agent for the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad, a veteran of the Civil War, and has resided in Elwood fifteen years. Major Kinderdine has a long record of splendid service with the railroad company and in giving the public the benefit of his knowledge and experience in handling the funds of the city, he is doing a great service.

D. H. Dockhorn, a member of the council, was five years old when he first landed in old Elwood, and he has resided in the town fifty-one years. With such a tenure of residence, he is qualified for the office he now holds, having been a witness to the town's history from the old river days down to the present time. He is, beside, one of the popular citizens and is respected by all.

Councilman Sidney White has resided in Elwood twenty-five years. He is a bookbinder in St. Joseph and daily goes from his home to his business and back again. He has found Elwood a good place in which a busy city man can live in comfort and quiet and in

Front view of Elwood city hall, from architect's drawing. Building under construction.

with pure air and sunshine thrown in.

The municipal affairs of Elwood are administered by a mayor, five members of the council, a city clerk and treasurer. The personnel of the administration at this time is an indication that in the selection of their public servants, men are chosen with regard to their qualifications for the offices.

Harvey R. Campbell, mayor of Elwood, was born in the old town thirty-five years ago, and has made his home there ever since. He is now engaged in the barber business and is popular with the people. No one in the city knows Elwood better than he. He is personally acquainted with practically every man, woman and child in the place. He has a good idea how to conduct the affairs of Elwood and in the time he has been in office, he has made an exceptionally good record.

The city clerk of Elwood is C. A. Walters, who has resided in the city four years. He is an operator for the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad at Elwood and is one of the most methodical men to be found. Mr. Walters' service in the employ of the railroad has indeed fitted him to the work of city clerk, an office which requires accuracy and efficiency in the making and keeping of the public records. In his official capacity he is making a record such as is commended by the people.

Joe Riley, another member of the council, is a boilermaker in St. Joseph and has been a resident of Elwood five years. He is a good mechanic and his services and his knowledge are of great value to the city in determining many things connected with its departments. He gives his services to Elwood with the same care and attention, and with the same pride in his town he would if paid a high salary.

Fred Henkey, councilman, is a dry goods clerk in St. Joseph. He has been a citizen of Elwood fifteen years, although having his business aross the river. He has two daughters who are employed in St. Joseph. Mr. Henkey, accustomed as he is to dealing with the public, is of especial value to Elwood, and he is always to be found advocating that which is best for the public good.

Councilman William Wilkinson is an old soldier and has resided in Elwood twenty years, long enough to know the old town, its people and its needs. He is a man whose judgment is respected and one who is always to be counted on to see that the interests of the people are honestly, faithfully and economically subserved; and at the same time he is one of the best boosters Elwood ever had.

The old town of Elwood, now a modest little city, is on the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway over which transcontinental motor tourists are passing from east to west and from west to east. It has railroad facilities, is within a few minutes' ride, or walk, of St. Joseph, and is one of the best towns in Kansas in which to live, educate and rear a family. Invest your money in Elwood, buy some vacant lots, build a good, substantial home, and in a few years you will have doubled your investment.

### Harry M. Kenderdine

Harry M. Kenderdine, born Sept. 16, 1844, Philadelphia, Penn. Came Doniphan County, 1873. Enlisted Company E, 1st Iowa volunteer cavalry. Rejected on account of age. Enlisted in Company A, 17th Iowa volunteer infantry, January, 1862. Discharged Aug. 25, 1865, at Davenport, Iowa, as major. Married Caroline E. Tobie, on June 19, 1873. Children, four. Sons, George L., Karl K.; daughters, Elizabeth T., Julya V. Twenty acres alfalfa land. Owns residence in Elwood bottom, Wathena. Is the only living member of General Sherman's staff. Last eighteen months of service was on General Sherman's staff.

### L. H. Utt

(Weekly Kansas Chief.)

Troy, Kansas, Jan. 10, 1895.

Old Timers.—Maj. L. H. Utt writes us from Redlands, California, concerning several old-timers of Kansas and Doniphan County. He says that Charles E. Perham, who, with F. W. Emery, published the Palermo Leader, in territorial days, is living in Redlands, next door to him, and is very ill with lung trouble. He is a relative of Ross Perham, who was a member of Company A, Seventh Kansas cavalry, and was lost on a ship at sea after the war. He also says that John P. Colvere, a member of the Seventh Kansas, died near Los Angeles about two years ago. This is the first information we had of his death. He enlisted from Highland. After the war he traveled for some years for a Leavenworth wholesale grocery house. After living for a time at Osborn, he went to California a few years ago. The Chief has been going to his address for many years, and still goes, but no person has notified us that he was not there to read it. John T. Brady, formerly of Sabetha, is living at Pomona, in Southern California, where he is in the banking business. A. C. Moorhead, also from Sabetha, is likewise in Southern California.

### Elwood Population

Elwood contains some 1,500 inhabitants. It is, however, but one and one-half years old. Its neat dwellings and business aspects give unmistakable evidence of the Eastern energy of the people. As Elwood is directly opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, in the direct line of immigration, it will command a great business.—Chicago Press and Tribune, February 19, 1859.

The first hotel constructed in Elwood was in June, 1857, by James E. Dryden, who afterward lived on the farm two miles east of Troy, where D. M. Blevins resides today. The building was 100 feet square and three stories high and was at that time the largest hotel west of St. Louis.

### Elwood in 1859

The spring of 1859 finds Elwood in the most prosperous condition. The day of hard times is over, and signs of prosperity are manifested on every side. A large number of buildings are contracted to be put up this spring, and about a dozen are now in process of construction. Mr. C. H. Hatcher is building two large stores on the corner of Foreman and Fifth streets, and a dwelling house on Walker street.—Elwood Weekly Press, February 19, 1859.

### Hannibal & St. Joseph

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was finished the 12th of February, 1859, and on the 22d day of the month a celebration in honor of its completion was given in St. Joseph.

# The Harroun Elevator Wrecked

## The Story of the Tornado of May 9, 1905, Which Twisted Off the Upper Half of the Great Elevator, Wrecking It, Beside Killing Two and Injuring Two of the Workmen—The Elevator Was One of the Largest in the West at That Time—Frank McCoy of Near Troy, Working in Wrecked Elevator.

An historical disaster, to which our people hark back with a shudder of horror, and the mention of which brings sadness to many hearts, was the tornado which visited this part of Kansas on the evening of May 9, 1905, at 9:15 o'clock, snapping off the upper half of the great Harroun elevator at Elwood, causing the death of two employes and the injury of two others, besides doing great damage to other property in its path.

The storm came on early in the evening. The great elevator with its ninety-three bins, many of them filled with wheat, stood 140 feet high, its grayish walls lit up by occasional sharp flashes of lightning. The day force had gone off duty and the men of the night force were busy. Down in the engine and machinery room five of these were at work. The others were at their post of duty in different parts of the building.

There was nothing that was noticed by the employes in the appearance of the clouds or flashes of lightning to foretell what was to happen. Suddenly from the southwest came the awful roar of a tornado, growing louder and more terrifying as it approached, until, before any could realize what it meant, it hit the great elevator. Almost instantly the upper half of the elevator was snapped or twisted off the body of the structure and the wreckage strewn about the ground for some distance to the northeast, whence the tornado took its course.

Down in the lower part of the structure the men were safe, but it was different with those who were up there among the twisting and snapping timbers and machinery. John Godby of Elwood, Harry Smith of St. Joseph, John Chambers of Elwood, and C. Frank McCoy of Troy, all employes, were cleaning the shafts on the scale floor just above the bins and at a point where the upper part of the elevator was broken off. They had little chance to escape. Smith was caught under a heavy crossbeam and his life was crushed out. Godby was buried under tons of grain that poured over him from the hoppers above. Chambers, out of reach of the grain that was coming from the hoppers, was pinioned to the floor by a heavy timber. McCoy escaped death by a miracle, by clinging to a huge piece of timber that lay across a pile of wheat until the whole had been swept into the hopper. He made a dash for the stairway just as the timbers above settled down at the place where he had been laying. McCoy, however, refused to leave his companions, even though he was injured, and later aided in the recovery of the bodies of Smith and Godby and in the rescue of Chambers.

Frank McCoy, who lives three miles north of Troy, has vivid recollections of the tornado and of the awful disaster it wrought. Should any one desire to hear the story told as it should be told and told truthfully, no one can tell it better than Frank McCoy.

The news of the disaster spread rapidly and soon several hundred persons from Elwood and St. Joseph were at the scene. Superintendent E. J. Maxwell, Night Foreman M. L. Alt, and Night Engineer Ed Broyle, assisted McCoy and Fire Chief Kane of St. Joseph in the rescue. The fire chief had under him six firemen, Mike Shaeffer, Harry Brennan, Tom Patton, Ed Bailey, Lee Minski and L. O. Hanor, who did valiant work amid great danger. The bodies of the two dead men were recovered after hard work cutting away timbers from the one and removing a great pile of wheat from the other. McCoy, with many bruises and cuts, had saved himself, but Chambers was pinned to the floor, bruised and apparently dead when the timbers were chopped away and he was carried down.

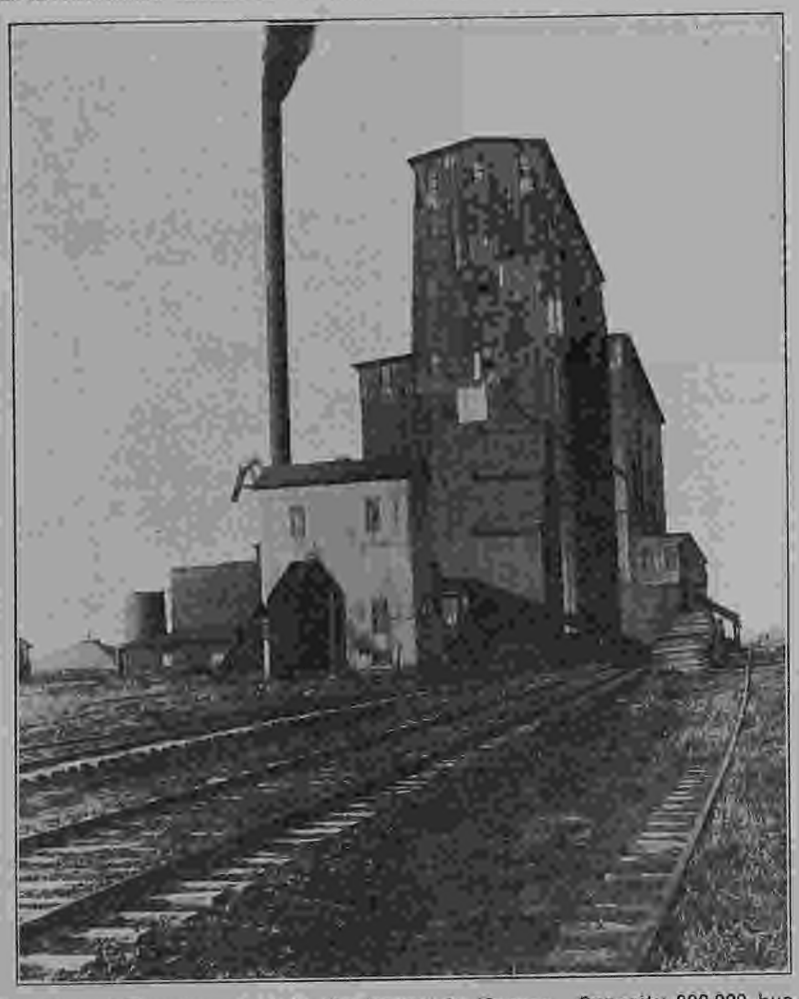
During the work of rescue another disaster was narrowly averted by the quick action of Fire Chief Kane and Tom Patton. A torch had fallen from the hands of one of the men on the top of the building and lighting on a pile of wreckage at the bottom had set fire to it. The fire chief, realizing the danger of an explosion of the oil and the fire that would follow, ran down the stairway and taking off his coat smothered the blaze with the assistance of several men who did likewise. Thus the men working to find the bodies of the victims were not aware of the fact that the remainder of the elevator left standing had been saved from destruction.

The bodies of Harry Smith and Jack Godby were taken to undertaking establishments. Smith's home was in St. Joseph and he was a brother-in-law of E. J. Maxwell, the superintendent. He was twenty-four years old and unmarried. Jack Godby was the only one of the four victims who was married. His home was in Elwood and the grief of his young wife when his body was taken out from the wrecked elevator, was inconsolable. Chambers was taken to a hospital in St. Joseph and he lay for several days between life and death, finally being able to get about, but seriously crippled. The surgeons who attended Chambers the night he was taken from the wrecked building were Dr. W. E. Pentz and Dr. Walter P. Hanson, and the fact that his life was saved after being taken out so severely wounded, was due to their skill.

The scene about the wrecked elevator the next morning, when many thousands of people from St. Joseph and all of Doniphan County visited it, was one that it would be difficult to describe. The entire upper half of the elevator had been wrecked; but the lower half of the building stood intact, with its great bins, ninety-three of them and each sixty feet tall, uninjured save by the deluge of rain that had poured into them after the upper part had been torn away. On top of this was a mass of broken timbers, great beams, twisted machinery, shafting and pulleys, while on the ground below, in the yards and on railroad docks and cars, were great piles of wreckage of every description. To the east of the building lay the great steel smokestack, broken into several pieces, for it had reared its head above the top of the elevator and was first to go down before the awful wind.

The Harroun elevator was built in the year 1900 at a cost of something over $175,000, and up to that time it was one of the largest elevators on the Missouri river, and the largest in the state, having a capacity for 750,000 bushels of grain. About 75,000 bushels of wheat were in it at the time of its wrecking by the tornado, but the damage was great because of the loss of machinery and the water in the tanks, the latter resulting from the bursting of the 200-barrel fire protection tank in the "head" of the building and the rain that accompanied the storm. The machinery in the lower part of the elevator was damaged slightly, while that in the engine house escaped damage.

The Harroun elevator was soon rebuilt and again was in operation, handling a large portion of the 1905 grain, and the great tornado of that year passed into history. It was the worst tornado of record in the eastern part of Doniphan County in the value of property destroyed, and we are all hoping it will be the last.



The Elwood Elevator—next to the largest in Kansas. Capacity 900,000 bus.

### Jessey M. Kisling

Jessey M. Kisling, born Highland County, Ohio, July 4, 1840. Enlisted at Hillsboro, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1861, in Company D, 11th Ohio cavalry. Mustered out at Omaha April 2, 1865. Came to Wathena March 24, 1913. Has two daughters, (Tena) Mrs. A. Lewis, (Annie) Mrs. Marvin Kirlin. Has four sons, George, James, John, William.

## RAILROAD

### Locomotive and Train on Track —Pacific Railroad in Operation

On Monday, April 24, 1860, the directors of the Elwood & Marysville placed on track Locomotive Albany, an engine which has been used from Boston to Missouri, as railroads have successfully stretched their lengths to the setting sun. On Tuesday, several cars were brought across the river, and a large concourse of people gathered to celebrate the actual opening of the first section of the great Pacific road. Col. M. Jeff Thompson, president of the Elwood and Marysville road, W. P. Hall, president of the St. Joseph and Topeka road; Gov. R. N. Stewart of Missouri, and others, addressed the crowd on the great topic of this day. The speakers were eloquent and felicitous in their remarks, and their congratulations were received with hearty cheers. About 4 o'clock the engine was coupled to the cars. The cars were crowded with men and, amid the ringing of bells, sharp screechings of whistles and deafening cheers, the first train of cars rolled over a Kansas railroad.

Last June ground was first broken for this road, the company commenced the enterprise without means, and with slight encouragement of assistance, but with an indomitable purpose to carry forward the work, and by their good exertions and achievement, the eastern terminus of the road was completed. However, they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Twelve miles of the route was graded. The first section of the track is laid. A large amount of ties are provided for use, and $50,000 worth of iron is already shipped and en route for this point. We are assured by the directors that by the first of July, trains will run to Troy, and that during the present session the road will be extended thirty or forty miles west. —The Elwood Free Press, Saturday, April 28, 1860.

Elwood-Marysville Railroad; Great Enthusiasm.—On Thursday, July 19th, the people of Kansas and Missouri turned out in great numbers to celebrate the completion of the first section of the Elwood & Marysville Railroad. The cars ran from Elwood to Wathena every half hour through the day, and were constantly crowded. The ride was delightful, and every man present seemed to regard it as a personal honor to take a trip on the first railroad yet build in our flourishing territory. The citizens of Wathena had tastefully fitted up the grounds in a beautiful grove near the road where the exercises were held. All seemed inspired with the importance of the great work which is now going on, and the speeches which were made glowed with genuine eloquence. Col M. Jeff Thompson called the vast assemblage to order and opened the ball with appropriate remarks. He was followed by Mr. Gardner, Wm. Thompson, Esq., Hon. A. Larzelere, Hon. Wm. P. Hall, John Miller, Joseph Edgar, Joseph Grubb, D. W. Wilder, J. Y. Rucker, T. A. Osborn, A. W. Slayback, W. L. Lewis, St. Clair Miller. Mr. Miller has been the superintendent of the road, and has worked day and night for its interests; he was received with the most rapturous applause—Col. A. G. Ege, and other distinguished gentlemen. — Taken from the St. Joseph Gazette.

Speaking was the order of the day and, judging from the number and enthusiasm of the speakers and the applause they received from the audience, we are justified in saying that no event has transpired since the opening of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, which has been regarded both by our own citizens and those of northern Kansas, with such anxious solicitude and the source of so much pleasure to all interested, as the opening of the first section of the railroad destined ultimately to connect St. Joe with the gold regions of the Rocky Mountains, with those of California and with the shores of the Pacific Ocean. The Jackson Guards and German Rifles were on the ground, and, like everybody present, shared in the pleasure and enthusiasm of the day. Good music, and plenty of it, was furnished by Professor Cruft's and the Union Brass Band of our city, and everything passed off pleasantly. The officers and stockholders of the road deserve great credit for their zeal and perseverance in successfully prosecuting the work thus far, and now let every man in St. Joe and every man near the line of the road in Kansas contribute to his mite for its success, and thus enable the company to "push the work along." At a late hour the meeting broke up, every one being determined to work on, and work ever, until our road touches the golden sands of California. — "The Elwood Free Press," Saturday, July 21, 1860.

### Election at Elwood

At an election held in Elwood Tuesday, April 9, 1861, Dr. J. W. Robinson was elected mayor, and Messrs. Croff, Millsaps, High, Ferguson, Devine, Booth, Neal, Cook and Disque were chosen as councilmen. A. A. Bradner was elected marshal, and W. L. Lewis city attorney. The election was a spirited one.

# John Warburton, Only Survivor of Original Elwood

### Former Residents of River Town Dead or Scattered, and Now the Only Known Living Man Who Knew Elwood in Her Palmy Days is John Warburton of St. Joseph, Mo.—A Grand Army Man.

In the days when Elwood was looked upon as the coming trade center for Kansas and Missouri, there dwelt in its midst a young man who toiled at the trade of printer on the old Free Press. Little did the youth think then that the time would eventually come when of all the busy crowd he mingled with day after day, he would be the only one who could be located, and possibly the only survivor of Elwood, the original.

The thriving, busy Elwood of "befo' de wah" is now practically buried in the Missouri River, as the treacherous current gradually ate in until the business houses, hotel and dwellings were either torn down or moved back, and the settlers either moved away, leaving no address, or the men folks went to war never to return to their old haunts. John Warburton, a hale, hearty old man of St. Joseph, Mo., is the only person now to be located who personally remembers the old town of Elwood, or rather the only living person who dwelt in the town in its prime.

John Warburton was born on November 22, 1845, and became a resident of Elwood in 1856, when only eleven years old. In those days, a lad of eleven was not the care-free, dependent child that he would be today, but he realized that times were hard, and he would soon be compelled to help make a living, so he started, when but a mere boy, to learn the printer's trade, and being naturally of a quick and retentive nature, he soon mastered the type and composing stick, and by the year 1859 he was a faithful and indispensable employe of the Free Press. As he made up copy, day after day, setting forth stories of slavery and the different political positions in regard to the evil, he foresaw the great war which was inevitable, and made up his mind which side to champion when the crisis came.

However, the storm broke sooner than was expected, and when the call to arms was sounded, it found John a clear-headed and intelligent boy, but only sixteen years old, and too young to enlist. He was resourceful, though, and so, after he was denied permission to enlist as a regular soldier, he braced his shoulders and remarked, Well, I'll just go along anyhow, and be handy in case you want me." The company with which he departed was the Seventh Kansas. He recalls that Albert L. Lee was a non-commissioned officer in that company, and afterward became major, and finally attained the rank of brigadier.

In 1862 the young soldier came back from the war, but found Elwood a ruin for the time, and accordingly went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he worked on the Herald during the summer. The call of battle had warmed his blood, and he had led an exciting life in the strife, and he could not resist the chance to enlist in September, 1862, inasmuch as he had reached the required age. This time he joined the Thirteenth Kansas, and among his comrades were Robert H. Montgomery, well known throughout Doniphan County, now deceased, and Wellington Kirkpatrick of Holton, Cy Leland, Frederick S. Moser, Jap Calvert and Tom Wood.

Among some of the notable battles in which Mr. Warburton participated were Cane Hill, Prairie Grove. The regiment finally wound up at Van Buren, Arkansas, where they camped for some time. They later came north as far as Springfield, Mo. During the campaign, the Thirteenth Kansas marched up through what was then known as the Cherokee Nation and Choctaw Nation, and eventually got back to Webber Falls. A few weeks later they pitched camp at Fort Smith. Mr. Warburton was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, June 26, 1865, and returned to St. Joseph, where he has been ever since.

When young Warburton worked on the old Elwood Free Press, the city attorney of the town was Tom Osborn, and he occasionally came into the office and set type gratis, just to keep in practice, as he was a printer by trade. This is the same Thomas Osborn who afterward became governor of Kansas. The subject of this sketch also remembers the old saw and planing mill that was run by Ward Lewis. He, as a boy, spent some time around the mill with Lewis' two sons, Mell and Lon. These two boys also went to the war, and are now in an old soldiers' home in Los Angeles, Cal.

In 1860, when there was great excitement in Elwood, occasioned by the arrival of the old engine "Albany," on the ferryboat, John W. was one of the men who grasped the rope that pulled the locomotive up the bank. He also recollects in a humorous way the day that the engine was set on the track and christened. Jeff Thompson, president of the railroad company, and also mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., stood up on a flat car to make a speech and, being a rebel, he indulged in a few pointed remarks. The riot that followed was bedlam broke loose. The track was only a mile long, and all

John Warburton only living person who helped put Old Albany on the track.

day long the engine pulled the cars up and down the short line, crowded with merry men and boys. Later, when the track was completed to Wathena, there was a free picnic, and a great celebration was had.

Mr. Warburton inherited a taste for the army, inasmuch as his father was a member of the Missouri State Militia for years previous to the outbreak between the North and South. He was a member of Pennick's Regiment in Missouri, but later, having been mustered out, he enlisted with the Fifteenth Kansas.

Mr. Warburton's reminiscences include many stories of St. Joseph, as well as Elwood, and he is authority for the statement of the fact that the first bank in St. Joseph was organized by Armstrong Beattie, in 1852, and conducted in a building known as the City Hotel, on Main street, and afterward moved over on Second street. The next bank was established by a company headed by Milton Tootle as president, and was styled the Western Bank. During the war these banks, in conjunction with all others, issued paper called "blind script," which was practically worthless.

John Warburton was married July 20, 1871, to Margaret L. Long in St. Joseph, the ceremony being performed by Doctor Runcie, husband of Mrs. Eleanor Runcie, for whom the Runcie Club of St. Joseph was named. Doctor Runcie was an Episcopal minister, and this was the second couple he had joined together. The Warburtons have four living children, as follows: Katie L., born April 6, 1873, now Mrs. C. N. Williamson; Mary J., born April 17, 1875, now wife of Oscar Voss, the wall paper dealer; Pearl, born March 26, 1884, widow of Arthur Beckner, and now a trained nurse; Delia, born May 3, 1888, who is stenographer in the office of E. M. Swartz at the court house.

Mr. Warburton was elected justice of the peace in 1902 and served a very satisfactory term. He ran again for the same office in 1914, but was defeated. He was a good loser, and now has a good position as clerk in the office of Justice of the Peace Oswald.

## Anecdotes by G. A. Dubach

My father, Christian Dubach, ran a sawmill at Bellemont in the early days of Doniphan County. The mill was located on the banks of the Missouri River, and one day a bunch of young fellows, including myself, were standing nearby, engaged in idle talk, when suddenly the packing flew out of the pump on top of the boiler. The steam escaped with a roar and a hot spray covered the mill instantly; of course, every man took to his heels without waiting to say goodby, but Jacob Gunzelman had the advantage of the rest of us, as he was sitting on his horse while he conversed, but in the excitement that followeed, he jumped off the horse and hot-footed it down the road. It was a great joke on Jacob for a long while, that he did not retain his wits enough to spur the horse and get out of danger the quickest way.

An incident that I often recall, although it has o particular point of humor or interest, is one that occurred while my family was moving to this part of the country. I was only five years old, and my child-like mind was greatly impressed by the fact that we were moving at all, and when we got to St. Joseph and were obliged to take the ferryboat over to Bellemont, Kansas, my cup of happiness was full, and the events that followed are as clear as though they happened but yesterday.

We had a pet cat, of which the whole family was very fond, and to prevent him jumping into the river, we put him in a heating stove. The poor animal was panic stricken at its unaccustomed surroundings, and it scratched and meowed most piteously. At length, when we landed at Bellemont, and were driving up the bank, the stove lid gave a heave, and all we saw was a streak of dusky fur—and we never saw our cat again.

In years gone by, the only way to make ground fit for cultivation was by use of a team of "breaking oxen," as they were called. I owned six yoke, and many a hard day's work have I put through with those great, strong brutes. With the coming of civilization and prosperity, oxen on the farm were doomed to oblivion as a work animal, and I disposed of mine before they were entirely worthless. Nowadays, they might be worth something at the stockyards, but certainly not on the farm.

## Alfred Larzelere

Alfred Larzelere is expected to speak here today. The best speech we had on the last canvas was made by him. All will recollect how tenderly that "Free State" Democrat, Cary B. Whitehead, was handled by Mr. Larzelere. His bogus Democracy was shown up amid the cheers and shouts of white men, and shame-faced silence of the Africans. Cary tried to reply, but was so mixed that he had to sit down. Mr. Larzelere has labored through the present campaign as earnestly as ever for our principle and our ticket. We hear him already talked of in other parts of the territory as speaker of the state legislature, a position he has already shown himself fully qualified to occupy.—The Elwood Free Press. Saturday morning, December 3, 1859. Note—Mr. Alfred Larzelere was the father of R. H. Larzelere, who served Doniphan County in the state legislature, as sheriff and county treasurer, and will always serve the county as an upright citizen.

## Wathena

Mrs. Susan Holt, Greenleaf, Kansas: Old Wathena was chief of both bands. I remember him as a very old man, something near ninety years old. His people used to pass our cabin on their hunting trips up to the big timber—what is now known as Burr Oak Bottom, hunting the red squirrel. Sometimes they would cut a bee tree and have a quantity of wild honey, which they always shared with my father. I cannot remember just the year the Indians were moved to White Cloud agency, but not long after, perhaps a year, when a few families came over from Andrew County, Missouri, and took claims.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at the Most Attractive Prices to Be Obtained Here
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Good to Eat That Is Produced on the Farm.

This store is the recognized headquarters for the farmers from all parts of the surrounding territory and they never fail to obtain the best and most satisfactory values.

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Wathena's Leading Grocery Store

GEORGE MANVILLE, Proprietor

# When Lincoln Spoke at Elwood

### The Great Liberator Met at St. Joseph by Web Wilder and Judge Delahay—Same Speech Afterward Delivered at Cooper Institute in New York—Kos Harris of Wichita and W. E. Connelley of Topeka, Believe Elwood Should Be Designated a Historical Town.

Kos Harris, an old-timer of Wichita, has written to the State Historical Society suggesting the old town of Elwood, in Doniphan County, just across the Missouri River from St. Joseph, as a point for a marker of great historical interest. Mr. Harris says he has been "mousing around" some, and finds that Abraham Lincoln, on February 27, 1860, at Cooper Institute in New York, made a speech that really was one of the factors in his nomination at Chicago in May, 1860. But Mr. Harris also finds that Lincoln made almost the identical speech in Elwood, Kansas, several months earlier. Mr. Harris calls attention to this paragraph in Wilder's Annals of Kansas:

"December 1, 1859, Lincoln arrived in Elwood, Kansas, and made a speech. He was met at St. Joe by Web Wilder and Judge Delahay. His speech was substantially the same thereafter delivered in Cooper Institute in New York City. Subsequently Lincoln made a speech at Troy, Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth."

"Now," says Mr. Harris, "I do not know how big Elwood is, but I am absolutely sure that Kansas should have a stone, a marker, a monument or a slab at Elwood as near the place this speech was made as it can be placed, and on the same there should be mentioned that on this spot was made the first speech of Abraham Lincoln in Kansas, and the same was, in fact, the first gun of the campaign of 1860."

"Mr. Harris' idea is a good one," said Secretary W. E. Connelley, of the State Historical Society. "It should be talked about until something substantial materializes. But this is not the only claim Elwood has to fame. This modest little town sent forth Daniel W. Wilder, Edward Russell, Thomas A. Osborn and Gen. Albert L. Lee, brigadier-general and colonel of the Seventh Kansas Jayhawkers; here the Doy rescue party was given great inspiration, and upon their return a great reception; here the first locomotive touched the soil of Kansas, April 23, 1860—there being a mile or so of rack extending from the river to the bluffs—on which occasion the free boilers and the pro-slavery people indulged cheerfully, heartily and lovingly in the first grand drunk—there were possibly others, but this one is on record—which sometimes characterized the pioneer railroad excursion.

In a statement by Charles S. Gleed, the facts being obtained from a participant, it was a remarkable and glorious union of the champion drunkards of Kansas and their brothers from Missouri, headed by the then governor of that state. The only sober man in the party, an editor, thrashed the president of the road, M. Jef. Thompson.

"Elwood in its prime was on the map good and strong, and surely from such an inspiring start, the continuous leadership and usefulness of old Doniphan County may be accounted for. There should be a marker at Elwood commemorating Lincoln and the first locomotive, resurrecting and establishing the historical significance of the little town itself."

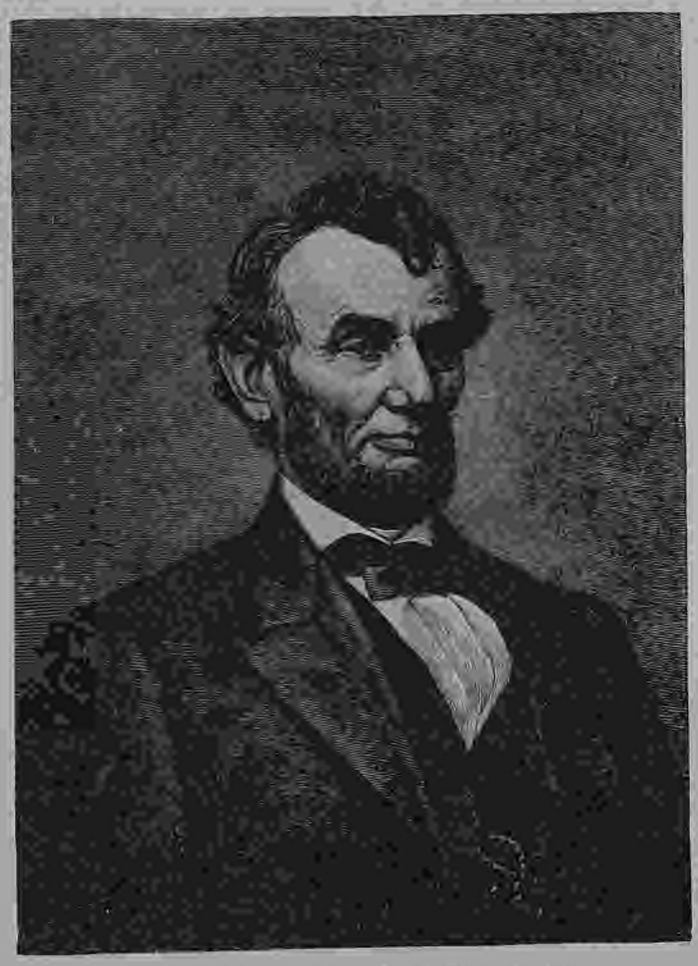
It is a matter of history, and almost ancient history at that, that the first sawmill, planing mill, shingle mill and lath mill were located in Elwood, and established in the year 1854.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln arrived in Elwood Thursday, December 1, 1859, although fatigued with the journey and somewhat under the weather, he kindly consented to make a short speech here. A large number of our citizens assembled at the Great Western Hotel to hear him. Mr. Lincoln was received with great enthusiasm, and stated the reasons why he was unable to make a speech this evening. He could only say a few words to us, who had come to meet him the first time he had placed his foot upon the soil of Kansas territory. Mr. Lincoln said that it was possible that we had local questions in regard to railroads, land grants and internal improvements, which were matters of deeper interest than the question arising out of national politics, but of these local interests he knew nothing, and should say nothing. We had, however, just adopted a state constitution, and it was probable that under that constitution we should soon cease our territorial existence, and come forward to take our place in the brotherhood of states, and act our part as a member of the confederation, and Kansas would be free, but the same questions we had had here in regard to freedom or slavery, would arise in regard to other territories, and we should have to take our part in deciding them. People often ask "why make such a fuss about a few niggers?" I answer the question by asking, what will you do to dispose of this question? The slaves constitute one-seventh of our entire population. Wherever there is an element of this magnitude in a government it will be talked about. The general feeling in regard to slavery has changed entirely since the early days of the Republic. You may examine the debates under the confederation in the convention that framed the constitution, and in the first session of Congress, and you will not find a single man saying that slavery is a good thing. They all believed it was an evil. They made the Northwest territory the only territory then belonging to the government, forever free. They prohibited the African slave trade. Having thus prevented its extension, and cut off the supply, fathers of the republic believed slavery must soon disappear. There are only three clauses in the constitution which refer to slavery, and in neither of them is the word slavery or slave mentioned. The word is not used in the clause prohibiting the African slave trade; it is not used in the clause which makes slaves a basis of representation; it is not used in the clause requiring the return of fugitive slaves. And yet, in the debates in the convention, the question was disussed, and slaves and slavery talked about. Now why was this word kept out of that instrument, and so carefully kept out that a European, be he ever so intelligent, if not familiar with our institutions, might read the Consituation over and over again, and never learn that slavery existed in the United States. The reason is this: The framers of the organic law believed that the constitution would outlast slavery, and they did not want a word there to tell future generations that slavery had ever been legalized in America. Your territory has had a marked history; no other territory has ever had such a history. There had been strife and bloodshed here, both parties had been guilty of outrages. He had his opinion as to the relative guilt of the parties, but he would not say who had been most to blame. One fact was certain, there had been loss of life and destruction of property. Our material interests had been retarded. Was this desirable? There is a peaceful way of settling these questions—the way adopted by the government until a recent period. The bloody code has grown out of the new policy in regard to the question of territries.

Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, adverted briefly to the Harper's Ferry affair, and he believed the attack of Brown wrong for two reasons. It was a violation of law, and it was, as all such attacks must be, futile, as far as any effect it might have on the extinction of a great fault.

We have a means provided for the expression of our belief in regard to slavery—it is through the ballot box—the peaceful method provided by the constitution. John Brown has shown great courage, rare unselfishness, as even Governor Wise testifies.

Mr. Lincoln closed his brief speech by wishing all to go out to the election on Tuesday, and to vote as became the free state men of Kansas.—Elwood Free Press, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.



Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator

## Lincoln Visited Elwood Dec. 1, 1859

The Great Western Hotel entertained distinguished guests in the early days. Lincoln registered there December 1, 1859, while on a sightseeing and speech-making tour through Kansas. Horace Greeley was in Elwood the same year on his way to the Osawatomie convention. Wm. H. Seward was a visitor the following year.

"Kansas was then in the business eye and the name of Kansas and Elwood were uttered in the same breath," wrote one of the Elwood chroniclers.

The open-air printing office of the Elwood Advertiser was one of the early wonders of the village. A newspaper man drove into town one day in 1856 with a printing outfit in a covered wagon. He endeavored to rent a building for an office, but none was vacant. "This town needs a newspaper," the pioneer editor said, "and must have one at once."

He unloaded his press and type under a large elm tree close to the river bank and issued the first number of the Elwood Advertiser, while workmen were building him an office from the green cottonwood lumber. Col. Robert Tracy, a retired printer and editor, now living at St. Joseph, worked in this outdoor printing office.

Elwood had a press agent in those ante-bellum days, and no doubt some of its fame is due to his efforts. Read what one of the fraternity had to say in the New York Daily Times of December 18, 1858:

"Elwood is one of the most promising places in Kansas, and from the eligibility of its position and great local advantages, bids fair to become the commercial metropolis of the future state. Situated directly opposite St. Joseph, Missouri, it is placed in direct communication with one of the most populous and wealthy cities of the East. It lies on the west bank of the Missouri River, on the verge of an extensive and thickly wooded bottom, which requires no grading. Its streets are broad and rectangular, and its levee can be approached with safety by the largest boats, and is sufficiently spacious for an immense commerce."

## Drunken Row

Man shot in a drunken row that occurred at Geary City a few days since. Charles Lenhart shot a German in the arm, and was himself shot in the abdomen and arm by a man named Peterson. His wounds are dangerous, and he is not expected to live.—Elwood Advertiser, March 25, 1858.

Abraham Lincoln spoke in Elwood on Thursday, December 1, 1859. Although fatigued with travel and somewhat under the weather, he made an effective speech, relative to the slavery question, and to Kansas coming in as a free state.

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# Silas Harrison Highley

**A Native of Indiana He Came to Doniphan County in 1870, After Thirty Years of Hard Work at Saw Milling, and During the Thirty-Nine Years of His Life Here Made a Fine Record as Merchant, Farmer and Citizen, Leaving at His Death His Widow, Four Sons and Two Daughters, All Prosperous, Well-to-Do and Respected.**

The career of Silas Harrison Highley is one that appeals to those thoughtful people who measure and value a man by his record of citizenship and his achievements. Men who, without making much ado, labor patiently year in and year out, leadling honorable lives, laying up something as they go along, and always thoughtful and considerate of their wives and children, constitute the strength of our American citizenship. Such a man was the subject of this sketch.

Silas Harrison Highley was a native of La Porte Ind., born September 12, 1836, of parents who were among the plain people who helped to transform that wonderful wilderness of timbered land of the early half of the preceding century into one of the finest farming regions of the Hoosier state. He resided at La Porte until 1842 when with his parents he came to St. Joseph, receiving such education as the schools afforded, and at the time of his arrival at young manhood he was strong and able bodied and could do a man's work.

In those days saw milling was one of the important industries of that timbered country, and this young man engaged in the saw milling business, doing his share toward converting the giant trees into lumber. Finally he went out into the west and for a long time was engaged in the saw milling business in Montana, that land of wonderful trees, and his experiences in those years, could they be reduced to writing would be intersting to read.

After all of this saw milling experience Silas Harrison Highley came to Kansas in 1870 and established himself in Doniphan County, satisfied in his own mind that he had reached the place that was to be his home for the remainder of his life. He engaged in milling for awhile, but in 1870 abandoned his business and went to merchandising at Old Charlestown, where he conducted a general country store until 1881. In that year he purchased the old John B. Zimmerman farm of 160 acres in the north part of Center Township, one of the rough farms adjoining Burr Oak bottom on the south and went to live in the house on the farm which was the first one built in the county by Al Garvin.

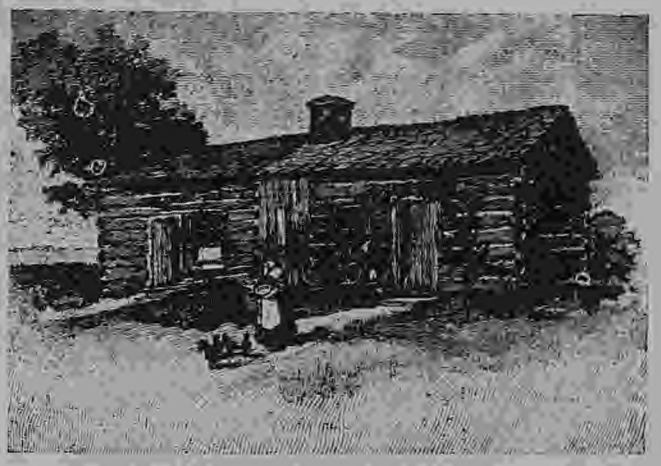
Here Mr. Highley took his wife, who was Miss Mary Angelia Olin, after their marriage on October 20, 1875, and here their children were born. Mrs. Highley was born in Canton, New York state, October 15, 1853, and came to Doniphan County with her parents when she was fifteen years old and settled five miles north of Troy on the farm now owned by John J. Thornton. Here they found enjoyment in life on the farm, took an active interest in the affairs of their neighborhood, became prosperous and were numbered among the best people in that farming community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Highley were born two daughters and four sons. They were all reared to manhood and womanhood, given as good education as the parents could afford, and were well started on their life careers when, on March 8, 1903, Silas Harrison Highley passed away, beloved by his widow and sons and daughters and honored by all people of the community as a devoted husband and father and a splendid citizen.

The two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Highley were Lois Edna and Mattie Irene. Lois Edna was born in Doniphan County on the farm October 9, 1884. She was first married to Arthur C. Little, and to them one son, Sidney Oral, was born January 29, 1904, near Holton. Arthur C. Little was born near Holton, January 11, 1880, and died March 6, 1905. Lois Edna on August 18, 1912, married Dr. Harry Goodfriend, of Boise, Idaho. They are now living in that city where he enjoys an enviable practice. Martha Irene was born on the Doniphan County farm the date being November 27, 1887. She was married June 8, 1914, in Boise, Idaho, to Marion Simpson, of Meridian, Idaho, and they have since resided at that place.

The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Highley were all born in Doniphan County except Charles J. who was born in St. Joseph, and, like nearly all of the boys who were born in the county and grew up here, they have developed into fine men and each is pursuing an honorable career with success to crown his industry.

Charles J. Highley, who was born December 1, 1876, is now engaged in ranching near Meridian, Idaho, and is accounted one of the best ranchmen in that state and also a splendid citizen. He was married August 29, 1898, to Drucilla R. Gabriel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gabriel, who was born August 28, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Highley are parents of two daughters, Lois Hazel, who was born June 5, 1901, and Mary, born January 22, 1907. They also have two sons, Raymond, born October 27, 1903, and Silas William, whose birth was on April 2, 1909, in Idaho.



President Abraham Lincoln's cabin home.

Daniel Olin Highley, born in Doniphan County June 29, 1879, is a popular railway mail clerk and resides in a snug little home in Elwood which he owns, and is prosperous and well-to-do. He was married to Miss Lenora Belle Varvel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac J. Varvel, old citizens of Doniphan County and among the prosperous farmers of which the county is noted. Mr. Varvel was born April 10, 1842, in Boone County, Missouri, and died June 5, 1908 at his daughter's in Elwood.

Mrs. Laura A. Varvell was born May 29, 1861, and died June 29, 1892, in Burr Oak Bottom.

Mrs. Daniel O. Highley was born in Holt County, Missouri, across the Missouri River from Rulo, Nebraska, November 25, 1880, and was reared and educated in this county. To them three children were born, Gladys Irene, born September 1, 1903, in Center Township; Daniel Roland, born June 8, 1905, and Gordia Charles, born June 19, 1909.

Daniel Olin Highley entered the railway mail service on February 20, 1906, his first run being on the Kansas City-Northwestern division of the Missouri Pacific system from Seneca to Kansas City. After being on that run for a time he was given the run on the St. Joseph and Grand Island railway making trips between St. Joseph and Grand Island. He has proved himself to be an efficient man in the service and is well known and prosperous, having a good home in Elwood where he is so well known and honored.

James Harrison Highley, born February 28, 1882, and Robert Earl Highley, who was born June 24, 1893, are both unmarried and are engaged in ranching in Idaho. They are both hard working young men and are an honor to their parents.

Mrs. Mary Angelia Highley, widow of Silas Harrison Highley, and the mother of these two daughters and four sons, came to the county when she was a school girl and resided here until April, 1906, when she went to Boise, Idaho, to reside on a fruit farm adjoining that thriving city. The death of Mr. Highley, March 8, 1903, and the removal of all of her children, save Daniel Olin Highley, to the state of Idaho caused her to take up her residence there, that she might be near them. She is doing well on her fruit farm and is proud of the fact that all of her sons and daughters are prospering. Mrs. Highley retains a warm place in her heart for old Doniphan County and she has a host of warm friends here.

## ✓FRANK P. MARSH

**Surveyor of Doniphan County Now Serving His Seventh Term, Worked His Way Through School When He Was Thirty Years Old and Is One of the Most Efficient Men in the Engineering Line—Knows Every Road in the County.**

In these days when the public is demanding improved highways Doniphan County is fortunate in having in the office of the county surveyor a man who not only understands how to stake out a road but can tell how to make a good road and what the cost will be. Frank P. Marsh, who has been in the office of county surveyor for nearly fourteen years, now serving his seventh term, is truly an expert engineer upon whom the people can depend.

Mr. Marsh is not a native of Kansas but he has lived in the state long enough to be acclimated. He was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, August 3, 1861. His parents had come from Cincinnati and had only temporarily resided in Missouri. In 1866, when the subject of this sketch was only five years old, the parents came across the river into Kansas and settled at Elwood, which has been Frank's home ever since.

In Elwood Frank P. Marsh grew up and attended the public schools of the old town. Whether it was because Elwood was the first spot in Kansas from which a railroad was surveyed, or whether the surveyors gangs that came after to lay out the railroads now operated influenced him, he early in life wanted to be a surveyor, or more properly speaking, a civil engineer. He was ambitious to win success in that line, but the opportunity did not come to him until, when he was thirty years old, he attended, in 1891, a school in St. Louis, working in that city in the day time and attending to his classes and studies at night.

After the death of his father, which was February 25, 1902, Mr. Marsh came home from school and has since resided there with his mother. He has three sisters, Mrs. Ida Searcy and Mrs. Nellie Sherwood, of St. Joseph, and Miss Julia Marsh, who lives with her mother in Elwood. His brother Edward resides in Elwood and another brother, Albert, died February 17, 1915.

Mr. Marsh's ability as an engineer caused him to put forward as a candidate for the office of county surveyor in 1898. He was elected by a very handsome vote of the people and during the two years that followed he

Frank P. Marsh.

filled the office so well that he was again put forward. After that he was continued in office until he served six terms in succession. He was out of office two years, during which he was deputy in the county surveyor's office, under Harry Wagonknecht, then surveyor. He was again returned to the office in 1912, although it was against his wishes, and he has held it by election ever since, making fourteen years of service as county surveyor, and two years as deputy.

Such a record as that shows the public appreciation of an official who is efficient and faithful and it is something for a man to be proud of. Mr. Marsh's long residence in the county and his work as surveyor has made him the best informed man on geographical and topographical lines in the county. He knows every mile of road in the county and every section line as well. He has made copious field notes, from which he is able quickly and accurately to locate corners.

During the time Mr. Marsh is not out on surveying work he writes insurance, having the agency for several of the most reliable companies. He has built up a fine business among the people and is so well and favorably known as to make him one of the most popular men in the county. His interest always has been for the public good and he is one of the men who believe there is no better community on earth than right here in Doniphan County. He believes in old Elwood, which has been his home for so many years, believes that some day it will be a great town, with large factories and commercial houses, and a good marketing place.

Mrs. Marsh, mother of Frank P. Marsh, is proud of her family of children and especially is she proud of her son, the county surveyor. Mrs. Marsh is properly reckoned as among the pioneers, having passed nearly fifty years in the old town of Elwood. She recalls the old days of the Missouri river steamboats when she first came to Kansas and it makes her glad to know that the once favorite means of transportation is being revived on the "Big Muddy." She is known to everybody in Elwood and all the people honor her. She has lived there amid such pleasant surroundings for so many years that no inducement that could be offered would induce her to leave the old town. She will spend her declining years there with her son and daughter and in the society of her friends, many of whom have grown up to manhood and womanhood under her kindly care.

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Abraham Lincoln first set foot on Kansas soil in Doniphan County, December 1, 1859. He spoke at Elwood, Troy and Doniphan on that date, and on the second and third at Atchison and Leavenworth.

# Town of Blair

## First Began As a Jumping Off Place for Passengers—Ignored By the Railroads for Several Years—Development of the Fruit Industry Has Made Blair the Best Little Town in Doniphan County.

The town of Blair, situated in Washington Township, is one of the rising commercial spots in Doniphan County and it will not be surprising to see it expand considerably in the near future.

Situated as it is on two lines of railroad in the western portion of Washington Township, its destiny to grow into an important commercial center cannot very well be questioned.

Blair has had its drawbacks, but these must be directly traced to the oversight of the railroad companies, whose lines run through the town. Instead of receiving encouragement from the railroads while the town was in its baby clothes, the railroads ignored the place altogether.

When the Grand Island Railroad was built through that way, Joel Blair owned the land on which the town is located, and he realized that it would be an ideal site for a town. He laid one out and named it Blair. As a matter of courtesy the trains were allowed to whistle and stop there for a minute or so for the first few years and then even that accommodation was denied the people of the vicinity.

Naturally the place was small at first, but for ten years not a train stopped there long enough for the people to see its shadow. Gradually the adjacent country was settled up and the berry industry began to be developed.

The residents in that section of the country requested the Grand Island to build a depot at Blair, but the best they got was to have the trains stop there. The Rock Island had built in, in the meantime, but that company did no better.

Finally, a few years ago, when the berry business got real heavy, the Grand Island road put up a little depot and a shed in which produce could be handled for shipment. The Rock Island had been stopping its trains there for some time but the company, up to this day, has ignored all requests for a depot. The only thing the Rock Island company has installed to take the place of a depot is a dilapidated box car.

A few years ago the farmers living in the territory around Blair organized a company and erected a large building for mercantile purposes. It is located on the highway to St. Joseph, where all the wagons and automobile traffic go both ways. The building was rented to Baggett Brothers who opened a general country store, including farming implements. They also bought fruit and all manner of farm produce.

With the establishment of the store a number of houses were built and now there are over a dozen dwellings in the town, with the indications that many more will be erected in the near future. When business began to hum in good shape, Henry Foley erected an elevator which has been doing a good business since the first day it opened.

Three years ago a fruit-growers' organization was formed which takes care of the shipment of several hundred crates of berries daily during the season. Charles Baggett purchased the interest of his brother John in the store some years ago, and after conducting the establishment for a year he sold out to Jess D. Euler, who is still running the store.

The Fruit-Growers' Association is managed by Prof. Charles Marble, of the Troy High School, who will work for the interests of the fruit-growers from May 20 until the berry season is over in August. The people who reside within a radius of several miles of Blair are enterprising, prosperous and thrifty and there does not seem to be any remote reason why the town should not continue to expand in commercial and industrial importance. There is a good school firmly established there that was presided over the last term by two of the most capable teachers in the county, Miss Ida Kirwin and Miss Ila White.

On Thursday, November 25, 1915, about five hundred assembled at the Blair school house to listen to the program arranged by the teachers and to attend the sumptuous dinner prepared by the ladies of the district. It was a raw day and many left in the afternoon before the program was completed. The Blair band furnished the music for the occasion. Speeches were made by the Reverend Mr. Church, pastor of the Baptist Church at Sabetha, who drew the plans for the building, was master of ceremonies. Jacob Gunselman and Richard Mawson pulled the flag to the top of the pole. The following made brief speeches: John Baker, Charles W. Reeder, county attorney; Prof. Charles Marble, C. W. Ryan, editor of The Wathena Times; Prof. Charles I. Vinsonhaler, superintendent of the Wathena schools; Edwin Brown, probatejudge. Robert H. Larzelere read the history of the district from 1854 to 1871, and C. Edward Walton, from 1871 to 1915. The school girls sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The teachers were Miss Margaret Larzelere, Miss Mary Kanaly and V. S. Davis. The members of the school board were George Cordonier, Ephraim C. Fleek and Oscar E. Madinger.

## ROBERT SMITH, EARLY SETTLER

### Came to Doniphan County from England in 1870—Farms 160 Acres—Is Prosperous and Progressive.

Robert Smith is among the several Doniphan County people who came from England and made the most of his opportunities among surroundings and conditions totally strange to him. By his British pluck and perseverence, he succeeded remarkably well and now farms 160 acres of fertile soil five miles due east of Troy on the St. Joe road.

Mr. Smith was born in Yorkshire, England, Feb. 8, 1843. His early life was spent on a typical English farm, but he heard so much of America as offering better opportunities for advancement that as he grew up he determined to try his fortune in the new country.

He left his pleasant English home with its neat, but small farms, and well kept lanes, and came to America. He did not linger long in the East, but soon pushed on to Kansas and arrived in Doniphan County in March, 1870. He was confronted with conditions entirely different than to which he had even the speech was somewhat different than the customs and broad dialect of his native Yorkshire home. However, undaunted by strange environments, he selected a farm five miles south of Blair, and made the most of every bit of the ground after the manner of the English agriculturist.

He married Miss Elizabeth Eimer, on Feb. 13, 1877, and considers it his lucky day, although the thirteenth. The Smiths became parents of three children, Guy T. Smith, Rebe E. Smith and Kitna V. Smith.

Some time after having located in Doniphan County, Mr. Smith moved from the farm south of Blair to a farm of 160 acres, five miles due east of Troy on the St. Joe road.

The Smiths have had an unusual degree of success and their land is well cultivated and their hard work has brought its rewards in good yields. Mr. Smith has always believed in hard work and getting the greatest amount out of every foot of ground.

His daughters taught school in Doniphan County nine years and were most efficient and well liked. They inherit their parents substantial character and business ability. They became prominent in their professions and won the high respect of their pupils, the parents of the pupils and the members of the board in the districts in which they were employed.

Both daughters are married and their husbands are among the most substantial farmers in Doniphan County. Rebe E. married Earnest Herring, Nov. 12, 1913, and lives in Iowa township, one and one-half miles south of Sparks. Kitna V. married Earl Dutton, June 10.1915, a progressive farmer of his neighborhood.

## The Blair Sunday School

Despite all handicaps, such as the lack of a church building or a regular pastor, the Christian people of Blair have not become discouraged and lacking in the desire for regular worship. They have a Sunday school that is one of the largest in a country school house. Services are held in the Blair school each Sunday and there is always a large attendance from the surrounding country.

The following are active members:

Class 1: Teacher, Mrs. Smith. Pupils, Edith Kiger, Helen Smith, Bessie Smith, Willie Smith, Ernest Crystal, Orvis Keck, Lawrence Cross, Keneth Crystal, John Ramier, Evert Flesck.

Class 2: Teacher, Mrs. Cross. Pupils, Norise Fleck, Lieutte Ramsier, Agnes Cross, Maggie Kiger, Anthus Crystal, Alta Euler.

Class 3: Teacher, Mrs. Euler. Pupils, Edna Ramier, Vera Euler, Estelle Walton, Dorothy Fleck, Marie McClelland, Amy Cross.

Class 4: Young Men's Class. Teacher, Howard Walton. Pupils, Carl Keck, Lyre Vories, William Duncan, Emmet McClelland, Ernest Cordonier, Robert Wolnick, Charles Vories, Joan Ysell, Clarence Keck.

Class 5: Young Ladies' Class. Teacher, Lula Mann. Pupils, Ada Cordonier, Lieutte Euler, Alice Gunselman, Grace Cordonier, Clara Lehman, Ethel Walton, Alice Lehman, Pearl Fleck, Beulah Fleck, Olive Walton, Alice Walton.

## Le Roy

Le Roy was located on Section 21, Town 3, Range 22, in Washington Township. Was entered as a townsite under United States laws, in 1857.

# The Blair Association

**An Organization Which Has Made Commercial Small Fruit Growing a Success Through Its Ability to Market Its Products on a Sound Business Basis—Organized in 1913, Its Sales for That Year Were 23,200 Crates of Berries, Which Were Increased in 1915 to 30,200 Crates—Blair the Best Berry Ground in Kansas.**

Of recent years commercial growing of berries and small fruits has been reduced to a business basis in that rich country surrounding the village of Blair in Doniphan County, Kansas, and located on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroads. The land in that community is particularly adapted to this class of fruit growing; in fact it is considered the best berry land in Kansas and the Middle West.

While Doniphan County has long been considered the home of the big red apple it also has long been known as a berry growing region. From the early history of the county berries have been grown here, and some of the pioneer growers have engaged in the business somewhat extensively and with good returns from their investment and labor. All men who engage in a particular branch of farming or fruit growing, however, did not make a pronounced success. It is a well-known fact that the average grower of berries who complained of "bad luck" would have been really successful if he had understood the business or marketing side of berry growing. As an individual grower he was at a disadvantage at every turn. To meet competition in the market, to obtain the best price, he must know many things; the variety of berries that are the best sellers, how to pack them, ship them and how to sell them.

Finally the idea of co-operative growing and selling took hold of those Blair berry growers. It was the solution of the whole problem. It meant the converting of hundreds of acres of those rich Blair lands into berry fields, the growing of berries on an extensive scale hereto unthough of and best of all a system of marketing by and through which the individual growers, as members of the association, were enabled to obtain larger and more satisfactory returns from their fields and for their labor.

The Blair Association was organized January 8, 1913, by the growers of berries and small fruits of that locality and for their mutual good. The result of the organization was seen in a more extensive planting of their acres to berries, a more general interest in the varieties, packing methods and the selling side of the business, the most important of all.

The officers and directors, chosen from among the growers who became members of the association, entered upon their work with a unanimity of purpose to work together to win success for the association and for each and every one of its members. The 1913 officers and directors were: David M. Duncan, president; George W. Cordonier, vice-president; George Stunz, secretary and treasurer; Charles F. Baggett, manager; Jesse D. Euler, E. S. Bird, C. Edward Walton, Joseph P. Schneider.

In the first year of this organization it handled 7,346 crates of berries. Of strawberries there were 3,147 crates, of raspberries 2,111 crates, and of blackberries 2,118 crates. By the introduction of modern business methods in marketing the members of the association realized prices for their berries far more satisfactory than any they had received when acting individually in shipping to market or selling to berry buyers.

The success which attended the association in its first year brought increased interest in berry growing along with an enlargement of the operations of its members. It was a tremendous stimulus which made berry growing and marketing one of the most important industries in Doniphan County. It was a practical illustration of the value and need of organization among the producers.

As an indication of the growth of the berry industry in the Blair neighborhood the operations of the association for 1915 are here presented. The total number of crates handled for that year was 13,741. These were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Strawberries . . . . . | 6,340 |
| Raspberries . . . . . | 3,446 |
| Blackberries . . . . . | 3,955 |

By these figures it will be observed the 30,242 crates marketed by the association in the year 1915 brought $21,561.40 in money to the members of the association. Had these berries been sold by the individual growers in the old way, the members in competition with each other, what might have been the amount of money realized from the sale? So much for the value of co-operative selling of berries.

The association employs an experienced grower and a thoroughly capable business man as its manager, in the person of Professor Charles Marble, paying him $900 for the season for his services. It is through this manager that all of the selling is done—and in disposing of berries in large quantities the association manager is able to ship to the market at which the best price is to be obtained. The association's plan is to pay its members the platform price of their berries, and when the season draws to an end and the collections are all in dividends are declared to the members according to the quantity of berries each has sold through the association. By this method there is an equitable distribution of the expenses and of the profits. Any member of the association will say that under the association or co-operative plan the expenses of marketing are less, the profits proportionately larger, and the member, who usually is a busy man with many cares on his hands, has little to worry about.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Ramsel of Blair.

The members of the Blair association believe in the maxim, "In Unity There is Strength." They have abundant proof of the fact. They intend to keep up their organization, to increase their operations, to improve the quality of their offerings and in every case to promote the welfare of the berry growing industry and those engaged in it.

Just now the association is planning to organize a bank, not for the purpose of competing with the regularly established banks of the county, but to facilitate the handling of their association business through the proper channels.

The officers and directors of the association for 1916 are comparatively young men, all successful growers and keenly interested in the success of the berry industry and of the association.

Peter Ramsel, who occupies the position of president of the association, is a native of Doniphan County, born north of Blair. He has spent all of his life in Doniphan County and is recognized as a good business farmer and berry grower.

Siegel Weythman, born north of Blair, is vice-president of the association and is a representative of the sturdy industrious Teutons who have contributed so much to the agricultural and horticultural interest of our country.

George Stunz, secretary, is also a native of Germany and is one of the intelligent thrifty men of the Blair community. He has a great pride in the association and performs his official duties with accuracy and to the satisfaction of his fellow members.

The treasurer of the association is Joseph Weber, born in Germany, and one of the successful farmers in and around Blair. Mr. Weber has made a study of berry growing and as a result of that study he is considered as one of the best informed men engaged in the business.

The four other directors are Guy T. Smith, William Lehman, Jesse D. Euler and Charles Marble, manager.

Guy T. Smith was born on a farm one-half mile west of Blair and was reared and educated in that neighborhood. He is a capable business farmer and fruit grower and is popular with the people.

William Lehman, of German parentage and born near Blair, is an energetic young man who has achieved a knowledge of fruit growing that has enabled him to make it a specialty and a source of profit.

Jesse D. Euler, also a native of the German community near Blair, has taken an active interest in the association from the start and was one of the directors at the time of its organization. He is an expert in small fruit and berries and has made good at it.

Charles Marble, the manager, is a native of Ohio. He is principal of the Troy High school, a good educator and an expert fruit man, also a good business man as the record of his management of the affairs of the association disclose.

The Blair Association now has a total membership of fifty-two. They are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peter Remsel | D. W. Bantle |
| Joseph Weber | Sam Lewis |
| Segel Weythman | Frank Schoenfelder |
| William Lehman | George Schneider |
| Guy T. Smith | Henry Hoffman |
| George Stunz | F. E. Euler |
| Jesse D. Euler | Harry McClelland |
| G. E. Gutzman | Jay Fleek |
| Herman Jendries | O. G. Crystal |
| J. Hopkins | Frank Crystal |
| Andy Botts | William Meng |
| Marion Butcher | C. Edward Walton |
| O. W. Lehmann | George H. Trotter |
| D. S. Piper | George W. Cardon |
| G. L. Varvel | Mrs. E. Surface |
| E. S. Bird | L. H. R. Keck |
| John Sandlin | David M. Duncan |
| Dan Dunham | William D. McClell |
| William Mehrwein | John P. Hart |
| Ed Liechti | Charles Blevins |
| Jos. P. Schneider | Ed Surles |
| | D. M. Sharp |

## Robert McClelland

Robert Andrew McClelland was born September 9, 1855, in Buchanan County, Mo., where it is now almost the heart of the city of St. Joseph, and was brought to the old Eph. D. McClelland homestead at the age of two weeks, and is still living across the road from where he was reared, which will make him a resident of Kansas sixty-one years September 9, 1916.

Eliza Jane Fitzhugh was born May 14, 1862, near Lone Star, Gentry County, Mo., and at the age of six, with her parents, moved to Nodaway County, Missouri, near Burlington Junction, where she resided until she was married to Robert A. McClelland on January 16, 1881, at Burlington Junction, Missouri, and on the 26th of the same month came to the farm they still live on and have for thirty-five years. To this union was born one daughter, Grace Ethyl McClelland, near Blair, March 6, 1882, and reared on the same place. She graduated from the Wathena High School on the second day of June, 1900, under Prof. Geo. W. Kinkead, after which she taught ten years in this county. April 12, 1910, she went to Cold Springs, Oklahoma, and settled on a homestead which she still holds. This prominent schoolma'am was married on January 9, 1911, in the Baptist parsonage in Hobart, Oklahoma, to Ray David Manchester of Cold Springs, Oklahoma. Ray D. Manchester was born November 5, 1878, near Denton, in Mount Vernon District, Union Township, and went to Oklahoma in 1902 and settled on a claim which he still owns. November 20, 1915, a daughter was born to them, which her grandma named Anna Mary Manchester.

## Ephraim D. McClelland

Ephraim D. McClelland built the old country inn, or tavern, as some called it, in 1860, which is located about half way between Troy and Wathena. It was the first country inn built in the county, and for many years it was a popular hostelry at which many travelers put up. In the early days of Kansas, before the railroads came, there were many guests entertained there who were to have a prominent part in the development of Kansas and Nebraska. The old inn is still standing and is occupied by Charles McClelland.

Ephraim McClelland was also a public benefactor. He piped water from a spring one-fourth mile to a large iron tank, which he purchased and placed at the side of the public highway, always keeping the tank full and for many years travelers along the road from St. Joseph, Wathena, Troy or Hiawatha stopped there and refreshed their horses. He was a Republican leader and did splendid service for the people, serving as a member of the board of county commissioners from 1862 to 1865.

## Charles E. McClelland

Residing on the farm where he was born, January 6, 1857, Charles E. McClelland and Teressa Belle Moore McClelland enjoy life to the utmost extent. They have one son, Howard Walter, born January 16, 1889, and Marie Teressa, who was born December 10, 1900. The latter having been born and reared on the old farm. She is an exceptionally bright young lady and received her primary education in the Blair district. She is a freshman in the Troy High School, and because of her fidelity to her work, pleasing smile, charming manner and loyalty to the school, she has endeared herself to her teachers and classmates.

# Wathena's Successful Druggist

### Ernest Fuger Conducts Establishment Devoted Almost Exclusively to the Sale of Nyal Remedies—Came as a Stranger From Brown County Fourteen Years Ago and Has Reared a Fine Family of Girls and Boys.

Fourteen years' residence in Wathena has demonstrated the unquestionable ability of Ernest Fuger as a sound business man and a first-rate druggist. Mr. Fuger came as a total stranger from Hamlin, Brown County, in the year 1900, and he has certainly worn well as a citizen of Wathena ever since.

His drug store is one of the best and most reliable establishments in Doniphan County, and is known far and near as the headquarters for the complete line of Nyal remedies. Mr. Fuger is a pharmacist of recognized ability, and he is both competent and painstaking in compounding prescriptions. He makes no mistakes in putting up medicines and the people have the utmost confidence in his integrity and ability.

The Fuger drug store is modern in every respect and the articles for sale are the best manufactured. The medicines are always fresh and the sundries are up to date and attractively displayed so as to catch the eye of the customers.

The fixtures of the Fuger establishment are of solid walnut, and the soda fountain is a favorite resort during the summer months, when all kinds of plain and fancy soft drinks are in great demand by both old and young. The young folks who have a liking for ice cream can find every flavor that their palates desire, throughout the season, and it is no exaggeration to state that few metropolitan drug stores have a better variety of all manner of good things than may be found at Fuger's.

## Elwood

It was here that the free-state ideas were first discussed. It was here that nearly all the men who are or have been prominent in state politics, first settled.

It was here that ex-Governor Osborn located as a lawyer. It was here that Gen. Webb Wilder did his first newspaper work in Kansas. Other men who were in Elwood at that time, who are alive, are Gen. A. L. Lee, now in New York; Ed Russell of Lawrence; William Ellsworth of Salt Lake; Bolts and Smith of Chicago; Senator Chaffee of Colorado and A. E. Campbell of Wathena.

Roseport, the old town, was established in 1842, by Robert Rose, as a trading post, and in 1854 the name was changed to Elwood, being named for John B. Elwood, of Rome, New York. It attained its greatest population in 1856; 800 votes were cast. The town decided the future of Doniphan County and at its first election only seven votes out of the total poll were cast for the pro-slavery ticket.

The largest hotel on the river, from St. Louis up, was built by two men who have become prominent, Gen. A. L. Lee, of New York and State Senator Chaffee of Colorado. This was torn down several years ago to keep it from falling into the river.

Perhaps the only man who was one of the first settlers is John D. Hier, who has stuck to the town through all these years and now resides on a beautiful farm in the bottoms. Mr. Hier put up a sawmill at Elwood and in 1860 furnished all the ties and bridge lumber for the building of the St. Joseph and Topeka Railroad. He took two-thirds of his pay in St. Joseph bonds, and the balance in cash, and has held to these bonds until the present time.

## John T. McClelland

There are many old settlers in Doniphan County but dates show that John T. McClelland, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, on the land St. Joseph stands on, and who came to Doniphan County, November 12, 1854, is evidently one of the oldest settlers in Doniphan County. He has resided in the community where he lives today ever since. He has a son, Ephriam McClelland. He remembers attending the first school in the Platte district in 1855 and can relate many ludicrous incidents which are as vivid to his recollection today as though they had transpired only yesterday. He was married to Mary J. Wallace, March 28, 1872, and they reside on their farm four miles East of Troy, where they are in comfortable circumstances and enjoying all the happiness this life affords.

## The Blair Store

The following is a list of the stockholders of the Blair store building. They are all good substantial farmers and their patronage means several thousand dollars per year to Jess D. Euler, the proprietor of the store:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peter Ramsel | Charles Euler |
| Green B. Mann | J. A. Lehmann |
| J. D. Euler | William Lehmann |
| Mrs. Charles Hoffm | Herman Lehmann |
| Charles Rennick | Mrs. John Abeele |
| L. A. Libel | George Cordonier |
| Aug. Miller | Harris Cordonier |
| Albert Weigant | Robert Smith |
| W. A. C. Schwope | Charles McClelland |
| Rosa Euler | Frank Euler |

Members of Blair school board, District No. 32. Left to right—Ephraim C. Fleek, treasurer; Oscar E. Madinger, clerk; George Cordonier, director.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ed Euler | George Euler |
| Earn Euler | William Euler |
| Charley Ramsier | Joe Sallee |
| G. T. Smith | Henry Weber |
| Neal Ramseier | Henry Euler |
| Mat Lieffring, Sr. | Cal Euler |
| Jacob Gunselman | Joe Euler |
| Siegel Weythman | Joe Schoufeeder |
| W. D. McClelland | Andrew Ramsel |
| Henry Seagrist | I. H. Rogers |

Married near Geary City on Friday, March 29, 1867, by the Rev. Mr. Gary Hickman, Chas. Gibson, of Michigan, and Miss Rosa F. Clutter, of Elm Grove, Kansas.

Fire, supposedly caused by chicken thieves, burned the chicken house of John A. C. Gordon, of Wathena, Jan. 29th, 1908.

## Wathena City Officials

Ernest Fuger, Mayor, druggist.
Lawrence Poirier, Clerk, mail carrier.
Jacob Miller, Treasurer, druggist.

COUNCILMEN.

William Erskin, meat market.
Frank C. Foley, lumber, grain, stock.
F. W. Schultz, hardware and tinware merchant.
J. A. Stewart, Jr., general merchandise.
Charles Fetter, publisher Republican.

## William Saeger

William Saeger was appointed postmaster, June 10, 1857, and was the first postmaster in Elwood. Prior to that time the Elwood people received their mail from the St. Joe postoffice.


# Fuger's Drug Store

Prescriptions carefully compounded from fresh drugs.
Also a complete line of Druggists' Sundries.

## A full line of Eastman Kodaks and Supplies

## SODA FOUNTAIN

A cool, refreshing drink at our sanitary fountain is the most popular prescription for a hot day.

**ERNEST FUGER, Proprietor, Wathena, Kansas**


On Friday evening, Feb. 27, 1914, T. H. Wakeman, an old settler of Doniphan County, died suddenly in his buggy while on his way home from a meeting of the trustees of Marion township at Troy. He was a highly respected citizen of the community in which he lived.

During the latter part of January, 1914, William Robert Young, better know as "Uncle Boss" Young, in Wathena and Doniphan County, an aged negro farmer of Wathena, who was a slave in his younger days, decided to quit farming and sold a yoke of oxen that had attracted so much attention at a tobacco show held a week before, to the St. Joseph stock yards for beef. The old negro was born in Kentucky and has lived on his farm north of Wathena for fifteen years, and is the head of a good sized family.

On January 21, 1867, a mock legislature was organized in the city of Wathena, which met once a week at the court house. The organization was effected by the election of H. D. Hunt as governor, Alfred Larzelere as speaker and Ed Downward, clerk.

On Dec. 12, 1866, in Wathena, the Rev. Mr. John Paulson being the officiating clergyman, John O. Stephens and Miss Sarah Janetta Dineles were married.

James Atha, an old citizen of Wathena, dropped dead in the postoffice at that place on Sunday afternoon, March 1, 1914. He was forty-five years of age.

## Elwood

Elwood is a station on the St. Joe & Grand Island R. R., on Section 24, Town 3, Range 23, in Washington, opposite St. Joseph, Mo. Was first laid off in the summer of 1854, by the Roseport Town Company. The town was first named Roseport, but shortly afterward changed to its present appellation. Original townsite consisted of about 160 acres.

## MISS ESTELLA BOWMAN

### A Native of Doniphan County and a Prominent Teacher.

Among the prominent young ladies and educators of Doniphan County must be mentioned the name of Miss Estella Bowman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bowman of Wathena. She was educated in the Wathena schools

Miss Estella Bowman.

and Washburn College at Topeka. She taught school several years in Wathena and is at present teaching in the Garden City schools, where her work meets with the approval of the pupils and patrons of the district. It is on account of the courtesy extended us by this young lady and others that we are permitted to use several half-tone cuts of the Wathena High School girls and boys.

Above is represented the most common inhabitant of Doniphan County sixty years ago, the American buffalo. The buffalo is almost entirely extinct on the plains of America, but a half century ago whole droves of them roamed the Kansas prairies and among the Indians' table delicacies was buffalo meat. Buffalo hunts were a common form of amusement.

A. Disque, who made an attempt to establish the Pioneer, a German paper, to be published at Elwood, was appointed assistant postmaster of Elwood, by Postmaster Robinson, June 10, 1861, and moved the postoffice into the deputy's office on Foreman street.

L. A. Libel, cashier of the State Bank of Wathena, is an encyclopedia of information. If you desire to know something about the town of Wathena or the county of Doniphan, ask him.

Many a man has found out when it is too late, there is a flaw in the title to the home he is supposed to own. You stand no chance to lose your property when A. L. Perry makes the abtract and attaches his "O. K." on the instrument; so careful is he as an investigator of titles.

One of the business institutions of Troy, of which all of Doniphan County is proud is the big A. L. Decker grocery house. You should not fail to call there when in Troy, and you will be cordially received whether you want to buy anything or not.

# Burr Oak Township

## COUNTY SEAT WAS VOTED TO COLUMBUS AT ONE TIME

### One of the Original Five Townships Laid Out in Doniphan County —First Township Settled.

Columbus City was located on Sections 20 and 21, Town 2, Range 22, in Burr Oak Township. Was laid off by a town company in May, 1857.

The town prospered for a few years and was inhabited by several enthusiastic men who were successful in securing the county seat for Columbus, but the records were not moved to place and a vote was taken later, when Wathena secured the county seat. The construction of the court house was begun upon the lot where John A. C. Gordon's beautiful residence stands, but about the time the foundation was completed the officials were prevented by the court from moving the records, and the county seat remained at Troy.

Columbus, long since defunct, was located by a town company, R. Hays, president, May, 1857. The company purchased the land for the townsite, of Henry Wilson, there being about 320 acres. The town received its name at the instance of T. H. McCullough, who named it after his son, Columbus.

Henry Wilson erected the first building on the townsite, before the town was laid off, in 1855. Soon after, he built a wagon shop, and after the town was located, used it as a warehouse.

In the spring of 1857, P. Burke established the first general store. On July 3, 1860, a postoffice was established and Henry Wilson was named as postmaster and served until July 6, 1864, at which time Benjamin Heflin Brock, father of Mrs. R. H. Montgomery, was appointed. He served until Aug. 23, 1865, when Romulus Hunter was appointed. The latter was engaged in the mercantile business and the rear of his store was utilized for a saloon, and the Department objected to the postoffice being kept in a building where liquor was sold, and as a result Mr. Hunter moved his saloon into another building. He served as postmaster until March 9, 1866, when Dr. J. T. Lewis was appointed. Mr. Lewis served until Feb. 14, 1867, when John Grable was apointed, who served two months, at which time C. Q. Johnson was appointed on April 14, 1867, and served until the office was discontinued, a date which the writer was unable to ascertain. Dr. J. T. Lewis of the eclectic school, located in Columbus in 1857 and was known as the first physician in that section of the country. About the year 1858 a large cabinet shop was built, and Daniel Darnam located the first blacksmith shop. In 1858, the citizens went to Wathena for their mail. The place had a population of about 200 souls and had attained the height of its prosperity, and at the beginning of the war the place gradually began to go down and there is nothing at this time to mark the spot where a thriving town once stood, except the cornfield of John Jacks, who owns the old Columbus townsite.

This township received its name from the great quantity of burr oak timber found within the confines of the township. It was one of the five original townships, and was organized Sept. 1, 1855. Its boundaries were fixed as follows: "Bounded on the north and east by the meanderings of the Missouri River, on the south by the second section line south, dividing Townships 2 and 3, and on the west by Iowa and Wolf River Townships."

T. W. Waterson and L. Prichard were appointed justices of the peace, and James Waterson constable.

The first election in this township was held on the first Monday in October, 1855, at the house of John W. Smith, in Smithton.

On the 16th day of September, 1856, the county board caused the boundary line of this township to be changed so as to occupy all of the territory lying east of the range line between Ranges 21 and 22, except that part occupied by Wayne Township.

On the 21st day of October, 1856, the county board redivided the county, forming two new townships—Marion and Center. The boundaries of Burr Oak Township were changed and fixed as follows: "Commencing at a point one and a half miles south of the town line, dividing Towns 2 and 3, on range line between Ranges 21 and 22; thence north along said line until it strikes what is known as 'Burr Oak Bottoms,' at the foot of the bluff; thence along the foot of the bluff to the Missouri River; thence down the main channel of the river until it strikes the open line one and one-half miles south of the line dividing Towns 2 and 3; thence west to place of beginning."

On the 21st day of June, 1859, a change was made, and the present boundary was fixed as follows: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Section 14, Town 2, Range 21, thence down the Missouri River to the southeast corner of Section 1, Town 3, Range 22; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 1, Town 3, Range 21; thence north to northeast corner of Section 23, Town 2, Range 21; thence west to place of beginning."

The surface of the township is very

Residence of Samuel King, situated in Burr Oak Township. Built in 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. King reared a fine family, Charles Frank, Sam Jr., Mary, now Mrs. Percy E. Milbourne, Joseph, Asa, Cyrus and Edgar.

broken, ridges running in a northeast direction. At one time there was a great deal of bottom land, but the Missouri River has gradually cut away such a large portion that at the present time there is scarcely one-half the bottom land left on its west bank.

The township is watered by several small streams. Smith Creek, named in honor of the founder of Smithton, is the principal stream. It heads in the southwest corner of the township, on Section 36, flows in a northeast direction and empties into the Missouri River below where Smithton was formerly located. Well water is obtained at depths from twenty to sixty-five feet.

The first actual settler in the township was John W. Smith, who came in 1852, and settled in the township, before the country was opened for settlement. In 1855 he laid out the town of Smithton, and organized the first Masonic lodge in the state.

After the country was opened for settlement in 1854, the following persons arrived and took up claims: B. H. Brock, C. H. Rodgers, the Tribble brothers, T. Baker, S. Calvin, T. W. Watterson, McCullough, Andrew McChesney, James Craft and others. The people came in rapidly and settled mostly on the bottom lands.

The first marriage in the township was in the spring of 1854, the contracting parties being a Mr. Viles and a daughter of William Clenons. The ceremony was performed in what was then known as Boston, by the Reverend Landers, from St. Joseph, Mo.

The population increased so rapidly that it has been impossible to obtain facts regarding the first birth in the township, but among the first was Mary, a daughter of Henry Moore, some time in 1855.

In the spring of 1854, Joseph G. Rodgers located in the township and built a cabin, preparatory to making his home there. In June of the same year, he was taken sick with a fever, and not getting better, was removed to Boston, where he died in a few weeks. This was about the first death of which any record can be found.

The first religious services in the township were held in the spring of 1855, by Reverend Davis, of Andrew County, Mo., who represented the Southern Methodist Church. He preached at various places throughout the township, in open air, there being no buildings large enough in which to hold services at that time. In the fall of the same year, he held an old-fashioned camp meeting in a grove on the "Boston Bottoms." Reverend Birch of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, held services in Columbus and other points about that time.

In the spring of 1857, Dr. John Lewis taught a subscription school at what was then known as Columbus, in a small frame building erected by the Methodist denomination. Another school was taught about the same time by Mrs. John Lewis, one-half mile below Smithton.

The first school district was organized under the administration of C. C. Camp, county superintendent at Columbus, and was taught by M. T. Kincaid, who drew the first public money for school purposes in the township.

Dr. Wm. B. Sharp located as the first physician, in the spring of 1855, at Columbus.

A steam sawmill was built in the "Burr Oak Bottoms," three miles northwest of Columbus, in the fall of 1856, by Chas. B. Hamilton. In the fall of 1857 he bought a new mill and located it at Charleston, in Center Township. The mill continued to be operated for several years.

Robert Hayes built the first steam grist mill in June, 1856, at Columbus. The capacity of the mill was small—one set of burrs—but sufficient for all the work necessary at that time. He also operated a sawmill in connection with it. The mills were operated until the close of the war, when they moved to Missouri.

Probably the first sorghum manufactured in this township or in the county, was made in the fall of 1858, by B. H. Brock and J. B. Weythman.

In April, 1867, occurred the first overflow of the Missouri River, causing a great amount of damage.

The principal products of the township are corn and wheat; fruit of all kinds is also largely raised. This is considered the only timbered township in the county, the principal varieties being burr oak, walnut and cottonwood.

## MRS. MARY HOLSTON

### Writes Interestingly of Early Events in Doniphan County History.

(By Mrs. Mary Manuel Holston.)

There were many interesting events when this territory was opened for settlement on the 30th day of May, 1854. The Kansas and Nebraska bill had been introduced by Stephen A. Douglass, and, while it passed Congress on May 22, 1854, it was not until May 30th that it was signed by President Franklin Pierce. My father, Phillip Manuel, came over from Missouri in the fall, Oct. 10, 1854, and took a claim four miles southwest from the old Columbus sight in Burr Oak Township. He built a log cabin on it and on March 1, 1855, moved his family across the Missouri River at Amazonia, Mo., in a flat-boat steered with oars.

About three miles northeast of us there was a little store and blacksmitn shop called Smithton. It was named in honor of John W. Smith, who organized the first Masonic lodge in Doniphan County, and it is at Highland today and still is known as Smithton Lodge No. 1. Our nearest neighbors were Thomas Watterson, whose son Smiley, now lives at Marysville, Kan.; Benjamin H. Brock, the father of Mrs. Mary Montgomery, who lives on her farm two miles northeast of Troy; Joseph Crippen, who is the father of Albert Crippen, who now lives in Elwood; W. C. T. Hill and Mr. John Weythman, father of Siegel Weythman, who resides on the old farm, also Charles Rogers, whose family now lives at Concordia. We were all many miles apart, but still neighbors in the fullest sense of the word in those days.

We went to church in a linch-pin wagon hauled by an ox team, and the minister traveled on horse-back. There were few buggies in those times, and we seldom if ever saw the pastor and his wife traveling except on horseback. Our home was the stopping place for the ministers on their circuit, and the Rev. James Skinner was one of the first to deliver a sermon in Burr Oak Township. He is now in the Old Soldiers' Home at Decatur, Ill. He used to preach three months at a time and make his home with us.

I remember clearly the first school I ever attended. It was in the fall of 1856, and in an old log cabin 16x20 feet. The seats were logs split in two and pins put in for legs. The scholars came as far as five miles on horseback to attend, for it was the first opportunity they had to get the rudiments of an education. I will never forget our teacher, Miss Minerva Perkins, who was from Missouri. After many years of hard work, my father's health failed and he sold the old homestead to Andrew Elsinger, and we moved south of Leavenworth.

I am surely proud of Doniphan County, where I grew from a small child to womanhood and I have many friends yet living in Wathena and Burr Oak Township. I am also proud to know that I was reared in the state of Kansas. I have watched it grow for sixty years. It was a wild prairie when I was little. There were wild turkeys, buffalo, deer, wolves and other animals in great numbers. All any settler had to do in order to get enough meat to last his family a week or more, was to take a rifle and go out on the plains. He could not by any possible chance come back empty handed. It has grown from a wilderness to one of the best states in the Union. It has grown from the ox wagon to the automobile and the aeroplane; and I often wonder what the next improvement in the country will be. Although I have made many friends in my home here at Vermillion, I often long to be back in dear old Doniphan County.

# John W. McChesney

## The Celebrated Doniphan County Veteran Pioneer Traveling Man —Oldest Traveling Salesman in Kansas—Has Represented the Red Wing Union Stoneware Company for Nearly Fifty Years—Came to Doniphan County in 1854— Resides in Kansas City, Missouri—Served in Civil War—His Father Was Engaged in Manufacture of Pottery.

"The traveling salesman who has backbone and nerve turns trials into triumphs and vexations into victories," is the language of the celebrated pioneer stoneware man of Kansas, John W. McChesney, who for nearly half a century has represented the Red Wing Union Stoneware Company of Red Wing, Minnesota, in northeast Kansas.

This venerable old man, who made his first trip over Kansas soil with an

John W. McChesney

ox team and lynch-pin wagon, who assisted in preserving the Union, and who carries upon his countenance the effulgent rays of sunshine into every store in the state of Kansas, where he has been a welcome visitor for the past half century, was born at New Port, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, October 11, 1838.

He moved with his father, Andrew McChesney, to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1853, and early in the spring of 1854, he, with his father's family, came to Doniphan County, settling on a claim near old Smithton in Burr Oak Township, where his family resided for a year and a half, moving from there across the Missouri River to the town of Old Boston.

Before this business-like young man was of age, his father conducted a small pottery shop at Old Boston, in Andrew County, Missouri, and later at St. Joseph. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, April 12, 1861, this persevering and energetic young man returned to the state of his nativity and enlisted in Company C, 64th Ohio volunteer infantry, June 4, 1861, in Summit County. After four years of good service, fighting for his country, participating in many important battles, he was mustered out June 8, 1865.

Soon after the war had ended he returned to Kansas, moving to Marshall County, where he engaged in the pottery manufacture in Marysville and also Waterville. However, as the clay there is not adapted to pottery manufacture, the enterprise was a failure. About this time he became engaged as salesman for the Red Wing Stoneware Company of Red Wing, Minnesota, and has been with that same firm ever since.

The subject of this sketch is probably the best known traveling man in Kansas and likely the firm for whom he works will never know the worth of this man until he dies and a new man is sent to cover his territory. This pioneer is an ideal salesman, possessing the ability to cope with the situa-

His wife died a few years ago and his family now consists of his two daughters: Miss Norma and Sabra McChesney Cunningham, and his grandson, Robert Douglas Cunningham, who live at 1817 Ward avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, where they have a comfortable home.

Elmer E. Hoyt, the manager of the Red Wing Union Stoneware Company, enjoys the distinction of being a Kansas man and one of those who, on account of his remarkable achievements, have shed luster upon the state of his nativity.

### Murder—Dunn-Schultz

In the early days, Doniphan County was populated by all classes of people some of whom were belligerent and were tough citizens. In Burr Oak bottom on the place Lee Brandt owns today was committed an atrocious crime by Wm. Dunn, who killed Wm. Schultz. The murder was committed in the fall of 1862. Shultz's assassin hid the unfortunate man's body in a hemp shock and it was a couple of weeks before the crime was brought to the attention of the public. There was no eye witness to the crime but the best of circumstantial evidence.

### Austing George

Austing George, of Burr Oak Township, died Sunday, February 15, 1879. came to Doniphan County, April 5, 1856, enlisted in the 4th Kansas Volunteer Infantry and then when the 3rd and 4th consolidated, forming the 10th Kansas Volunteers, Company K, he participated in the battle of Drywood, Osceola, Van Buren, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Fayettsville. Was severely wonded at the battle of Prairie Grove. Ranked as corporal sergeant. Was mustered out on September 20, 1865. His wife was a sister to Julian D. Hazen, of Leona.

### Abolitionist Killed

Early in 1857, a free state man named John Collins, who operated a saw mill at Doniphan, was killed by a pro-slavery man named Joe Lynch. It is believed that he was prompted to do this through political spite.

## NEW HOPE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

### A Handsome House of Worship Six Miles Northeast of Troy Which Was Erected By the People of That Neighborhood With a Fund of $3,045.30 Raised By Subscription—The Dedication a Big Event in the History of the New Hope Community.

One of the finest things to be observed in these Kansas people is the unanimity of effort when it comes to the building of churches for public worship. Go into any city, country town, or community in rural Kansas, and it is the same—men and women of all shades of religious belief joining together in the erection of churches. Nowhere is this fact, or trait, of the Kansas people better illustrated than here in Doniphan County, and in the New Hope neighborhood, about six miles northeast of Troy, where the people patriotically and willingly, even cheerfully, went down into their pockets and took out $3,045.30 of money with which to pay the cost of a Methodist Episcopal church. This act of generousity is of so recent occurrence as to be fresh in the minds of the people, and viewing the results from their efforts, one cannot deny them the right of feeling pround of their achievements. They have the feeling of satisfaction, and rightly too, that they have provided themselves with a house in which to worship, and one in which their children are to be educated in the Scriptural truths.

On February 12, 1913, Al Garvin and Frank Walker, William Euler, Charles Himes and Emil Haas began circulating a subscription paper among the people of that neighborhood asking for subscriptions to a fund to erect a church building on two acres of ground donated by Joseph H. Salle in Burr Oak Township.

The men were received with cordiality by the people they visited and many gladly set down sums of money for the fund. Others took up subscription papers and soon the fund reached $3,045.30. The announcement of their success in raising the fund was received with joy and on April 6, 1913, when excavation for the foundation and basement began, the enthusiasm of the people ran high. Mrs. Rodgers, wife of the minister, threw the first shoveiful of earth, and with twenty men of the neighborhood, all giving their services, worked hard all day with shovels, spades and scrapers.

The date for the laying of the cornerstone was set for June 1, but it was not ready and the date was changed to June 8. The Rev. Walter M. Rodgers, pastor of the Troy Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Stavely, district superintendent, and the Rev. George Weber of St. Joseph delivered sermons before a large congregation composed of the people of the neighborhood. The dedication of the church was on Sunday, September 6, 1913. District Superintendent C. T. Durberaw, President Mason of Baker University at Baldwin, and the Rev. Walter A. Rodgers, participated in the dedicatory service, which was one of the notable occasions in the religious history of this part of Kansas. There was a big dinner in the basement of the new church—the basement having been built for dinners, suppers and bazaars, as well as for Sunday school classes—and the women did honor to the occasion by providing a splendid feast.

The new church is one of the handsomest country churches to be seen anywhere, and is a testimonial to the splendid spirit of brotherly love and deep religious fervor on the part of the people. In the building of the church, J. W. Brown of St. Joseph was head carpenter, and he was assisted by Elmer Surface of Blair and many of those residing in the vicinity of the church. A considerable part of the work was donated by persons who were glad of the opportunity to lend a hand to such an institution. The materials were bought of Charles Baggett of Blair. The first six loads were hauled by Charles Himes, Frank Euler, Clarence Euler, Emil Haas, Frank Walker and Henry Weber.

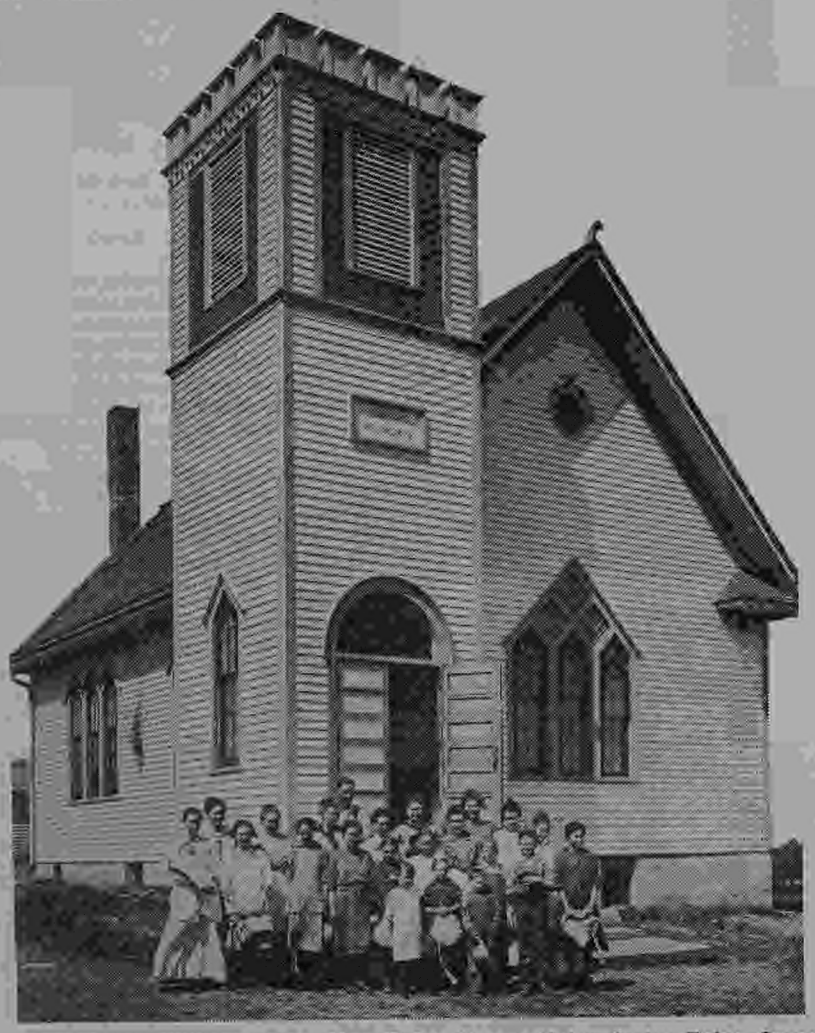
The New Hope Methodist Episcopal Church has been one of the live religious organizations of Burr Oak Township since the date of the inauguration of the movement for the erection of the house of worship. It has a potential influence on the religious life of the community and its religious activities have not been permitted to wane. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. C. I. Rose, who is keenly interested in extending its work and to bring within its fold the people of the surrounding country as one big, happy Christian family.

The official board of the church is composed of Henry Weber, Walter Euler, Wm. Arnold, George Euler and Henry Euler.

The Sunday school is regularly organized and its work touches the lives of the children of the entire community. The graded system of lessons is here used and with a splendid corps of teachers it is fulfilling its mission splendidly. The Sunday school officers are: Superintendent, Walter Euler; secretary, Walter Worman; treasurer, Arthur Euler; chorister, Emma Weber; organist, Mrs. Cal Euler; librarian, Marion Himes and Ralph Euler.

The church has a Ladies' Aid Society which is doing a great work and its officers are: Josie Euler, president; Anna Worman and Grace Sallee, vice-presidents; Emma Weber, secretary; Esther Euler, treasurer.

The people of the New Hope neighborhood are all proud of their church and of its influence on their lives.



Mesdames William Euler, Chas. Euler, George Euler, Justus Euler, Oscar Brenner, William Sallee, Misses Anna Euler, Hazel Euler, Mabel Euler, Pearle Euler, Veda Euler, Verda Euler, Blanche Euler, Ollie Brenner, Emma Weber, Mr. F. E. Euler, Masters Ralph Euler, Paul Euler, Carl Euler.

Wm. Cackler, of Smartville, Nebraska, was killed by lightning Wednesday, April 16, 1905, in Burr Oak Township.

# First Baptist Church of Burr Oak

### Organized in 1892, the Little Band of Members Worshipped in the School House Until a Church Was Built and Dedicated in 1896 —A History of the Organization—Ministers Who Have Preached There.

(By Charles F. Shelton.)

The First Baptist Church, of Burr Oak was organized by a little band of faithful Baptists who, desirous of having a place for worship for themselves and their families, and to bring the Gospel to their community, met together in conference in the school house of District No. 38, located in the Burr Oak bottoms on the old Henry Moore farm now owned by William Gabriel. The date was January 21, 1892. Elder G. W. Wilson was preaching for the people of Burr Oak at the time of the organization about one-fourth of the time. It was Brother Wilson, with the members resident of the community who invited the following members of the Baptist Church to sit with them at the organization, Brother Wilson acting as moderator of the council; M. N. Edge, of Sharp's Grove, Missouri; Brother Isaac Graves, of Troy Church, William Trant and Lester Trant, of the Troy Church, and John S. Mansfield, of Highland Station Church. After the council was organized they then proceeded to the election of the following as the first officers of the church:

Church clerk, Charles F. Shelton, Jr.

Deacons, Isaac H. Varel, John Chase and Enos S. Jennings.

Treasurer, John Chase.

The first minister called to the church after its organization through the efforts of Brother Wilson was Brother F. W. Davis. He was called for a term of six months, beginning April 1, 1892.

During the early years of this church organization religious services were held in the old school house regularly until the new church building was erected and dedicated on August 30, 1896, which was a happy occasion for the members and also for the people of the Burr Oak community, the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Whitehead of Topeka.

The erection of this church was something of an undertaking for the small membership. The building committee was composed of Charles F. Shelton, Sr., Enos S. Jennings and William Euler. This committee had labored unceasingly soliciting a building fund by private donation from the members and the loyal people of the community who were able to give.

The tract of one acre on which the new church was erected was a gift to the church made by Brother John Chase, being a part of the old townsite of Gabriel, but owned at the time by Brother Chase. It sometimes was called the old Hadrix farm. It was located about one and one-third miles from the old school house and almost due south. The lumber for the building was purchased from Cyrus Leland, Jr., of Troy, and the cost of the building in money was about $1,500. The committee raised this amount by soliciting private donations to the church building fund.

The Rev. M. B. Sill, of Darlington, Missouri, has preached at this church eighteen years for the people, holding services one each month. He is a faithful minister and one of whom it may be said is a worthy servant of the Lord.

The church, though small and unpretentious, has wielded a grand influence upon the lives of the people of the Burr Oak bottoms and their affection for it is akin to adoration.

## FIRST SETTLERS IN SMITH CREEK

### Andrew McChesney, Father of Mrs. Susan Holt and John W. McChesney and His Family First White Settlers in Vicinity of Smith Creek in 1854.

Mrs. Susan Holt recalls many tales of the early days of Doniphan County, and she undoubtedly is in position to know a great deal regarding pioneer days, as her father's family comprised the first white people near Smith Creek and vicinity in 1854, when they took up land and set forth to make a living.

Like so many pioneers, Andrew McChesney was of hardy stock and he simply took hold of the means at hand and made the best of his meager opportunities. At first their only neighbors were the Indians, who were none too friendly, and who had to be treated very diplomatically to get along with them at all. The Sioux and Kickapoos, who lived at Wathena, were their closest neighbors.

Before a plow had turned the virgin sod, wild flowers grew in profusion over the prairies, their vivid colors mingling in glorious abandon with the fine green grass. On the other hand, there were also catamounts, wolves and rattlesnakes that crept along in the same lovely grass, and dampened somewhat the poetic inspiration which the scene occasioned.

The first white neighbors of the McChesney's was the family of George Gore, a merchant from Savannah, Mo., Charlie Rodgers and wife; George Bonifield and family; Dan Miller and family, B. H. Brock and family, and John W. Smith, who built the first store house in Burr Oak Township in 1854, three months before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill on May 30th of that year. The store house was built entirely of logs which were hauled to the site by three yoke of oxen hitched to a "linch pin wagon." The lower floor was used as a store room, while the second story was utilized as a lodge hall. Mr. Smith was Worshipful Master of Smithton Lodge No. 1, at one time.

This same man Smith had an emphatic argument one night with some pro-slavery fellows, and one of them threw a missile which put out one of Smith's eyes.

Women: Mrs. (William M.) Sarah E. Gabriel, Pet Dinning Johns, Mrs. (E.A.) Della Luella Dinning, William M. Gabriel, Sam F. King, Erastus A. Dinning, Charles Hamelton Wykert, Louis Edward Young, Charles Cyrus Wykert, Charles Frank King, William Lee Young, William Franklin Gabriel, William Young, G. Ed Shelton, Lee Brandt, Charles F. Shelton, Sam Lewis, Charles H. McConnell, Clarence Franklin King, Jess Shelton.

## NEGRO KILLED AT WHITE CLOUD

### Joe Sisto Stabbed Negro Fatally June 22, 1895, for Insulting White Woman, He Alleged—Sentenced to Penitentiary Three Years—Good Behavior Cut Penalty to Two Years.

One summer day, June 22, 1895, White Cloud was the scene of great excitement. People left their places of business and their homes and crowded agitatedly on the main street. Clerks left the counters and the barbers rushed out of their shops, leaving customers only lathered or not more than half shaved. Something unusual had taken place.

Joe Sisto had stabbed a negro, inflicting a wound that had resulted fatally. Sisto was soon taken into custody by Sheriff Zeph Hayes, but did not appear much concerned. Sisto claimed that he had stabbed the colored man for a good reason, alleging that the negro had insulted a white woman and that as a decent citizen he felt it was his duty to avenge the affront. Thus Sisto explained the affair to those who held him and to the men who gathered around him while some one was telephoning to Zeph Hayes, then sheriff, at Troy, about the fray. Hayes drove over to White Cloud as soon as possible and took the slayer of the negro to the county jail at Troy. Sisto was convicted and then the court sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary at Lansing. His good behavior shortened his sentence to two years.

### William H. Goacher

Born in Burr Oak Bottom, April 11, 1874; enlisted in the Fourth Missouri United States Volunteer Infantry, Co. I( April 27, 1898, at St. Joseph, Missouri; served until he was mustered out at Camp Witherell, Greenville, South Carolina, February 10, 1899; under Charles F. Keller, captain; was married to Miss Lottie B. Piper, September 15, 1904, at Troy, Kansas, and to this union have been born four sons and daughters, Ralph Lee, born April 29, 1908; Vachel W. G., March 5, 1910; Fredia L., November 6, 1912; Ermal G., November 26, 1913.

### Joseph Shelton

One of the pioneers of Doniphan County who settled in Burr Oak in 1856, and endured the hardships of pioneer life. Enlisted September 5th, 1862, in Company A, 13th Kansas Volunteer Infantry. Was discharged September 29th, 1863, on account of a wound in the left foot. He was married to Miss Merritt, at Maynardsville, Tenn., and this union was blessed with three children. Mary M., now Mrs. Miller; Minerva, now Mrs. Sam King; and Charles F. Shelton. The latter was born October 12th, 1857, on the old John Lewis farm, four miles northeast of Troy, where Charley Cox lives today. Charles F. has reared a large and useful family and is one of the best types of American citizenship. Several years ago he identified himself with the Baptist Church in Burr Oak, and has manifested considerable interest in his church ever since. He is a public spirited citizen and a good booster for Doniphan County.

Politically he is a Republican, and has at all times shown considerable activity in politics. You can always count on Charley voting straight.

He has witnessed many changes in Burr Oak and is a firm believer in the prediction that they will be able to secure an interurban railroad.

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A man who desires to invest in Doniphan County real estate will save time and trouble and money, too, by having the title to the property examined and the abstract made by A. L. Perry of Troy.

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Troy people are prosperous. It is because they are good savers and careful spenders. They have one of the soundest banks in Kansas, in the First National Bank of Troy, in which to deposit their money.

# Burr Oak Bottom

## A Stretch of Forest Skirting the Missouri River That Was Cleared By a Colony of Settlers in the Early Days and Now Is One of the Richest Tracts of Farming Land in the West—Something of the History of the Development of This Land and Those Early Settlers.

The Burr Oak Bottom is, properly speaking, a tract of about 2,600 acres of land circling the Missouri River in Doniphan County, of which 400 acres are in Center Township and 2,200 acres are in Burr Oak Township. Sixty years ago this land was covered with a dense growth of great forest trees—sycamore, burr oak, black jack, walnut, cottonwood and maple trees—with a thick growth of underbrush that made it almost impenetrable by man. The Burr Oak Bottom of today, however, is different. The magic hand of man has in those sixty years transformed it into one of the richest farming tracts of land in this country—land that produces fifty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre, twenty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre, or when set to fruit, yields enormous crops. The story of the Burr Oak Bottom and how it was transformed is one of the interesting chapters in the industrial history of Doniphan County.

Sixty years ago a party of men—James Gabriel, Patrick Tindle, Joseph Shelton, father of Charles Shelton, and several others, came into this strip of land in the northeast part of Doniphan County, intent upon conquering this forest. This party included, beside those names, the following: Joseph Gabriel, William Eye, Tom Dinning, Alf Dinning, Sam King, Tompkins Wykert, Benton Wykert, Henry Clark Wykert, William Wykert, Richard Wykert, Rev. Nicholas Wykert and several others. The men were all hardy woodsmen who knew something about timber and its value, and how to turn it to good profit.

Within a few hours after their arrival these vast woods re-echoed with the sounds of axes and saws. These settlers had gone into the timber business on a large scale. Sawmills were set up and the great logs were sawed into lumber and loaded on flat boats and rafts and sent down the river to Kansas City, St. Louis and intermediate points. Silas Highley operated a sawmill for years. That which was not good for lumber was split into fence rails, and the fence rail business was a big part of the industry. Farmers back from the river, who were without such means of converting their timber into lumber, came from the western part of Doniphan and Brown Counties, and from up in Nebraska, and hauled away many thousands of feet of the lumber.

It was a great business enterprise, but it was not all pleasant. There were many dangers. The woods were fairly alive with wild animals, wildcats, timber wolves and foxes, and such savage animals and also many wild turkeys, while about every kind of snake known to this latitude was represented in this natural menagerie. The timber men worked on, however, and gradually the area of forest was reduced. Although the animals were at first inclined to stand their ground, they soon apparently realized that the men were there to stay. Then they began to scape. In the spring of 1881 during the flood, a panther, it is said, floated down the river on a cake of ice. At such times the people of the country bordering on the river would be thoroughly frightened.

At last the great forest was subdued and the land, as rich as any land out of doors, was given over to crops. And such crops! Anything that could be grown in this latitude would grow on this land and yield an enormous crop. Corn and wheat were the principal crops, though some planted orchards and set out many acres of small fruits for the growing of which it is especially adapted. Charles E. Shelton has ten acres of orchard, which brought him in $1,200 this year and Charles and Frank Wykert banked about $3,000 on twenty acres of orchard this year.

These enterprising Burr Oak Bottom farmers and orchardists are some twelve miles from Troy or Wathena, and this suggests the fact that they need a railroad or an interurban line. It costs 7 cents a bushel to haul wheat or corn to market as only one load can be hauled in a day. A few years ago a new road was built to Blair, and it helped some; but what the Burr Oak Bottom needs is a railroad. Since a steam road is practically an impossibility on account of the difficulty of reaching the place, an electric interurban line has been suggested. Bailie Waggner made an effort some months ago to interest the McKinley Syndicate in the building of a line to the Burr Oak Bottom, but was unsuccessful. It should be mentioned in this connection that these thrifty farmers stand ready to donate a right of way and even do a part of the grading if only they can get some kind of transportation. As it is, it is a long haul by wagon or by the river route.

The Burr Oak Bottom is a fine community. Sam King has the oldest house there. It was built in 1857, of logs, and contains three rooms, yet Sam has reared seven mighty fine boys and one girl. Sam King, Jr., runs the store and the Sheltons run one at their home. It had a postoffice, established October 7, 1895, called Lee. Cy Leland objected to the name, and Congressman Case Broderick had it changed to Gabriel, in honor of one of the fine old families of those early settlers, Joseph and William Gabriel, May 6, 1897. In 1904, February 15, however, the rural free delivery system came along, and the postoffice was discontinued and Burr Oak Bottom put on a route out of Troy. Charles R. Mills was the rural route inspector who laid out the route. W. Henry Montgomery was the first rural route carrier, and Elmer Trant is the present one. L. R. Cropp was the first postmaster, and served until May 6, 1897, when George W. Surles was appointed, serving until December 15, 1900, when George H. Schuler was appointed. He served until May 28, 1901, when Charles Frank King was made postmaster, and he served until the office was discontinued.

The Burr Oak people have a Baptist church which was built in the spring of 1896 and dedicated August 30, the same day a son, Clarence Franklin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank King. The church was organized by the Rev. M. B. Sill of Darlington, Missouri, and has thirty members.

Robert H. Montgomery taught the second school there in 1858. Charles Rappylea, D. W. Brown, Albert Hazen were among the early teachers. The first school house was built of logs, clapboards and puncheon floor. The next one was built of native lumber, and the next was of native dimension timber, and the finishing lumber was hauled from Troy. Phoebe M. Cox is the present teacher.

The Burr Oak Bottom has in the past been subject to overflow. There was the great flood of 1844, but no white people lived there then. There were floods after that, but the flood of 1881 drove all the people out and the crops were entirely lost. Then the people all got together and built a great levee to protect it. Now the Burr Oak Bottom, beginning at the old site of Charleston in Center Township, and following the meanderings of the Missouri River seven miles to the south and east, to the old Henry Gummig and August Haupt farm, is worth from $75 to $125 an acre, cash, and nobody anxious to sell. It is a fine farming and fruit-growing region and a community of fine, industrious people. A railroad would enhance the value of the land to $200 per acre.

Smith Creek German M. E. Church.
On porch, Collins O. Schuler, George C. Haug.

The Burr Oak Baptist Church, situated at the mouth of the Haddix Hollow.

The following is a list of several of the pioneers of Burr Oak:

James Gabriel, John Courtner, John Smith, Henry C. Moore, Ned Gillom, Dan Marrow, Burb Adams, Jacob Tribble, Jarratt Tribble, Sam Campbell, James M. Miller, Charles Hamilton. The above were some of the first settlers in Burr Oak bottom and settled there in 1854 and 1855. The following came later: James Jenkins, Timothy Hamelton, James Mullins, Sabe Sollars, William Eye, Gasoway Hamelton, Rube George, James Denning, Alf Denning, Tom Denning and Dave Payne.

## JAMES PATRICK TINDLE

### Doniphan County Pioneer Is Still Living, Hale and Hearty, in St. Joseph at Age of Eighty-Seven.

James Patrick Tindle was one of the earliest settlers of Doniphan County. He was born in Virginia on Nov. 10, 1828, and came to this county in the early '50's, taking a claim in Burr Oak bottom. To Mr. and Mrs. Tindle were born six children.

William T. Tindle, a son, was born in Clinton County, Ky., Aug. 7, 1850, and came to Kansas in 1854, settling in the Burr Oak bottoms with his father. He married Miss Mattie Sweeney, April 27, 1872, in Amazonia, Mo., Justice of the Peace Stinson performing the ceremony. Her mother's name was Pyrkneety Jane Sweeney and she was born in Burr Oak bottoms. She has one brother, James Sweeney, who lives at No. 122 E. Buffalo street, South St. Joseph, Mo. Two children were born to William Taylor Tindle; Ida A. is now Mrs. John Palmer of St. Joseph, and Laura Isabelle is now Mrs. Charles E. Stark, who lives at 325 Virginia street, South St. Joseph.

The other children of James Patrick Tindle are Lewis Albert, who married Mary Elizabeth Swiney, and who lives six miles northwest of St. Joseph, Mo.; Dora Tindle, who married Malen Schuster, and who lives in Wathena; Washington Scott Tindle, who married Nannie McKee and who lives north of Wathena; Jennie, who married Elijah Sollars and who lives five miles north of St. Joseph, and Martin Van Buren Tindle, who married Miss Clemmie Duncan, and with whom James Patrick Tindle now makes his home at Second street between Oak and Walnut, St. Joseph, Mo.

## Smith Creek German Church

Of all the beautiful landscapes of Doniphan County, none are more beautiful than the valley of Smith Creek, in Burr Oak Township. In the center of this valley stands a building used as a house of worship by the sturdy Germans who settled in this community. This building is situated a mile or so south of the townsite of the defunct town of Columbus. It is a monument to the thrift and energy of the good Germans who are among the best resources of the county.

These people worshiped at the houses of the members, bupt about 1878 they thought they were strong enough to accomplish something in the matter of a place of worship. The following members of the church hauled the material from St. Joseph: George Schuler, Joseph Schuler, John Rapp, Edward Ozenberger, Matthew Rapp, Geo. Gummig, Henry Gummig, Andrew Hauz, William Schuler, Matthew Schuler and William Ramseier

George Schuler deeded one acre of land for church purposes. The material was purchased from the St. Joseph Lumber Company. The church was built during the spring and summer of 1879, and dedicated on June 2, of that year. The Reverend Henry Fegenbaum and reverend C. Ott assisted in the services of that day.

## Miss Grace Amelia Lehman

Grace Amelia Lehman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lehman, was born in Burr Oak Township, this county.

Resides four miles north of Wathena, on Route 3.

Taught her first year in the primary at Gladden District Number 63, where she is at present employed.

She speaks German as fluently as English. Has a normal training certificate, and graduated from the Wathena high school in 1914.

On the 27th day of December, 1866, the Rev. Mr. John Paulson performed the ceremony in Burr Oak Bottom at the residence of the bride, which made John E. Manuel and Miss Esther Crippon, husband and wife.

## Fairview

Fairview was located on Sections 10 and 11, Town 3, Range 22, in Burr Oak Township.

Doniphan County farmers are neglecting one important branch of agriculture—dairying.

# Dr. Percy E. Melbourne

## The Popular Davenport, Nebraska, Physician and Surgeon Is a Doniphan County Man Who Worked His Way Up to the Top By His Own Efforts—Won a Scientific Degree By Correspondence—Son of a Pioneer Educator.

Men like Dr. Percy E. Melbourne, who work their way to the front ranks of their noble profession by hard and persistent work under discouraging conditions, are the kind we all delight to honor.

Percy Elmore Melbourne, as most all of the people of Doniphan County know, is a son of J. F. Melbourne, and was born at Highland Station, Aug. 11, 1874. The father was an old-time school teacher to whom many of our prominent citizens of today went to school and received their first school instruction. The son, Percy, received his early education under his father, attending different schools of the county and later attending the schools of St. Joseph, Missouri. He early decided on a professional medical career, but after graduating from the common schools at Highland Station, he taught school at Burr Oak and Columbus from 1894 to 1897. During all the time he was teaching, however, he was preparing himself for his professional career. He studied at home, often late into the night. He took an examination under the Missouri state board of education which was equivalent to a four years high school course and successfully passed. After that he continued his home studies for his degree of bachelor of science from the college at Oskaloosa, Iowa, which he won by perseverance and close study without interfering with his work at home.

Having thus far been remarkably successful in his educational studies, the subject of our sketch began a four years course in the study of medicine in St. Joseph, Missouri. Here he found his preliminary educational work stood him well in hand, for he mastered his studies with remarkable ease and graduated in 1910 at the head of his class, being honored by his fellow classmates by being chosen as president of their class.

It was a hard up climb for the doctor, but once having received his diploma, after mastering every study under more or less difficulty, the victory he felt was worth all of the effort. He was burdened with a large family and had but little of this world's goods, but his educational equipment was now such as to insure for himself a successful career as a practitioner.

Dr. Milbourne first began to practice medicine and surgery at Carleton, Nebraska, in 1910, the year he received his diploma. Later he moved to Davenport, Nebraska, where he now lives and is enjoying a very successful practice.

Dr. Milbourne was married April 25, 1895, to Mary L. King, daughter of S. F. King of Burr Oak township, who proved to be a valuable helpmate to him in his arduous work of mastering his scientific studies while teaching school. To them were born these children: Violet L., born April 9, 1896; Rachel M., born Jan. 23, 1898; Hazel K., born Jan. 15, 1901; Percy E., born March 28, 1902. Benjamin K., born June 10, 1904; Joseph Archie, born April 25, 1907; Mary Naoma, born Feb. 7, 1910; Ruth, born Feb. 28, 1915. Six of the children of Doctor and Mrs. Melbourne are in school and are fitting themselves for the duties of life, three of them being in the high school. Violet, the eldest of the children, was married to John M. Hagler of Davenport, Neb., May 14, 1914, and has one child, the first grandson. His name is William Elmore Hagler, and he was born March 16, 1915.

All of the sons and daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Milbourne are exceptionally bright and it is with great pride to the parents that they are eager to equip themselves with a good education that will be of practical value to them later in life, whether they are to engage in professional work or whether to grace the home. The parents are believers in education and are determined that their children shall have all of the advantages of good schools they can obtain for them.

In his medical and surgical practice Dr. Milbourne pursues much the same course he did when he was obtaining for himself an education. He gives to each patient the thoughtful care the patient's case requires, always with the purpose in view of effecting a cure, or of relieving the distress, and by the simplest and surest methods. The doctor is one of those physicians and surgeons who believe in progress, not being content to rest merely on what he learned in college, but profiting by each new step of progress in the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery. He is an honor to his profession and to the community which he serves.

Dr. Milbourne lived in Doniphan County almost all of his life, except the time he was away attending school, and is well known all over the county. He is a pleasant man to meet socially, as are also his wife and children. He is a wide-awake public-spirited citizen who is doing a great deal of good in this world, not merely in pursuing the practice of the noble art of healing, but in his daily association among the people of his town of Davenport, who count it an honor to have amongst them a citizen of such fine qualities.

### Fred W. Blume

On Saturday, August 23, 1913, Fred W. Blume, who resided northeast of Troy, about nine miles, was thrown from his wagon on Fourth street, south of the St. Joseph bridge, when his team became unmanageable, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death, Sunday, August 24. The unfortunate man lay on the street in excruciating agony until an ambulance was called and he was taken to the Sisters' Hospital.

### Smithton

Smithton, changed to Laporte in 1857 was located on Section 28, Town 2, Range 22, in Burr Oak Township. Was entered as a townsite under United States laws, August, 1855. Mrs. Henry Gummig resides on the old townsite.

Thomas Benton Wykert died July 2, 1909. He was a pioneer of Doniphan County, having come here in 1856, settling in Burr Oak Township near where his widow and daughter and sons reside.

Willie Wykert, thirteen years old, son of Benton Wykert, accidentally shot and killed himself, November 10, while hunting ducks, along the river in Burr Oak Bottom.

## GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH

### The Organization of the Old Church on Smith Creek Dates Back to the Year 1869, When Services Were Held in the School and in the Homes of the Members—The Present Church Was Dedicated in 1904—Pastors Who Have Served the Congregation.

The German Reformed church on Smith Creek in Burr Oak township was organized by the Rev. John Biery in December of the year 1865, as a means of bringing the Gospel to the German people of that part of Doniphan County. For the first three years of its existence altars were set up in the homes of the people and in the little district school house where the members of the congregation met regularly for worship. Often in the long summer Sundays the services would be held out of doors and on these occasions the Gospel would be preached as it was in those early times of history when "the groves were God's first temples."

There are a few among our citizens living who were members of that old congregation in those early times and to such the mention of those services bring a flood of tender memories.

The first church building of this congregation was erected on the Jacob Bittinger place near Smith creek and was dedicated to the service of worship of the Triune God on July 13, 1868. For thirty-six years this building was the place of worship for the German Reformed congregation, while men of God carrying the Gospel of Christianity came and ministered unto the people and went their way, each to be succeeded by another pastor.

The present substantial church building which was erected to take the place of the historic old structure, was dedicated June 12, 1904. The building was erected at a cost of $1,500, and was paid for by the members of the congregation of that prosperous neighborhood.

The membership, starting with only a few families in the 1860's, is now one hundred and forty-five and composed of the substantial people of the community. The present officers are: Henry F. Hoffmann and H. William Mehrwein, elders; John Weis and William C. Haug, deasons; the Misses Huldah Hoffmann and May Lehmann, organists; W. C. Haug and W. A. Lehmann, Sunday school superintendents; Jacob Weis, janitor; E. C. Berger, sexton.

Sunday school is held at 10 o'clock and services for worship at 11 o'clock every Sunday. Instruction in the Heidelberg catechism, preparation for confirmation, on every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, except in the summer months. At the present time the services are conducted in both German and English, two Sundays in the English language and one Sunday in the German language. The services of the church usually are attended by a large portion of the membership, while the Sunday school brings out a good attendance of the young people.

The Rev. C. William Deglow

During the life of the church eight different pastors have ministered unto the congregation of this church. They have all been men of strong character and personality and well educated. The Rev. Mr. John Biery, the first pastor and organizer, is remembered by the older citizens as a man of great power as an organizer and a profound preacher. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Weisser E. Schultz. Then came the Rev. Mr. Nicholei A. Bolliger, and after him the Rev. Mr. J. E. Graf, the Rev. Mr. F. Keller, the Rev. Mr. J. G. Martin; then the Rev. John Biery for his second pastorate, and after him the Rev. Mr. C. William Deglow.

The Rev. Mr. C. William Deglow, the present pastor of the German Reformed church on Smith creek in Burr Oak township, is a native of Missouri. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Deglow, who lived on a farm one mile east of Amazonia in Andrew County, Missouri, where this popular minister was born Jan. 11, 1880.

After receiving a common school education in his home school district, and growing up on the farm under the parental training, he was sent to the Mission House Academy near Franklin, Wisconsin, in the autumn of 1898. He applied himself studiously to his work in that excellent educational institution and graduated from the Mission House College with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1904. Then he took a course in theology to further prepare himself for the ministry by attending the Mission House Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1907.

Having received the education essential to a career as a minister of the Gospel the subject of this part of our sketch was licensed to preach, being ordained as a minister. His ordination was a proud day for himself as well as for his parents, for it meant the entering upon a life of activity in the service of the Master, and the consummation of their high ambitions.

On July 14, 1914, Mr. Deglow, now the Rev. Mr. C. William Deglow, D. D., B. A., began his work as pastor of the German Reformed church on Smith creek in Burr Oak township of Doniphan County.

It is worthy of mention at this particular juncture, that the present pastor of this historic old German Reformed church is a man of broad learning and sympathies and is keenly interested in the welfare of each and every member of his flock, sustaining to those members and the people of the community the ideal relation of a pastor who is both a spiritual adviser and a friend and counsellor.

# Joseph H. Sallee

## Hardy Farmer Who Bought 160 Acres of Black Jack and Burr Oak Land in the 1870's and Transformed It Into One of the Richest Farms in Kansas—Now Owns $50,000 Worth of Real Estate in St. Joseph Beside His Farm, and Is a Model Man and Citizen.

The pioneer settlers in northeastern Kansas, who came to this wonderful country when it was in its natural wild stat did not find it all level or rolling prairie. Along the Missouri River, stretching back for a considerable distance, were a good many hills that were covered with timber. Some of the pioneers passed up these timber lands and went back further from the river to take up the prairie lands where the timber lay only along the streams, because less labor was required to put their newly acquired farms in condition. Those farmers who took the timber lands near the river were a shrewd, far-seeing lot. They recgonized the soil as the finest they ever saw, and capable of producing a variety of crops, and producing abundantly, though much hard labor was required to clear their farms.

One of these wise, far-seeing men was Joseph H. Sallee, who came from Andrew County, Missouri, April 15, 1872, and took up 160 acres of land six miles northeast of Troy that was covered with black jack and burr oak timber. It required a long siege of mighty hard work for Mr. Salle to clear the land and grub out the stumps so that he could plow it, but this patient, hard-working pioneer will tell you it was worth every bit of the effort and more. There isn't a better piece of land anywhere in this zone than this same farm that once was covered with a thick growth of black jack and burr oak.

Mr. Sallee comes from good old French stock, the kind of people who were not afraid of hard work and who were shrewd enough to make the most of every opportunity for their own advantage. He was born in Andrew County, Missouri, eighteen miles north of St. Joseph, November 13, 1849, his parents having been early settlers of that region. He attended the Missouri schools of his locality and grew to manhood used to hard labor on his father's farm.

Deciding he would like to own a farm for himself Joseph H. Sallee, as before stated, came to Doniphan County and purchased the 160 acres of black jack and burr oak lands six miles northeast of Troy which now constitute his valuable farm. Mr. Salle's stories of his experiences in clearing the land are interesting to hear. He went to work with a will, and, as stated previously in this article, put in many days of hard and patient toil clearing the land of the growth of timber.

His farm for many years has been under a high state of improvement, the equal of any in this locality, and the crops that have been turned out annually have made the owner wealthy, his investments including business and residence property in St. Joseph, Missouri, valued at more than $50,000. Mr. Sallee is one of those French farmers who farm neatly, leaving no waste places, and by their labor getting the most out of the soil. He is a general farmer, stock grower and orchardist whose judgment and foresight and whose tireless labor have brought a good fortune for himself and family.

Mr. Sallee married Miss Lizzie Mider April 11, 1881. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mider, one of the old German families of this section. To them were born five children: Josie, January 2, 1882, now Mrs. Frank Euler; William, born April 25, 1884; Marie born December 11, 1888, now Mrs. George Albers, and residing on a farm near Bendena; Joseph H., Jr., born September 13, 1894; George, born June 2, 1898.

The children have been given the best of home training and a good education by their father, and are worthy of this care, thus bestowed upon them. They partake largely of the qualities of industry and frugality possessed by their father. While possessing many of the accomplishments which fit them for high social positions, the daughters are proud of the fact that they are good housekeepers and know how to cook like mother cooks. The sons are fine specimens of young manhood who will make their mark in the world. The subject of this sketch finds much to rejoice over in his long and well spent life in this community, of his worldly possessions and all that, but most of all he rejoices because he has reared a family of boys and girls who are a credit to the community.

Mr. Salle was always a home man to a certain degree, yet his keen interest goes out to the neighborhood and extends to all things that are for the public good. He is interested in the religious life of the community. When the New Hope Church was built Mr. Sallee gave two acres of ground as a site for the church building. Mr. Sallee's interest in giving the children of the district the best education the taxpayers can afford caused him to be elected and re-elected, time and again, on the district school board. He is not a politician by any means, being at all times interested in good government and good men to fill the public offices. He has lived a model life. He is clean and upright in all of his dealings. He is one of the substantial citizens of Burr Oak Township and can call every one his friend. His father was William Sallee, who died October 17, 1907, and his mother was Josephine Hunter, born in Kentucky and died August 10, 1897.

# Jacob Ferdinand Edward Osenberger

## A Prominent Farmer Who Has Resided in the County Since 1858 and Who Has Rendered Important Service as Trustee of Burr Oak Township, Member of the School Board and as County Registrar of Deeds—A Family History.

Among the men who have been most prominent in the affairs of Burr Oak Township is Jacob Ferdinand Edward Osenberger, who resides on his splendid farm of eighty-five acres five miles northeast of Wathena. Mr. Osenberger has been a resident of Doniphan County fifty-eight years and is known throughout the county as a successful farmer, a valuable public official and a citizen whose influence has counted for the good of the people.

Jacob Ferdinand Edward Osenberger was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, April 7, 1856. His father was Jacob Osenberger, a native of Switzerland, who came to America at the age of twenty-five years, and his mother was Elizabeth Schindler, who was

Jacob F. E. Osenberger.

born in Germany. The father was a carpenter by trade and was engaged in building houses in Kansas. Early in the year 1856 he had gone to Seneca to erect a building and while thus engaged he received an injury which caused his death a few weeks before the son was born. In 1858, when Jacob Ferdinand Edward was only two years old his mother moved to Doniphan County and settled on a farm north of Wathena where she resided until her death on March 23, 1878.

In the old school house of District 53, which is now in the Missouri River, Jacob Ferdinand Edward Osenberger received his early education. His mother was ambitious for him to succeed. After he had gone to school there he went to school in Topeka for two years.

The marriage of Jacob Ferdinand Edward Osenberger to Miss Ida Flora Lehmann occurred on September 12, 1878, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lehmann, who were prominent among the old families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Lehman were of the thrifty Germans who came to Doniphan County in the pioneer days.

To the union of Mr. Osenberger and his wife, who was Miss Ida Flora Lehman, were born three sons and two daughters, as follows: Edwin Samuel, who was married to Miss Julia Prophheter. They have one son, Milton Edwin.

Cornelia Elizabeth was married to Adolph Propheter, and they have one son, Oliver Walter.

William Frederick, the youngest of the family, was married to Miss Clara Gunselman, and to this union one daughter has come to bless their home, Vera Louise.

William Charles, their second son, died at about the age of two years. The other child died in infancy.

Jacob Ferdinand Edward Osenberger still resides on his beautiful farm of eighty-five acres five miles northeast of Wathena in Burr Oak Township, and has been successful as a farmer and as a citizen who has always kept abreast of the times. From the time he became a young man he has taken an interest in public affairs and helped to shape the destinies of his community. His interest in education resulted in his being elected to the district school board, in which official capacity he served fourteen years. He was trustee of Burr Oak Township eight years and also served two years as clerk of the township. He was elected to the office of registrar of deed of Doniphan County in the fall of 1899 and was re-elected in 1902, having held over one year on account of the bi-ennial election law. He was afterward re-elected again and he served in that office until 1905, having in all five years. His official work was so efficiently performed that his record is pointed to as one of the best the county ever had.

Mr. Osenberger may be regarded as one of the pillars of Bur Oak Township. While he keeps in close touch with the management of the farm he finds time to do his full share in community management. He is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Smith Creek, and has been an active worker since the church was first organized many years ago. He belongs to the Anti Horse Thief Association and is always on the alert to protect his own and other people's property. As a farmer he has taken the lead in many movements having for their purpose the advancement of the farming interests and while giving unselfishly the benefit of his experience to his friends and neighbors he has enabled many others to prosper as he has prospered.

# KINCAID MURDER

## Killing of Alexander Kincaid By Joe Tribble Was Brutal and Premeditated Assassination.

The murder of Alexander Kincaid by Joseph Tribble on the morning of Sept. 8, 1861, in Burr Oak, during a camp-meeting, was one of the most brutal and premeditated crimes in the history of Doniphan County. Kincaid, a Union sympathizer and recruiting agent for the 13th Kansas, was the Abolitionist leader in the county at the time and Tribble was just as ardent in his work for the Southern cause.

Price's band of Missouri raiders were just across the river in that state and their leader did not like Kincaid. As an excuse for his crime, Tribble claimed that Kincaid had insulted his brother, so on the morning of the camp-meeting he rode to Burr Oak and there confronted Kincaid. He endeavored to pick a quarrel, but the Union man, standing with his arms folded across his breast, refused to fight. Suddenly, Tribble drew a knife and stabbed Kincaid in the throat. The latter tried to turn and escape from the assault, while Tribble pursued and stabbed him two or three times in the back, and jumping on a horse he rode away.

He stopped at the home of a family nearby, named Mullin, and Mrs. Mullin got a wash basin for him. He told her he didn't like to cleanse the knife, as he wanted to show Price the blood of a damned Abolitionist. Then he rode to the river, jumped into a skiff which was waiting for him and was rowed to the other side, where he joined Price and his outlaws. That the murder was premeditated is shown by the fact that on the way to the river he met an acquaintance whose name was Sol. Miller, also a Southerner.

"Come on," Tribble shouted to him, "I've got good news. I just killed Kincaid."

Tribble served during the Civil War with the lost cause and then settled in Mississippi, where he married and reared a family of three children. His Nemesis, however, was to be found later, when an overpowerful feeling caused him to return to Doniphan County on July 4, 1890, nearly twenty-nine years after his dastardly crime. There was a Fourth of July picnic at Wathena and Isaac Clary noticed a tall, well-set-up stranger and immediately recognized him as Tribble. He telephoned to Troy and the sheriff, R. M. Steel, made the arrest just as Tribble was about to board a train. He was returned here and tried during the October term of court in 1890. Tribble brought a large number of Southern men here as witnesses, all of whom testified they were in Burr Oak when the murder occurred. As a matter of fact, however, none of them were ever seen by any of the witnesses who testified, and as a result of the trial, Tribble was acquitted. He took the first train out of Troy and has never been seen in the county since. The murdered man was a son-in-law of B. H. Brock and Mrs. Kincaid afterwards became the wife of Albert Hazen.

The Rev. Mr. Gardner was preaching at the time of the camp meeting and had just started his discourse when Tribble came upon the scene and stabbed Kincaid.

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The following is a list of some of the early-day settlers: James Gabriel, William Gabriel, Joseph Gabriel, John Courter, John W. Smith, Henry C. Moore, Ned Gellom, Dan Morrow, Nicholas Wykert, Burb Adams, Jaret Tribble, Thompson Wykert, Samuel Campbell, William Wykert, James M. Miller, Pat Tindle, Dave Payne, Benton Wykert, James Jenkins, James Mullins, Timothy Hamilton, Sam Higgins, Charles Hamilton, James Williams, Joseph Williams, Jake Tribble, Isaac Hale, Jacob Tribble, Wesley Higgins, Sabe Sollars, William Eye, Gassoway Hamilton, Reuben George, James Dinning, Alfred Dinning, Thomas Dinning,

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wheat and corn

you have to offer

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# Center Township

## A GREAT FRUIT CENTER

### This Is One of the Most Fertile and Thickly Populated Settlements of Doniphan County—Has County Seat Located in Troy With Railroad Connections All Over the Country Afforded by Three Great Trunk Lines—People Thrifty and Progressive Along All Agricultural and Horticultural Lines.

While not one of the original townships of Doniphan County, Centre Township has made up in importance what it may have been deprived of through not being among the first five.

Its territory is not dotted with the graveyards of defunct towns and it escaped the blighting influences of townsite promoters in the first days of settlement.

Better still, Centre Township has the distinction of having within its borders the town of Troy, which was and is, and will be the only official county seat of Doniphan County.

Centre Township was established in 1856 from chunks of territory sliced from the western portions of Washington and Burr Oak Townships. Many of the old timers have always believed that it was created for the express purpose of having the county seat located within its confines.

Among the earliest known settlers in Centre Township were Athon Simonson, a well-known Doniphan County carpenter, who later settled in Troy and assisted in the construction of many buildings.

Other early arrivals were Harrison Calvert, Isaac Tallman, Henry Thompson, the two Blairs, Joel P. and Samuel P.; James R. Willis, William M. Hamner, Daniel Graves, Charles W. Stewart, Robert Rockey, John Stevens, John Wegmiller, Newton Carter, J. B. Maynard, John Montague, Eli Gabbert, James Horr, Messrs. Fields, James McGalliard, Mansfield, John Edwards, Iles and Frede S. Moser.

Soon after the formation of the township, Centre became a sure enough center of activity. The county seat had been located on Section 17, Washington Township, on the previous October by Commissioners Cramer and Payne, who had been delegated for that purpose by the territorial legislature.

Subsequent to that a local attempt had been made to establish the county seat at Whitehead, but the action of the promoters had been ignored by the legislature. So the baby township of Centre was given the honor, even before its birth. When the commissioners arrived on the site of Troy, after they had examined every place boosted for a county seat, they decided that the present site of Troy was not only the best available, but the most ideal location.

The propinquity of the county seat was a powerful magnet in attracting settlers of Centre Township, and it did not take long to have all the land either pre-empted or sold outright to incoming settlers. The fertility of the soil all over the township had long before been realized and with the permanent establishment of the county seat people had no hesitation in getting as close as they could to what was destined to be the best town in Doniphan County.

Subsequent events have demonstrated that Centre Township was due to develop beyond expectations and the town of Troy was not left out of the calculations. The railroads were among the first to realize the immense possibilities of great traffic advantages to be gained by building their lines through Centre Township and incidentally connecting with Troy. Now three of the great trunk lines of the country, the Rock Island, the Burlington and the Union Pacific, which is the Grand Island, traverse the township and lead into the county seat at Troy.

This township received its name from the fact of its being located in the central part of the county.

It was organized on the 21st day of October, 1856, at the same time Marion was formed. Prior to its organization, the territory it now occupies, including the west tier of sections now occupied by Burr Oak and Washington Townships, was known as Washington Township. Its boundaries at that time were as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 7, Town 2, Range 20; thence east, with the Missouri River to Burr Oak Township; thence south, with the line of Burr Oak and Washington Townships to the southeast corner of Section 36, Town 3, Range 21; thence west to the southeast corner of Section 35, Town 3, Range 20; thence north to place of beginning.

J. R. Willis was the first justice of the peace. On the 21st of June, 1859, a change was made, and the boundary was fixed as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 14, Town 2, Range 20, thence down the Missouri River to the northwest corner of Section 23; thence along the north line to the northeast corner of said section; thence due south to the southeast corner of Section 35, Town 3, Range 21; thence west to the southeast corner of Section 35, Town 3, Range 20; thence north to place of beginning.

The surface of the township is mostly rough and broken, especially that portion lying in the north and eastern parts. The south and western portion of the township is less broken and diversified.

Centre Township is well watered by Mosquito, Cottonwood, Peter's and numerous smaller branches. Peter's Creek heads near Troy, the county seat, and flows nearly due east, leaves the township on Section 23, Town 3, Range 22. Mosquito Creek also heads near Troy, flows nearly due north and empties into the Missouri River.

The township contains at present sixty-one square miles, or 39,040 acres (fractional), 99 per cent of which is tillable.

Among the early settlers who located in the township and took up claims may be found Joseph Hayton, James Marcrum, J. Hampton, Henry Boder, Wm. McKendre Hamner, Albert Heed, H. Bryant, Robt. Rockey, J. M. Edwards, M. Iles, F. McClellan, John Morehead, L. Rullman, B. Chapple, and others.

The first marriage ceremony in which parties living in the township were interested was that of John Granfield and Miss Nancy Jane Edwards, on December 25 (otherwise known as Christmas Day), 1854. There being no minister in the township at that time, they were married at the agency by Rev. S. M. Irvin. The wedding festivities were participated in by four families, the only settlers in the township.

The first birth occurred in the spring of 1855, Charles, a son of J. M. Edwards, receiving the honors.

N. Carter died after a short illness, of cholera, September 8, 1856. This is probably the first death occurring in the township. Probably the next death was that of a man named Connor, who was killed by a pony, one-half mile east of Troy, September, 1857.

About the first religious services held in the township were presided over by the Rev. H. Maxwell, a Methodist minister of Doniphan, in the fall of 1856. Mr. H. Calvert having the largest house in the neighborhood at the time, the services were held there. About the first school taught in the township was at Troy, early in 1858, by a Mrs. Brown. The school building was built a la log cabin style, in the fall of 1856.

Doctor Hudnell was the first physician to practice in the township, in the spring of 1855. Doctor Dolster located at Lafayette in 1856, and was probably the second of his profession to locate in the township.

A sawmill was built in 1856 at Columbus, by Charles Hamilton. The mill was run for a few years only. During the same year, one Lyman built a sawmill at Lafayette, which was operated but a short time.

As a general thing, no improvements were made in the township until the year 1856. From that time to this, excepting an interval of about five years during the war of the rebellion, the township has steadily improved, both in point of population and in that which always marks a firm and substantial growth.

The St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad was graded through the township as far as Troy in 1859 or 1860, but was not completed until after the war.

No information can be obtained in regard to the organization of the first school district legally organized.

The products of this township are substantially the same as found in other townships. It is claimed that the largest fruit orchards in the county are located in this township.

Display in Harry Macomber's orchard, northwest of Troy.

### Rev. L. I. McDougle

The Rev. Mr. Leonidas Irving McDougle, a former Methodist minister in Troy, who was one of the recognized leading spirits of the town, during his pastorate, was born at Gilboa, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1861, and entered the ministry in April, 1886. He was married at Wathena, Kan., April 25, 1889, to Miss Stella May Walter, daughter of John Thomas and Abigail Haines Walter of Linden, Virginia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel E. Pendleton, presiding elder of the Atchison District of the Kansas Conference, at the home of August and Mary Haines Miller, who on the same day were celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

To their union six children were born: Stella May, Jan. 24, 1890, died July 26, 1893; Edith Augusta, May 13, 1892; Leon Walter, March 10, 1894, died Sept. 1, 1895 at Troy, Kan.; Edward Gladstone, Oct. 14, 1895, died Aug. 5, 1909; Warren Vincent, Oct. 24, 1898, and Leonidas Irving McDougle, born Dec. 21, 1900. The Rev. Mr. McDougle at present is the pastor of the large and flourishing Richardson Park Methodist Episcopal Church at Wilmington, Del., and he also is secretary of the Methodist Preachers' Association of that city. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDougle have a large circle of friends in Doniphan County who will remember them with pleasure. He was a conscientious man and fostered every movement for the betterment of the town during his pastorate at Troy.

### Rev. Charles Atherton

Many of the older citizens of Troy will recognize the name of the Rev. Charles Atherton, who was pastor of the Methodist Church here from April 2, 1889, to April 3, 1890, and who three years previous to that time supplied the pulpit here by order of the presiding elder. Many of these same older citizens also will be saddened to hear that the Rev. Atherton's loving helpmeet through all of his trials, was taken away on Aug. 13, 1914, at the minister's home in Kansas City, Kan. When he came to Troy in 1889 to take the pastorate permanently, Rev. Atherton found the church membership small, and he will be recalled best, perhaps, by the campaign he waged to increase the church membership. He has three sons and one daughter, all living: James M. Atherton, 2545 N. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.; James F. Atherton, 619 Philadelphia Bldg., Pittsburg Pa.; Charles W. Atherton, Dennis, Kan., and Mary Atherton, who is now married and resides in Girard, Crawford County, Kansas.

C. J. (Buffalo) Jones operated a nursery in Troy and built a large greenhouse. They had quite an acreage of apple trees, pears and peaches during the year of 1866.

# The Naming of Troy

## HOW THE DONIPHAN COUNTY TOWN GOT ITS NAME

### Is One of the Real Old Towns of the State—The Late James N. Gibbins Told About It in The Chief Several Years Ago.

In the summer of 1855 the territorial legislature divided Kansas into counties. One of these originals was Doniphan. The same session of the legislature appointed Joel P. Blair, Alec Dunning and E. V. B. Rogers as county commissioners, and A. Payne and T. J. B. Cramer as special commissioners to locate the seat of justice.

The county commissioners met and organized for business at Whitehead, or Bellemont, on September 18, 1855. Bellemont was chosen as the temporary seat and here was done all of the county business until the new county seat was ready in the fall of 1856. The county seat commissioners met at Bellemont on October 11, 1854. On the next day they chose the southwest quarter Section 17, Township 3, Range 21, as the site for the future county town. By an act of Congress in 1824, each county of a new territory where there was public land was given the right to pre-empt a quarter section, the proceeds of the sale of lots to go to public improvements, buildings, etc.

The commissioners drove a stake on the limits of the present court house square, and wrote on one side the inscription, "The County Seat of Doniphan County is located on this quarter section." On the other they inscribed their names and office, with date, October 12, 1855. Their work was now completed. The county commissioners on October 16 had appointed James F. Forman county surveyor, and wanted him to survey and lay off eighty acres of the townsite into lots and also a square of 300 feet each way for a court house. Mr. Forman had completed his work by the last of November. His original field notes, still in existence, read, "and a public square 300 feet, located upon the eminence where the commissioners erected a stake." The commissioners who located the site took dinner with Mrs. Hamner, then living near, on a claim. She obtained from them a promise that she should have the christening of the new town. They promised they would call the town Saltillo. She was attached to this name since Mexican war times. Imagine her chagrin and surprise when the first town lots were advertised for sale, they were the town lots of the town of Troy, and not Saltillo, as she had fondly hoped. As her house was headquarters for all of the surveying parties and commissioners' meetings, she took the first opportunity of upbraiding them about their promise. They told her they thought Troy a short and easily spelled name, and that was why they had not lived up to their promise. Sol Miller said that they had always lived among people to whom a short and easily spelled name was of the first importance; and he further commented by rejoicing that if such was the case, "We owed to this fact that we were living in Troy, and not in Saltillo." However, I can only give Mr. Miller as authority for the Saltillo story for, although Mrs. Hamner is an intimate friend of mine, we having been school mates in childhood, I have never talked to her on the subject.

### Origin of Doniphan County Names

The town and county of Doniphan were named for Alexander W Doniphan, a colonel in the Mexican War.

Troy was named by James R. Whitehead, for the ancient city of Troy, in Asia Minor; that is, the name Troy was suggested to the commissioners, and A. Payne and T. J. B. Cramer, the special commissioners who located Troy, accepted the suggestion of the name Troy, given by Whitehead, and thus ignored their promise, made to Mrs. Hamner, to call the town Saltillo. The only excuse the commissioners gave for failing to carry out their promise was that they did not like a word containing so many letters.

White Cloud was named in honor of Ma-Hush-Kah, or White Cloud, a chief of the Iowa Indians. Wathena derived its name from Wa-The-Na, a chief of the Kickapoos, who settled there before the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, May 30, 1854. Peter's Creek which flows through Wathena, was so called for Peter Cadue, a Frenchman who lived on its banks and traded with the Kickapoos. He was also interpreter for the tribe.

Iowa Point and Iowa Township derived their names from the Iowa Indians, who formerly owned that portion of what is now Doniphan County.

Highland was not so named because of its elevated position, as is generally supposed, but it was given this name by William Sugg, a pioneer Swiss resident, in the hope that a Swiss colonization could be induced to emigrate to the place from the Swiss settlement at Highland, Madison County, Illinois, where Sugg came from.

Bendena was originally called Albers, after John Albers, who owned the land on which the town was located. When a postoffice was established, January 19, 1888, it was found necessary to change the name because there was another office of this name in Kansas. A young man named Morgan, the first telegraph operator at the place, induced the men at the head of the new municipal project to allow him to name the town for his sweetheart, and her name was thus immortalized.

Severance was named for John Severance, one of the original proprietors of the town company.

Purcell was so called for members of the well-known Purcell family of that vicinity, and Denton for Moses, John and William Denton, who helped to lay out the town.

East Norway was settled principally by Norwegians, hence its name, and the town was afterward named Moray, in honor of a prominent Grand Island official.

Geary was named for J. W. Geary, then governor of the Territory of Kansas.

Fanning was named by Jesse Reed and James Bradley, its founders, in honor of Major Fanning, engineer of the A. & N. Railroad.

Elwood was originally called Roseport, after a man named Rose, who helped to found the town. The town company was afterward reorganized under the name of Elwood, in honor of John B. Elwood of Rome, N. Y.

Ryan's Station was named for Joel Ryan, an uncle of Simon L. Ryan, who settled on its site in 1854.

Brenner perpetuates the name of one of the best known families of Doniphan County.

Gabriel was named in honor of the Gabriels, well known citizens of Doniphan County and Burr Oak Township.

Moray was named in honor of Al Moray, a former officer of the Grand Island Railroad.

Blair's Station was so called for Joel P. Blair, an old settler and one of the early county commissioners of Doniphan County.

Palermo was laid out by William Palmer in 1856, and it is said that in order to give it prominence, he suggested the name "Palermo," after a city in Italy, which is noted for the production of macaroni and anarchists.

Eagle Springs derived its name from the mineral springs at that place, and the fact that eagles at one time frequented the bluffs in that vicinity. Prior Plank once said that they had a tame eagle at the springs which developed a fondness for chickens equal to that of the Methodist circuit rider. "For this and other little idiosyncrasies," said Mr. Plank, "we tried to shoo him off the place, but he was so well pleased with the bill of fare that he refused to be shooed. We finally got a friend, Sheriff Nat C. Bailey, to take him away, and he became a wanderer over the county, with headquarters in the court house park at Troy. Joe Scheltzbaum, a former county clerk, used to feed him on wolf pups that hunters brought in for the bounty thereon. He finally disappeared from Troy, after cleaning up all of the stray cats around town and incurring the displeasure of chicken raisers in general."

Wayne and Marion Townships were named for revolutionary heroes. Washington Township for our first President. Burr Oak Township from the abundance of burr oak timber within its confines when the township was organized, September 1, 1855; Wolf River Township after the creek of that name; Iowa Township after the Iowa Indians; Union Township because its history is so closely woven with that of Wolf River Township; Center Township because it is in the center of the county.

Mosquito Creek was so named by early travelers because they were pestered by mosquitoes while camping there. According to Father Hamilton, the early missionary, its Indian name was Eneshae, signifying "a ripple."

Wolf River is a translation of the Iowa Indian name for that stream, Shun-ta-Nesh-nang-a.

Spring Creek, which flows through the old town of Doniphan was thus called because it is fed by numerous springs.

Nearly every county in northeastern Kansas has a Walnut Creek, and so has Doniphan County, so named because of the prevalence of walnut timber along its banks.

Mill Creek was the site of one of the first mills in what is now Doniphan County, and from this its name was derived. The mill was built by the government to grind the cornmeal for the Indians but the latter showed their ingratitude by burning it, about the year 1840.

Cold Spring Branch derived its name from cold springs near an old station on the Pottawatomie trail, near the present site of Bendena. The spring from which it rises was exceedingly cold, which suggested the name to early travelers on the old route.

Independence Creek, which rises in the southwestern part of Doniphan County, and forms a portion of its south boundary, was so named by Lewis and Clark, in 1804, in honor of Independence Day, July 4, on which date they discovered the stream.

Rock Creek, as the name implies, was so designated because of its rocky bed, which is said to be unusual in Doniphan County streams.

Brush Creek received its name from the heavy growth of underbrush along the stream. It was originally named Yellow Ochre Creek by Lewis and Clark in 1804, because they discovered a deposit of that material near its mouth.

Cedar Creek was so named because at an early day there were clusters of cedar trees growing upon the bluffs near where it enters the Missouri River, between Iowa Point and White Cloud.

Cottonwood Creek received its name from the cottonwood timber along its course.

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St. Joseph, Missouri


### William S. Follis

William S. Follis was born in South Carolina, March 27, 1886, and was educated in the schools of his native city. For several years he was connected with a large drug company, manufacturing all kinds of drug materials. Although he had a responsible position, the opportunities did not seem to be what they should, so in 1896, Mr. Follis took the examination for civil service under the government and passed successfully. Since that time he has been in the postoffice at Sioux City, Iowa, and a more efficient and genial clerk can not be found. Mr. Follis, who lives at 714 Cool street in "Soo," has a host of friends who predict he will go much higher in the government service.

### F. M. Colburn

The best general delivery clerk in the United States, is what people say of F. M. Colburn in the postoffice at Sioux City, Iowa. If ever there is a hard job and one that requires brains, patience and tact, it is the general delivery window of a postoffice. One is liable to be asked what time the next train leaves for Squeedunk or how old is Ann, as he is to be asked for mail. Yet Mr. Colburn has filled the place acceptably for several years. People don't need to tell him their name twice, as he possesses a faculty for remembering every man, woman or child by their proper name the second time they call. He's a first-class man, making good in a first-class place.

LOUIS L. STRONG, Jr. HENRY D. STRONG

Strong Brothers

Real Estate

Loans

Troy Kansas

# Frank F. Brown

**A Young Man of Doniphan County Who Deservedly Has Worked His Way to the Front as a Business Man, Now Provision Sales Manager for the Hammond Packing Company—His Grandfather Who Lost His Life in the Battle of Prairie Grove, Fought Gallantly for His Country.**

Frank F. Brown, the present provision sales manager for the Hammond Packing Company at St. Joseph, Missouri, is a product of Doniphan County of whom the people are justly proud. He is in a true sense a self-made man, for he has by close application to business, honesty and integrity and devotion to the interests of his employers, won his way to the front ranks as a sales manager for one of the great meat packing concerns of America.

The young man who is the subject of this sketch was born in Troy, Kansas, January 4, 1884. He is the eldest son of Eugene and Sarah A. Brown, the father a native of Platte County, Missouri, and his mother a native of Doniphan County. His father is a son of the late Frank Brown, one of the early settlers of this community who was one of the efficient school teachers of the county and for many years filling the positions of district clerk, justice of the peace and member of the school board in the Troy District No. 21. The mother of this young man was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Berry, her father being a soldier in Company B, 13th Kansas, who was wounded in the battle of Prairie Grove and died April 13, 1864, the day before President Lincoln was shot. Mrs. Phoebe Berry, his grandmother, died January 9, 1900, at her home near Troy.

The grandmother of Frank F. Brown on his father's side, died April 12, 1888, and the grandfather died March 9, 1915, both honored and respected as among the old families who devoted the best years of their lives to the upbuilding of Kansas and to rearing a family of children and grandchildren who would be an honor to them and to the community.

Frank F. Brown was educated in the public schools of Troy. He grew up in the town and was generally commented on by the people as an energetic boy who would win success in anything he undertook. He was a

Frank F. Brown.

good mixer among the people and he commanded the respect of his elders by his fine qualities and his thoughtfulness for their comfort and welfare. It is not strange that they all liked young Brown and were glad of any opportunity to encourage him in well doing.

After securing his education in Troy Frank F. Brown, with high hopes and ambitions, left his home and went to St. Joseph, Missouri. There he obtained a position in the large establishment of the Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company. It was a new experience for him, but he found it to his liking. He began work in earnest, starting in at the bottom determined to work his way up to a responsible position and to learn everything that was to be learned about salesmanship. He held positons with this establishment for three years, acquitting himself with honor and leaving the house with the friendship of his employers and all with whom he had been associated.

Frank F. Brown's ambition was to attain a high position in the line of commerce. The great meat packing concerns of the Middle West, rivals for the business of supplying the world with their products, were reaching out for the best talent obtainable among the young and ambitions men. The Hammond Company, one of the old and established houses of St. Joseph, recognized in this young man from Doniphan County the qualities that make a successful salesman. Frank F. Brown at once recognized the opportunity he had sought to attain a high position in the trade and he did not fail to seize upon that opportunity.

Having been born and reared in a community that produced cattle and hogs and sheep Frank F. Brown had learned a great deal that was worth knowing about these food animals. He already had mastered the art of salesmanship to a remarkable degree in the dry goods establishment which was a help to him in his new position. He soon had a general knowledge of meats and the numerous other products of the packing concern and it did not take long for him to make himself indispensible as a salesman for the Hammond Company. From that time on his rise was rapid. He was a valuable man to the company and the officials were not slow in attesting their appreciation of his services and his true worth.

Finally he was honored by being promoted to the position of sales manager of the St. Joseph house, one of the best commercial positions in the Middle West and one to which thousands of successful men aspire. His territory includes the field covered by local shipments from the St. Joseph house and the volume of products that annually are sold under his management run up into millions of dollars. He is proving his worth in that high position and is popular with his employers and his salesmen. He has made good and will continue to make good.

Such has been the rise to a high position of Frank F. Brown, a Doniphan County boy. Of course, it isn't possible for all aspiring young men to become sales managers; but by injecting into their work the perserverence, energy, intelligence and integrity that this young man has put into his business life they can at least make good.

## John Terry Accidentally Shot

On the evening of October 17, 1903, John Terry, a respected farmer, was sitting in his home on the Vachel Clary farm, five miles northeast of Troy, his gun resting in a corner of the room. In some way the gun was discharged by the five-year-old son of Mr. Terry, the charge causing instant death to the father. The accident caused sadness throughout the neighborhood, many persons going to the house to comfort the widow and her children. Mrs. Terry was Clara Keckler, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Keckler of Troy. She sold the farm to her father and is now the wife of Robert Fuller, operator for the Grand Island at Severance.

## A. L. Decker

This being leap year the young bride who chooses a husband should exercise the same care in choosing her grocery, at which to trade if she desires to win his affections after they are married. A. L. Decker, the Troy grocer, says the way to win a man's heart is to feed him right.

Good roads mean progress and prosperity.

# The Town of Troy

## County Seat of Doniphan County Had Narrow Escape from Being Named Saltillo by the County Commissioners, E. V. B. Rogers, Alex. Dunning and the Late Judge Joel P. Blair, Who Founded the Town Which Bears His Name.

## Were Appointed By the Territorial Legislature to Locate Seat of Justice—Nelson Rodgers Built First House in Troy, Which Is the One Where Chris Jenkinson Now Lives—Mrs. Toner Erected First Store Building and Frederick S. Moser, Who Resides North of Troy, Hauled Lumber from Flickinger's Sawmill, Geary City, With a Yoke of Oxen.

With all the written and traditional history of Troy available to the citizens of today, few of them are aware of the fact that they had a narrow escape from being residents of a town with another name.

A Troy man said it was simply due to the limited education of the commissioners, who named the site of Troy a few days after the three hundred and sixty-third anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, that prevented the town from being named Saltillo. The knowledge of orthography possessed by the trio of worthies, delegated to name the town, was confined to words of one syllable; otherwise the county seat of Doniphan County would have to live its life under the burden of a Mexican name. The name Saltillo was suggested by Mrs. William McKendre Hamner, with whom the commissioners boarded. The Hamners, as they were generally known, resided where William Townsend now lives, one mile northwest of Troy. Mrs. Hamner was a kindly, romantic soul, and during Mexican war times, she had run across the name Saltillo and immediately fell in love with the sound of it.

When the commissioners went to board at her home, she made up her mind to persuade them to call the new town after her ideal. She besieged them with the best provender, and they lived on the fat of the land. Upon obtaining a promise from them to permit her to name the town, she announced her choice as "Saltillo," and spelled out the word a dozen times, letter by letter. The commissioners, it seemed, were not fortified with sufficient education to keep the name in mind, and they concluded that the word was too big anyway. So they named the town Troy, in honor of that Troy of ancient Greece, and Troy it has remained and will continue to remain.

The Act of Congress, approved by President James Monroe on May 20, 1824, granted counties in each state and territory where public lands were situated, the right of pre-emption to a quarter section of land to be laid off in lots for a county seat, and it was under this act that the town of Troy was located.

It was specifically provided that the proceeds of the sale of all such lots should be applied to the erection of public buildings for the administration of the government of the county, and it was in this manner that money was obtained to build the first court house in Troy.

When the territorial legislature convened in Pawnee, July 2, 1855, the question of county seats in new territory, was brought to the attention of that body with the result that A. Payne and Thomas J. B. Cramer were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice for Doniphan. The act stipulated that the county seat should be located within six miles of the geographical center of the county; so, after inspecting a number of much boosted spots throughout the county, the commissioners on Oct. 12, 1855, decided upon the present site of Troy as being an ideal location for a county seat, and which was less than two miles from the center. The legislative commissioners made known their decision to the first commissioners of Doniphan County and the official report of the selection of a site was filed with County Clerk Van Arsdale. It is still in the archives of the county in the court house. The county commissioners held a meeting on Oct. 16 of the same year and decided it was time to start something; so that afternoon, James F. Forman, who resided in Doniphan, was ordered to lay off eighty acres of the quarter section into town lots, and to make a draft of a plat of the town. Mr. Forman was instructed to provide for a public block three hundred feet square, where the legislative commissioners had driven a stake in the ground, this block to be used for court house purposes.

The sale of lots was ordered to take place on Jan. 1, New Year's Day, 1856, and when the auctioneer mounted his platform there was a large gathering of people on hand to bid in some of the choicest parcels of real estate, which was then nothing but virgin prairie.

In 1857, the Troy Townsite Company was organized, and surveyed a quarter section of land on the east, which is now known as East Troy; Hayton's, Leland's, and other additions have been surveyed and practically built up since that time. The town was incorporated in 1860 by a special act of legislature, including East Troy, and extending the city limits to one-half section of land.

A final section of the incorporation act provided "that S. D. Benight, Leonard Smith and John B. Brady are hereby appointed judges of election to hold the first election for mayor and councilmen under this act." The judges were empowered to set the date for the election, and they named March 20, 1860, when a full corps of city officers was chosen, headed by Isaac Powers as mayor, and William H. Truesdell, city clerk.

Nelson Rogers erected the first house in Troy, situated on the northeast corner of the court house square, on property now owned by Chris Jenkinson. Mrs. Toner soon after built a store-room, which was occupied by Heed & Earl with a line of general merchandise. Fred Moser, Sr., who now lives four miles north of Troy, hauled the lumber for this building from the saw mill at Geary City with three yoke of oxen. Mr. Heed had previously conducted a tavern at Wathena and was a resourceful sort of individual. In addition to running the store at Troy, he at once branched out as a lawyer and real estate operator.

Settlers swarmed into Troy, like bees to an alfalfa patch, and the town assumed an air of bustle and activity from the start. The only drawback the citizens experienced or the only one they openly complained of, was the absence of a postoffice. They were a growing community and did not relish the idea of being compelled to hike fourteen miles to Doniphan for their mail at a combination blacksmith's shop and postoffice.

This little inconvenience was speedily remedied by E. V. B. Rogers, who succeeded in having a postoffice established on his farm two miles north of Troy, Jan. 22, 1857. The farm is now owned by Mrs. Frank Laroff. The Troy postoffice was established March 16, 1857, and Nelson Rodgers was the first official and duly authorized postmaster of the town. Nelson Rodgers also had the distinction of being the first blacksmith in Troy. His shop was running full blast three months after the sale of the town lots. He started work on the building March 4, 1856, and was shoeing horses in the building inside of three weeks. Nelson's shop was located on the Cyrus Leland property where Nick Theis' shop now stands.

Early in the year 1857, D. S. Sergent erected a building and opened a store on the property where Mrs. Wilson now lives, and which is owned by Ed Reese, of Topeka, and Will E. Reese of St. Joseph, Mo. It is situated directly across the street east from the old Methodist Church. That same year, J. B. Brady, the St. Joseph carpet and drapery dealer, moved a store building from Charlestown, and planted it on the site now occupied by Winzer Brothers hardware store. Mr. Brady later sold out his business to Henry Boder, father of Mrs. Anna Strong, and went back to his main house in St. Joseph, Mo., which was conducted to this year under the old name of the Brady Carpet Company, when it was changed to the Brady Furniture and Carpet Company.

Upon the arrival of "Cheap John" in Troy, he rented the old Brady store and did a thriving business until he was burned out in 1878. John was an original character and his business methods were something new to the people of Troy. He had a wonderful trade, notwithstanding the fact that he refused to give credit to anybody—every customer being required to pay spot cash. John's store was burned, and the belief was prevalent among the inhabitants of Troy that his son applied the match that brought on the conflagration. The cause of this rumor, it was alleged, was the sending of a telegram by the youth the next morning to his father in a distant city, bearing these cryptic words, "She's burnt." It was said that the father had departed several days previous, taking with him all goods that could not be replaced or that were of any value or consequence, which was pretty conclusive evidence, in view of the fact that John compromised with the insurance company in a submissive manner.

The first building used in Doniphan County for a court house, after Troy was made the county seat, was a part of what was known as the Higby House, which stood where the New Transit House stands today. Abe Lincoln, the martyred President, spoke in this building Dec. 1, 1859, and there are a few living in Troy who attended the meeting. It was built in the summer of 1856, and was used for a court house until December of 1859, when a new brick court house was completed on the north side of the public square, nearly opposite the Old Higby House, but on the east side of the walk to the present court house. The new building combined both court house and jail. Previous to the erection of this court house, there was no county jail, and the prisoners were taken to Atchison for safe-keeping. After the new court house was completed they were confined in the lower story of the building. This building was an ungainly brick affair, and many of the early residents called the new seat of justice an architectural monstrosity, and they were not very sorry when the building was destroyed by fire March 27, 1868. A bitter county seat fight was precipitated after the fire, which engendered considerable hard feeling and caused no end of litigation. The struggle was carried on with much bitterness, but the contest was finally won by Troy. Insurance to the amount of $3,200 was recovered and bonds were voted, and the contract for a new building was let to James E. Dryden, who completed it in the fall of 1868 at a cost of $6,000. Mr. Dryden owned the farm where D. M. Blevins resides, about two miles east of Troy. He was instantly killed by a Rock Island train while attempting to drive across the track near his home on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 22, 1886.

From time to time improvements were made that increased the total cost to about $10,000. In the summer of 1880 an addition was made to the building on the west side. A new jail was erected in the spring of 1870 at a cost of $8,000, and was said to be a credit to the county.

This third building was used until 1905, when the present court house was erected at a cost of $54,000, and moved into on July 6, 1906. During the construction of the new building, the county officials occupied Cy Leland's building. Mr. Leland has been not only the leading spirit in Republican politics in Doniphan County, but in the entire state of Kansas, for over forty years.

When the proposition to erect the new and last court house was first brought up in the year 1903, there was much opposition to the project, because of the fact that the county was then in debt to the amount of $480,000. The inadequacy of the old building for the growing business of the county was conceded by everybody, but many of the people were against assuming any additional burdens of taxation. When the county officials had about given up in despair of finding any

Top row: J. F. Kotsch, John Jones, W. T. Wood, S. A. Conaway, Jordan Reynolds, Al Garvin, George B. Smith, Robert H. Montgomery, John Emory. Second row: Mrs. P. K. McKittrick, Mrs. W. T. Wood, Mrs. S. A. Conaway, Mrs. Charles Maynard, Mrs. Williams, Lulu Wood Meers. Third row: Ida Wood, Mrs. J. M. Knight, Mr. Worley, Mrs. Worley Cudahy, Mrs. James Briggs and William Chapple.

means of raising the money, Cyrus Leland, Jr., solved the problem.

The promoters of the new court house realized full well that if the matter were put to a vote of the people, the proposition would be defeated, but Mr. Leland, who was a member of the legislature from Doniphan County, came to the rescue. He, too, felt confident that the voters would defeat any measure providing for issuing bonds to build the new court house, but he found another way out of the difficulty.

When the legislature convened, Mr. Leland had a special law enacted, authorizing the county commissioners of Doniphan County to levy an assessment on the taxpayers for three years for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to build the new court house. There was no very great "howl" raised over this, except some little objections made by some of the taxpayers when they were called upon to pay the first annual assessment. After that everybody forgot their troubles when they saw what a splendid building had been erected in northeast Kansas. It is an imposing, stately building in exterior appearance, and is commodious and spacious within. The contractor was John Henry Wagenknetcht, of Wathena.

Aton Simonson was the first carpenter to settle in Troy and he did a fine business all his life. He died in June, 1914, at Hiawatha. He was related to W. D. Baldwin, the well known carpenter of Troy. John Frank Kotsch was the first shoemaker in Troy, locating March 4, 1859. He established the first shoe shop in Doniphan County on the farm now owned by Ellis Martin, five miles southeast of Troy. He died a few years ago in Troy.

The first hotel in Troy was opened by A. J. Allison, who died on his way to Pike's Peak, in 1859. It was afterward conducted by a man named Wilson, and he was succeeded in the management by Leonard Smith. Mr. Smith was a relative of Andrew Porter, one of the pioneers who settled north of Troy on part of the farm now owned by Henry Haupt. The site of the hotel was on property now occupied by Jeff Claytor's residence in the northeast part of the town.

Another hotel was built about 1859 on the west side of the court house square. It was a concrete building, and was afterward remodeled and converted into the City Hotel, which burned down Oct. 19, 1879. The first landlord was a brawny old chap, named Fitzmaurice, and there were many amusing anecdotes related of the manner in which he conducted the business. One of them concerns two lively characters of that day, Tom Osborn and Webb Wilder, both of whom lived in Elwood. One winter night they came to Troy on a little celebration, and, while zig-zagging around the town late at night, came to a halt outside the Fitzmaurice hostelry.

"Hold on here," said Osborn, "let's go in here and start a rough house." His companion was agreeable, but neither was aware that Landlord Fitzmaurice heard the conversation. He was standing inside the door when the remarks were passed; with his sleeves rolled up to the elbows, he greeted his guests with these words, "Yes, gentlemen, step right in. Step right in; don't be backward, but come in and raise all the rough house you want to. It won't cost either of you a cent."

Having relieved himself of these few remarks, Landlord Fitzmaurice proceeded to do a little rough-house work himself and he was a good hand at the game. Osborn and Wilder went home with most of their blood either oozing out of their noses or collected around their eyes. They didn't show up in Troy again for a long time.

Although Troy started out in life with the brightest of prospects for immediate greatness, it did not make very much progress until after the war. In 1870, when the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad was completed to Troy, the town took on a boom and grew rapidly until the panic of 1875 gave it a serious setback. The citizens were hopeful, however, and their faith in the future was unshaken, although Troy seemed rather to decline than to progress. It remained in that condition of lethargy for a number of years, and it was not until the early 90's that the town began to revive.

Considerable taxes had been allowed to accumulate, and on the first signs of improvements, people started in to clear up the titles to their property. New buildings and residences were soon under construction, and, while the revival was gradual, the growth was steady and deliberate. That condition has continued from the 90's to the present time with the result that Troy is now one of the most prosperous towns of its size in the country. It has fine stores, banks, churches, schools, a modern hotel, boarding houses and restaurants of the finest kind; flouring mill, grain elevator, grain warehouse, lumber and coal yards, splendid railroad facilities from three great lines giving direct connection with three state capitals and the metropolitan cities of the East and West; a newspaper and mechanics and working men of all classes.

Albert Perry.

The fruit industry has helped the properity of Troy materially in recent years. The population has been considerably increased by people who have been attracted to the town through the advertising it has received from the superb quality of the apples and berries that are produced in such large quantities in the territory contiguous to Troy. The fruit men have established such a reputation abroad by the high quality of their product that they do not find it necessary to send their annual harvest yields to the markets in other cities any more. The buyers from all sections of the country flock to Troy every season and invariably purchase the fruit crop on the trees.

The first house built in Troy, now owned and occupied by Chris Jenkinson.

Among the seeming necessary business enterprises that were established in Troy at an early date was a saloon, operated by Connor & Howell. Their building stood where A. Perry's law office is now located.

A Sabbath school was organized as early as 1859, James B. Maynard acting as the first superintendent.

Probably the first physician who located in the town was a Dr. Payne, who came in 1859.

Until the year 1862, Troy progressed rapidly, but during the war it came to a standstill. After the war, it received a new impetus in the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, which commenced running trains, and soon made the place a good shipping point.

Maynard (Troy Junction) was laid off and received its name from Judge J. B. Maynard, March 4, 1871. It is the junction of the Burlington & Nebraska and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroads.

Since the establishment of the seat of justice at Troy (1856) all county business has been transacted here, and all meetings of a public character, where the public welfare was interested, have been held at this place.

In the winter of 1859-60, during the session of the territorial legislature, an application was made to have the town incorporated, which application was granted. Since the incorporation, the city has maintained her organization.

The post office was established March 16, 1857, and the following is a correct list of the postmasters and the dates they were appointed and the length of time each one served:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nelson Rodgers | March 16, 1857 |
| Albert Heed | Jan. 28, 1858 |
| Cyrus Leland, Sr. | Oct. 24, 1859 |
| J. B. Brady | April 21, 1860 |
| Isaac Powers | July 23, 1860 |
| George Wheeler | March 16, 1863 |
| A. B. Burr | March 22, 1865 |
| Antoine Brentano | Feb. 4, 1867 |
| Daniel Bursk | Aug. 3, 1868 |
| Cyrus Leland, Jr. | Sept. 18, 1871 |
| George W. Townsend | Sept. 9, 1885 |
| C. E. Brown | April 22, 1889 |
| E. B. Dolly | Dec. 18, 1893 |
| John W. Kennedy | May 17, 1897 |
| George H. Burkhalter | March 28, 1914 |

## DR. CHARLES R. TOWNSEND

### A Native of Troy, Now a Successful Physician at Centralia.

Dr. Charles R. Townsend, one of the most successful physicians in Kansas, is a native of Troy. He was born here Oct. 9, 1870, and is a graduate of the local public schools. Mrs. Townsend was born at Goodhope, Illinois, Oct. 29, 1874. They were married at Centralia, Kansas, Sept. 23, 1896, and one son was the result of their union. He is Charles Rees Townsend, born Feb. 22, 1905.

Dr. Townsend is one of the many Troy boys who have gone out into the world and made a place for themselves. A big majority of the present citizens remember him and his family; and he also is well known throughout the county. Dr. Townsend has had extensive preparation for his profession, being a graduate of the Kansas Medical College. He also has done considerable research work and is showing the result of that application in his steadily increasing practice at Centralia.

### Third in Population

In August, 1857, the census showed Doniphan County to be third in point of population in the territory, Leavenworth and Douglass counties being represented as more populous. At that time Doniphan County had a river border of seventy-five miles, and was from three to twenty-five miles wide from north to south. It had vast bodies of timber, sufficient for building purposes and fuel, any quantity of springs and streams of pure water, vast quantities of stone, for building purposes, large bodies of coal and any amount of clay for bricks and a soil unsurpassed in productiveness and adaptation to the growth of all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables and a climate unexcelled for health. It had more towns than any other county in the territory. Up to the year 1857 a great portion of the country had been shut against the admission of settlers, but at that time it had opened up and settlers were coming in very rapidly. There were four newspapers published in Doniphan County at that time, being the Kansas Chief, The Elwood Advertiser, The Geary City Era, and the Doniphan Constitutionalist.

### Perry Hutchison

Perry Hutchison, the celebrated miller of Marysville, who had the distinction of erecting the first flour mill in Kansas, was born Dec. 2, 1831, in the Empire state, at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York. He was married Dec. 19, 1855, to Miss Lydia Jeanette, daughter of Champlin Barber, a farmer of Chautauqua County, New York. To this union was born two sons, Frank W., who resides in Marysville, and Wallace W., who is superintendent of the large mill at Hutchison, and one daughter, Etta Viola, now Mrs. Harry L. Kotsch, of Sturgis, South Dakota.

### Woman Meets Fatal Accident

Mrs. Lynch of Sabetha met with a serious accident at the Grand Island depot on Tuesday, April 9, 1872, while passing from one coach to the other. She fell between the coaches and sustained several broken ribs, her clavicle and femur were broken and she was also injured internally. Physicians took her to the old Higby house, where the present Transit House stands today, where she was treated by skillful surgeons, but notwithstanding their aid, she died on Thursday morning at six o'clock, April 11th.

Morgan Lee, a well known citizen of Doniphan County, living south of Troy, died July 3, 1872.

# Miss Margaret Schletzbaum

**Former County Clerk of Doniphan County Is One of the Best Known and Best Liked Women in Northeastern Kansas—Served Twenty Years as Deputy Clerk and Nine Years as Clerk—Daughter of the Late Joseph Schletzbaum, Who Had Been Elected Three Terms as County Clerk During the Eighties—Has Every Detail of the Office at Her Fingers Ends—Maintains a Nice Home for Invalid Sister.**

There are few counties in the state of Kansas that can point out a woman more favorably and more widely known than Miss Margaret Schletzbaum, former county clerk of Doniphan County.

Not only has Miss Schletzbaum the grand record of having served nine years as county clerk, but she has been deputy clerk for twenty years. While the duties of the office are generally

Miss Margaret Schletzbaum

believed to be the proper work for a man, Miss Schletzbaum has demonstrated by many years of expert work that it is not outside a woman's sphere to handle the position.

The subject of this sketch was practically reared in the office. She first became connected with the county clerk's office during the incumbency of her father, who was three times elected in the eighties, and she has been most continually there ever since.

Miss Schletzbaum is the daughter of the late Joseph Schletzbaum, who settled in Doniphan county in 1864, locating in the town of Doniphan, where he followed the occupation of wagonmaker and blacksmith. He was a native of Germany and an upright and industrious man. His wife was a Miss Christine Feller, also a native of Germany. They were married in Leavenworth, September 21, 1864.

In 1883 Mr. Schletzbaum was first elected county clerk, and re-elected in 1885 and again in 1887. He died while in office, on December 28, 1887, and was buried beside his wife in Doniphan cemetery. Mrs. Schletzbaum died February 27, 1881. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schletzbaum were eminently respected residents of Doniphan County and they numbered among their friends a very large circle of people.

After serving under her father as deputy, Miss Schletzbaum was appointed to the same position by W. H. Forncrook, and she continued under him for twelve years. Later she served four years under Len Roberts, in a similar capacity.

With such a vast amount of experience it was little wonder that Miss Schletzbaum had gained the confidence of the people to such an extent that she was elected county clerk in 1899 and served five years. She was again elected to the office in 1908 and served four years.

Miss Schletzbaum is a woman of keen executive judgment and is familiar with every detail of the county clerk's office. The taxpayers have the highest regard for her ability and she has a personal acquaintance with the people from every section of the county. Her well known capability to perform the duties of the office, coupled with her obliging personality, has never failed to win friends and retain them.

Miss Schletzbaum is the most kindly and charitable of women. She has a true feminine instinct for the works of mercy and never fails to visit neighbors in sickness and sorrow. With true womanly feeling she gives aid and consolation to those in distress. Her kindness is one of her grandest attributes, and she is both refined and unostentatious in her sympathies and her deeds.

Deprived of her mother at an early age, and of her father some years later, Miss Schletzbaum has had her full share of the burdens of a family. Her sister, Emma, has been an inlavid all her life and it fell to the duty of Margaret to give all the love and care that she lost when her mother died. What sacrifices she has made can well be imagined when it is known that she maintained the home and the sick sister on the twenty-five dollars a month salary she received during the twenty years she served as deputy county clerk.

Miss Schletzbaum not only maintained a home for herself and sister, but she even managed to save enough to buy it outright from what little amounts she could put aside from her meagre salary as deputy clerk. The struggles which she had to endure in order to accomplish this can better be imagined than described. The best years of her life have been given to doing humane acts. She was fortunately fortified with good and noble instincts, to the everlasting credit of herself and the admiration of her wide circle of friends.

Miss Schletzbaum's second sister, Bertha, also lives at the pleasant Schletzbaum home in southwest Troy, where the three girls dwell content and happy in each other's society, and have always a hearty welcome for their numerous friends.

Miss Emma Schletzbaum has an enviable reputation among her friends for her clever needlework. She turns out piece after piece of artistic and difficult patterns with as much ease as the average person turns a hem or binds a seam. Her friends have been the recipients of several of her nice pieces.

**L. Anderson**

Ladies' Tailoring

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# John Triplett

**A Straightforward, Honest Man, Owns One of the Best Farms in Center Township.**

John Triplett, one of Doniphan County's best-known farmers and stockmen, is almost a native; however, Mr. Triplett was not born here, that event taking place in St. Joseph, Mo., May 11, 1866. He came here with his parents in 1868, when they settled on the farm where George Large now lives, six miles northeast of Troy.

His early education was such as the country schools afforded at that time, and when about seventeen years old, Mr. Triplett decided to shift for himself. He did not wish to give up his education, as he was studious and industrious, but his father was unable to educate him on account of having such a large family to provide for, and

Farm residence of John Triplett, four miles northeast of Troy in Center Twp., the old Mose Collipriest farm.

insufficient funds. The elder Triplett, like so many of the early day settlers, found, however, that the son was needed more at home than in school, and reluctantly the young man gave up his hopes.

The next twelve years were the hardest in Mr. Triplett's life. While in school his mind had been focused on farming, but he saw that it was but a poor proposition at best to rent, and that the only hopes of fortune and a place of position in the community was to purchase a farm. Therefore he determined to become an owner himself, and being well fortified with courage, grit and confidence in himself, he started out as a hired hand, working by the month and from place to place, for a period of a dozen years.

It was not lucrative work. His wages varied, sometimes running as high as $20 a month, and sometimes dropping to or below $16. One thing was certain, however, young Triplett was never idle. He accepted any place offered, regardless of the compensation, because he had an ambition, which was to own a farm of his own. Also it can be truthfully recorded that what little money he spent during his early life, went for necessities.

Finally, at the expiration of twelve years of this strenuous toil, the worn and faded pocketbook and fat bank account contained enough for Mr. Triplett to realize his ambitions. Using the good business sense which he has since been called upon to bring into play for his community's interest, he looked the field over carefully and picked out the northwest quarter of Section 3, Town 3, Range 21. His judgment as to the value of that property has since been justified, for today it is one of the most productive farms in that section of the county.

The subject of this sketch was married Oct. 4, 1894, to Miss Etta Steavens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Steavens, a highly respected family. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. L. I. McDougle, and to this union has been born one child, Edna May, Dec. 30, 1896.

Mrs. Triplett has been a loving helpmate to her husband, and the responsibility of the home has depended largely upon her efforts. She brought to her young husband the rays of sunshine which are characteristic of her, and have had a bearing upon their daughter through her youthful years. The daughter received her early education in No. 60 school and was a student at the high school in Troy. She is an industrious young lady and is endowed with many admirable attainments. Mrs. Triplett's father died Nov. 28, 1906, at his residence five miles northeast of Troy, after a brief illness, and Mrs. Steavens, who was born in Morrisville, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1844, followed him to the great beyond on her birthday, two years later, at the age of sixty-four years.

Mr. Triplett, one of the county's honest and substantial farmers, has served the community well. Against his wishes and only upon the urgent request of his many intimate friends and acquaintances, he served as township trustee for several terms, filling that office to the general satisfaction of everybody. Later he was elected county commissioner. Mr. Triplett engages in general farming, but is an expert cattleman and has some exceptionally good ideas regarding fine stock. His farm is one of the best equipped in district No. 60, and he has a substantial residence on the place where he can be found at any time, either out among his stock or in the fields or before the hearth of his own fireside.

## William Leibig

William Leibig was born in Boston, Mass., on April 4, 1843, and enlisted in Nemeha County, Kan., Oct. 18, 1861, as a private in Company D, 8th Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He served three years and nine days and was mustered out at Villanova, Ga., on Oct. 18, 1864. He was married April 26, 1865, to Miss Sarah A. Logue, at the home of her brother, about three miles southeast of Wetmore. Four children were born to that union, Ellenora and Ruth who are dead, and Charles and Dora.

# Troy, the City With a Future

## A Community Rich in Resources, With the Progressive Spirit of Today—An Abundant Faith in the Future Greets the World in These Pages.

Troy is a city of about 1,500 people, and is one of the leading cities in northeast Kansas. The surrounding country is famous for its bluegrass and fine stock, and it is also noted as the premier fruit-producing county in the state.

Troy is a business center which possesses admirable institutions of culture, and is therefore found to be not only a good place in which to make a living, but also a good place in which to live. Troy's wide and straight streets are well graded. They are adorned by well-kept parkings and lawns and by beautiful shade trees, which also set off with pleasing effect cozy cottages and palatial homes. Add to these all the modern conveniences, an unsurpassed public school system, numerous powerful church organizations, each comfortably housed, several flourishing literary societies, and we have evidence that Troy has a liberal progressive citizenship, well advanced in moral refinement and culture.

Troy citizens today live in the midst of pleasant, helpful surroundings, more perfect and satisfying than ever before. The present in this respect is heritage of the past—the aggregate result of more than sixty years of endeavor by those who have been actuated by the noblest motive—the public good.

Troy was laid out in the midst of a broad prairie by James W. Foreman, sixty years ago.

Troy, after the first sale of lots, grew rapidly in population and while its society was imperfectly organized and was under few of the restraining influences known to old communities, yet there were among its citizens many intelligent and cultivated people of noble inspirations. Institutions such as they had known, such as they hoped to enjoy, existed then in Troy, if at all in imperfect form, but they were active, progressive, public spirited, and withal disposed cheerfully to make the best of circumstances with due regard to the future. From this beginning has grown the city of today, with its broad area, its graded streets, its blocks of business houses and miles of residence property, and with a population far beyond the fondest dream of the early-day pioneer.

The natural advantages of Troy are all in its favor. Blessed with a good climate and with a beautiful setting, it is an ideal location. Nature has been wonderfully kind. With this comes the acquired advantages, its schools, its churches and most everything else that could be wished for in the way of accommodation and beautiful for homes. With this comes, of course, its commercial location.

Troy is favored with the main line of the Grand Island and the St. Joseph and Topeka branch of the Rock Island railroads. It has also connections with the B. & M. at Troy Junction.

### From a Financial Standpoint.

The banking institutions are, in a large measure, the financial pulse of the community. The banks of Troy are among the most substantial in the state of Kansas, and they have a statewide reputation for soundness and progress. The two banks of the city are on the soundest possible basis, and their statements all show a steady increase in deposits and volume of business each year. That these institutions have the confidence of the people is shown by the fact that the deposits in them aggregate large sums which are showing a healthy increase in every case.

### Residential Improvements.

Troy has made wonderful strides in the matter of erecting new homes, too, and all over the city the blocks are dotted with new houses that have been erected in the past few years. Notwithstanding this activity in the building line, there are not sufficient houses in Troy to care for people who desire to move here. Troy has no "blue-stocking" residence district. The first thing that strikes the stranger on his tour of the city is the fact that most every street boasts its beautiful residences. These, however, do not detract from the cozy and sightly, yet pretentious cottages which everywhere impress the visitor with an air of substantial comfort and plenty, a "homey" feeling that creates a desire to own one and become a resident of the promising city.

### Churches.

The religious interests in Troy share in the general prosperity of the city, as nearly all denominations are represented by large and zealous congregations whose liberality is manifested in the many fine houses of worship. The Protestants have churches of the following denominations: Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Christian, while the Catholics are represented by the St. Charles Church. The church spirit in Troy is not an exclusive one. Rich and poor alike are welcomed at any congregation and strangers are given a hearty welcome. All branches of church work are maintained and much charitable work is being done.

### School System.

Our public school system is a constant source of pride to the citizens of Troy. In no place can there be found a stronger or more wholesome school sentiment and the work is perfectly organized in every department. No high school in Kansas or in the entire country does higher or better work. Its work is recognized by all the leading colleges and universities, so that students who complete this work are admitted to them without examination. A large number of its graduates are now pursuing work in these higher institutions of learning, and many of the alumni are numbered among the most prominent citizens of the state and the entire West.

### Troy's Open Door.

Troy is determined not only to hold the position of commercial importance she has attained, but to constantly advance. Her growth is the outcome of material and natural advantages and harmonious work on the part of her enterprising citizens. Troy's position is rapidly becoming more prominent each year, and the investor can locate here with the assurance that he is growing with one of the wide-awake towns in this section of the country, and amid ideal and desirable surroundings.

Troy is always ready and willing to meet the stranger at the door. She balks at no legitimate enterprise and welcomes every man, rich or poor, who comes to add his efforts to the upbuilding of the city.

To the man or woman who is seeking a home, we would say, come to Troy. You can find no better place to live than here. You will be among people who are happy, congenial, hopeful and aggressive. If you are seeking a home where modern conditions prevail, you will find these conditions here. If you wish to live where Christianity and morality prevail, where society is wholesome and elevating, come to Troy. You will be welcome and will have a home among the best people on earth.

In the various parts of this edition will be found sketches of various industrial and mercantile institutions which stand foremost in enterprise and progress in this community.

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The brick house in which Al Perry's office is located on the south side of the court house square; was built in May and June, 1878.

## The Odd Fellows

While some authors trace Odd Fellowship back to ancient origin, its beginning, so far as it is authentically known, was in England in 1812, when it became a national organization. Previous to this time, local lodges had been organized in different towns under the name of Odd Fellows. The main purpose of the organization was to render assistance to every needy brother who might apply, if he were well attached to the queen and government, and faithful to the order. For several years these lodges existed in England, each being separate and distinct from the others, although each lodge was doing work similar to that of the others and on March 14, 1842, they united.

The order is not an insurance organization, as many persons suppose, yet it disburses millions of dollars annually. Its members pay a stipulated amount (from $4 to $6 a year), as dues in return for which they receive from $2 to $6 per week in case of sickness or accident. On the death of a brother the lodge pays a stipulated amount toward funeral expenses. And, too, the members receive not only financial benefits, but also brotherly care and attention when sickness or accident befall them.

Street scene in Troy, taken on the first election day that women voted—November 3, 1914.

### The First Odd Fellows' Lodge Organized in Doniphan County.

The first lodge of Odd Fellows organized in Doniphan County, was White Cloud Lodge No. 6, instituted December 15, 1858. It was the first lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, the previous five lodges having been chartered by other states. They were located at Topeka, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Lawrence and Atchison. The following are the charter members: Sol Miller, Henry Ulsh, Francis E. Armstrong, William D. Beeler, John Q. A. Troy, Henry F. Macy, Oliver C. Whitney, Christopher M. Williams. Morris Fraley, Joshua Taylor and Jeremiah F. Swartz were taken in on card, immediately after the lodge was instituted.

The following were the first officers: Sol. Miller, N. G.; Henry Ulsh, V. G.; Christopher M. Williams, secretary; Francis E. Armstrong, treasurer; J. F. Swartz, warden; Henry F. Macy, conductor; Morris Fraley, outside guardian; John Q. A. Troy, inside guardian.

Of the original members, all are dead.

The lodge temporarily suspended in December 1862, by reason of so many of the members having enlisted in the army that there was not a quorum left to hold meetings.

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Send this history to your friends.

# Daniel Graves

**One of the Pioneers of Both Missouri and Kansas Whose Span of Life Covered the Most Remarkable Period of Development the World Has Known—A Native of Tennessee, He Moved to Missouri in '42, Was Married There to Eliza Robertson, and They Came to Kansas, Settled in Doniphan County, Later to Move to Washington County.**

Daniel Graves, who is numbered among the first of the pioneers of Kansas, was born at Sharp's Chapple, in the state of Tennessee on February 4, 1827, and died at his home near Washington, Kansas, on December 6, 1907. He had reached the age of 80 years, 10 months and two days. He was an industrious man and well liked by his neighbors.

The life of Daniel Graves covering a span of more than three-fourths of a century also encompasses a period of the most wonderful development the world has even known. The steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph, telephone, electricity and all of the great inventions that have blessed mankind—all these came to us while Daniel Graves was upon this earth.

The early life of Daniel Graves was passed in that romantic period when neighbors anywhere west of the Allegheny Mountains were few and far between and when the settlers were gradually encroaching on the hunting grounds of the Indians and driving them toward the setting sun. In 1842 the Graves family moved from Tennessee to DeKalb County, Missouri. Arriving at young manhood the subject of this sketch took unto himself a wife. Miss Eliza Robertson, who was born May 21, 1832, near Terre Haute, Indiana, and was one of the brightest young women of her neighborhood. They were married on July 30, 1848, in Missouri.

This sturdy young couple, seeking a home in the new country for themselves, journeyed west to Doniphan County in the year 1854, settled north of Troy on the farm now owned by Joseph Hargis and his mother, and here they resided until the year 1887, they again moved westward to Washington County, which was their home for the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Graves died January 31, 1906, near Washington, Kansas. Mr. Graves, as before stated, on December, 1907, surviving his wife one year, ten months and five days.

This remarkable couple of pioneers of Missouri and Kansas were the parents of eleven children, as follows:

Nervesta, born June 13, 1845, near DeKalb, Missouri, now Mrs. Logan Collins of Pond Creek, Oklahoma.

Sarah Francis, born February 8, 1851, near DeKalb, Missouri, now Mrs. A. D. Whetstine of near Troy.

Adeline and Caroline, twins, born July 24, 1853, near DeKalb, Missouri; Adeline is now Mrs. Adam Taylor of Nodaway, Missouri; Caroline is Mrs. Thomas Meers and resides at Davenport, Nebraska.

A son was born August 15, 1855, and died in infancy, being one of the first whites born in Center Township.

Albert Robertson Graves, born near Troy July 23, 1856, now resides at Selma, California.

Louisa Anna, born September 1, 1858, in Doniphan County, and died June 3, 1894. She was the wife of Paul F. Werner.

John Woollen Graves, born December 25, 1860, in Doniphan County, now resides south of Washington, Kansas.

Hugh Graves, born March 8, 1863, in Doniphan County, and resides two miles north of Troy.

William Elijah Graves, born in Doniphan County March 24, 1865, and died June 21, 1880.

Thomas Lee Graves, born February 13, 1867, in Doniphan County, and now resides at Selma, California.

Of the eleven sons and daughters, children of Daniel and Eliza Graves, eight are now living useful and honorable lives to bless the memory of these noble pioneer parents who lived lives worthy of emulation.

## Fred J. Close

One of the men who will be recalled by practically every one of the older citizens of Doniphan County, is Fred J. Close. He was one of the ablest lawyers in Eastern Kansas, although at present he has forsaken the bar and is giving his time exclusively to his duties at Inspector of National Soldiers Homes, drawing a salary of $4,000 a year.

To Mr. and Mrs. Close were born four children, one girl and three boys. They are Miss Flora Close, born April 3, 1892, in Troy, Kansas. At present she is secretary of the Young Womens' Christian Association at Kansas City, Kansas. Harry Higby Close was born in Troy, November 8, 1873, and lives at 205 East Thirty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Daniel Close was born June 27, 1894, in Topeka. Mrs. Close died in Kansas City July, 1915.

## The A. M. E. Church

(Statistics by James Butler.)

The following is a list of ministers of the Troy A. M. E. Church who have served since its organization in 1869:

Robert K., 1868; Tom Johnson, 1870; Rev. Carl, 1871; Rev. Reed, 1872; Rev. Peterford, 1873; Rev. Neale, 1876; Rev. Pleasanton, 1874; Rev. William Johnson, 1878; Rev. Wallace, 1879; Rev. Woolen, 1882; Rev. Anderson, 1884; Rev. Caldwell, 1885; Rev. John Spence, 1886; Rev. Holly, 1888; Rev. King, Rev. Krutchavell, Rev. Pompey Johnson, Rev. Collins, Rev. Sheppard, Rev. Green, Rev. Little, Rev. Enyard, Rev. P. D. Davis, Rev. John Allen, Rev. Weaver, Rev. Woods, Rev. John Abbott.

The First A. M. E. Church was erected in Troy in 1869, directed by M. Snoddy, George Willis and Jim Butler.

## FRANK A. HAUBER

**Coming From Germany When Eighteen Years Old, He Found It Difficult to Master Our Language, But Now He Is the Owner of Good Doniphan County Farms and Town Property Worth $65,000 Cash, and Is One of Our Best Business Men.**

The large element of our Doniphan County citizens who were born in Germany and came to America, where larger opportunities offered, has a worthy representative in our genial friend and successful business man, Frank A. Hauber, the story of whose success reads like a romance.

Frank Hauber was born in Germany, October 14, 1868. He was reared and educated in his native land, a fine specimen of industrious young manhood. At the age of eighteen years he joined the tide of emigration to America, where greater opportunities then were offered to industrious young men than were offered at home. Naturally he came west to St. Joseph, Missouri, to which point hundreds of our earlier German settlers had come.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Graves, pioneers of Center Township.

In the year 1895, Frank Hauber came to Troy. He was a baker by trade and he had found so much difficulty in mastering the English language he scarcely could make himself known to any one who was not conversant with the German language. Still, Frank Hauber had the right mettle in him. He was ambitious to win for himself a position among our people as a business man and citizen. He went to work for Jess Horr at a salary of $20 a month. He remained with Mr. Horr one year, by which time he had become acquainted with our people and their ways and had made good progress towards mastering our language. Leaving Mr. Horr's place he went to St. Joseph and was gone six months. He had gotten some of the Kansas ozone in his system, for he only remained in St. Joseph six months, returning to Troy April 24, 1896.

Mr. Hauber's second appearance in Troy was as a business man, rather than as an employe. He went into the bakery business on his own account, leasing a building of Cyrus Leland for five years, and by the end of that period buying the building. Frank Hauber has been a resident of Troy ever since and has made a phenomenal success in the nearly twenty years he has been engaged in the bakery business for himself. Now his holdings include farm lands in addition to his town property, aggregating in value about $65,000.

While much of Mr. Hauber's success has come to him through fortunate investments it must be said that primarily his remarkable success is due to his tremendous energy, his tireless industry and his application of common sense economic rules to his business and to his life. He came to Troy, from choice of location, determined to make it his home for life and to build up a successful business here that would be an honor to the name and to his wife and children. With such a purpose in view, and knowing the type of man he is, there is no surprise that he has succeeded in doing what he set out to do.

Mr. Hauber's bakery establishment in Troy was barely started when he decided to take another step forward. He went over to St. Joseph and on November 25, 1896, married Miss Alice Hefern, a daughter of one of those thrifty Irish families who have made St. Joseph one of the best commercial ports on the Missouri River. She was born in that city August 7, 1871, and for many years had lived on Sacred Heart Street, though her parents now are living at 1103 South Fifteenth Street. Their wedding took place in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, with the Rev. Father Graham performing the ceremony.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hauber were born five children: Mamie Josephine, May 15, 1898; Louis Francis, January 13, 1900; Carl William, April 19, 1902; Alma Helen, December 5, 1903; Alice C., November 18, 1911. The children are an honor to their parents and are growing up here in Troy and receiving all the advantages of excellent parental training and education that can be given them.

Mr. Hauber has been assisted materially by his excellent wife in the conduct of his business affairs, and to her indefatigable efforts and her splendid home management have been the kind of wifely help needed to insure the success of her husband's business ventures. A sister, Usula Hauber, had lived with Mr. and Mrs. Hauber and also has been of great assistance to him in the bakery business.

Year in and year out the business of Frank A. Hauber in Troy, has increased and brough goodly returns to the owner and founder. Each year he has earned something more than his expenditures, and his savings have been wisely invested in Doniphan County land and the Avon Hotel property in town. This is the way he has succeeded. He has been economical; yet he and his family have lived well. He believes in economy and efficiency in public service, yet he is in favor of public improvements, good schools and everything that tends to the good of the community. Mr. Hauber is admired by our people for his successful business management and for his splendid citizenship.

## Nick L. Nelson

One of the industrious Norwegians and public-spirited men of the Scandinavian settlement in Wolf River Township was Nick L. Nelson. He was born November 13, 1851, in Buchanan

Nick L. Nelson.

County, Missouri, and came to this county with his parents in 1857, where he resided until his death, August 11, 1912. He was a Republican and served as county commissioner from 1902 to 1906. The subect of this sketch was married to Miss Tolena Running, November 13, 1873, a native of Wisconsin, whose parents were also Norwegians. There are two daughters and three sons living, as follows: Elmer Leroy, Ella, now Mrs. Pyle of Montrose, Colorado; Bernice Margaret, who resides with Ella; Alfred Lewis, who is at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Cyril, who is attending Kansas University.

## Hester Ann Schauffler

One of the pioneers of Doniphan County and one who has resided in the county continuously for sixty-one years is Hester Ann Sharp Fincklea Schauffler, who resides two and a half miles north of Troy. This esteemed citizen came to the Territory of Kansas March 4, 1855. In January, 1857, she was united in marriage to Hugh Gibson Fincklea, who died the following August. Mr. Fincklea was an inhabitant of Florida before coming to Kansas. Miss Sharp was born in Tennessee, May 20, 1830, and came from Holt County, Missouri, with her parents to the first settling of Doniphan County. On May 20, 1866, her birthday, Mrs. Sharp Fincklea married George W. Schauffler, who was a native of Germany. He departed this life, December 29, 1878. Mrs. Schauffler has the following sons and daughters: Hugh Fincklea, Emma, now Mrs. George W. Rummel; Amos, of Seibert, Colorado; Edward, of Troy, and George, living on the home place; Miss Mary, at home with her mother, and Bertha, now Mrs. Sharp of Pocatella, Idaho.

A sketch of the First National Bank of Troy, published elsewhere in this edition, is mighty interesting reading.

# David W. Landis

**Born in Doniphan County in '67, He Has Spent a Busy, Useful Life Among Us and Has Made a Success of Farming and Fruit-Growing—He and His Wife Both Methodists and Active in the Religious Affairs of Their Community.**

David W. Landis, farmer and fruit grower near Troy, is a product of Doniphan County who knows the soil and what it will produce, and who loves it so well he could not be tempted to exchange his home place for any other on earth. Mr. Landis is one of the citizens to be proud of. He is no quitter. He sticks to his good old Doniphan farm and "makes hay" while the dissatisfied and discontented go chasing after the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.

Mr. Landis, be it known to one and all, was born January 29, 1867, the very day the great state of Kansas was six years old. Moreover, he was born in Kansas, in Doniphan County, and on the farm near Troy on which he now resides. It was after the Civil War and while the tales of border strife were still fresh in the minds of his parents and his elders that young David Landis grew up on the farm. There was something in the times and the environment that produced the kind of Kansas patriotism and pluck that has brought our state to the forefront as a producer of agricultural and horticultural products as well as of men and women and great ideas.

This Kansan of whom we write had an ambition from his earliest boyhood to be a producer, to do something. In school he pursued that ambition by showing up in the morning with his lessons well prepared. There was no boy or girl in any of his classes who was going to pass him if he could help it. On the farm he learned everything he could, working early and late and taking an interest in everything. He learned to farm in the right way. He followed his father's methods and where he found an improvement on those methods he did not hesitate to adopt it. David Landis soon earned the reputation of being a good farmer, and he deserved the honor. He was a success from the start at grain growing and he demonstrated his ability to handle live stock properly.

After a while he conceived the idea of turning a part of the farm into a money making orchard. The old farm orchard had been a good producer of apples, and with a wide spread demand for apples it was worth while to figure on the future. It required no great amount of figuring, however, to convince David Landis that with proper attention to his trees and care in gathering and marketing his apples there would be more money earned per acre by growing apples than by growing grain or any other farm product.

The result of all this was that Mr. Landis became a successful apple grower and has for years obtained a good revenue out of his orchard which has been enlarged from time to time until he now has a commercial orchard of respectable size and is recognized as a successful fruit grower. His success in this particular branch of the farming business is due largely to his own efforts. He applied himself from the time he first entered the business to the careful study of horticulture. He knew the kind of trees that bore good fruit and he planted that kind. He knew how to care for the trees. If they needed spraying he sprayed them. If there was anything doing damage to the trees or the growing fruit he set to work and did not rest until he discovered what was the tropble and how to remedy it. His conclusion is that, based on his own experience, there is no reasonable excuse for the loss of an orchard, and that where such losses occur it is largely the result of carelessness. Mr. Landis, who now markets large quantities of good apples each year and gets a good price for them, will tell you that the best way to get a good return from the high priced land of Doniphan County is to set them to orchards.

Mr. Landis does not claim full credit for himself to his success on the farm. A good part of it belongs to Mrs. Landis, who was a Doniphan County girl, Miss Mary A. Hargis, who was born June 30, 1871, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Hargis. They were married at the residence of her parents in Brenner, February 19, 1889, by the Rev. Mr. Charles F. Atherton, then of Troy, but now a resident of Kansas City, Kansas, who has been on the superannuated list for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. Landis are parents of two children; Earl H., born August 20, 1890, who was educated in country schools and was born on the farm six miles south of Troy; Eva L., was also born on the farm November 26, 1894, and died April 3, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Landis are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and exert a wholesome christian influence in the community in which they reside. Mr. Landis also is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Troy and is a faithful attendant at its meetings, living up to the high and honorable principles of that splendid fraternal order.

The subject of this sketch owns a farm of sixty-four acres four miles south of Troy and eighty acres six miles south and a summer home on Birch Lake, Minnesota, and a residence in Troy situated on the spot where the old mill stood.

# John Asher Gorham

**He Is Popular as an Auctioneer and Has Scored Some Remarkable Successes With Big Farm and Special Sales in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri—A Man of Unusual Business Ability Who Started in as a Merchant in St. Joseph at Twenty-One.**

A very necessary man in any farming community is the auctioneer, and to be an auctioneer requires that a man should know human nature, that he has the whole run of values at his tongue's end, that he keeps the crowd interested in what he is selling and that he gives every bidder a square deal. It is about one man in one hundred thousand who makes a good auctioneer, and when one is going to pull off a big sale the first thing one should do is to engage the services of a good auctioneer. Troy has the honor of having one of the best auctioneers in this part of the country in the person of John Asher Gorham, proprietor of the New Transit Hotel, which is the only first class hotel in the city. Mr. Gorham's reputation as an auctioneer has been established by the many sales at which he has officiated in the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri during the twelve or thirteen years he has been engaged in the business. He has conducted a number of big farm sales and makes a specialty of special sales for merchants in the three states in which he does business. These have become popular with the people as well as with the merchants. The sales usually are put on for two weeks and during each evening goods are sold at auction and knocked down to bidders. In this way the people get some exceptionally good bargains, hence the sales are popular.

John Asher Gorham is a Missourian, born at Richmond in Ray County, October 16, 1863. His father, John Gorham, died before the subject of this sketch was born. His mother lived to the age of sixty-two years, and died at Birmingham, Missouri, sixteen years ago. John Asher Gorham attended school and got all the education he could until he reached the age of fifteen. His boyhood was spent in hard work, but it was the kind of work that develops the genius in men.

At the age of twenty this then young man entered the mercantile business in St. Joseph. He continued in that business twelve years. Then he sold out and went to Great Falls, Montana, where for seven years he was engaged in the sheep business. Returning to St. Joseph he decided to enter the auctioneering business, with the result that he has made an unqualified success at it, as indicated in the foregoing part of this article.

Mr. Gorham years ago purchased the hotel in Troy which is now known as the New Transit House, and while operating it as a first class hotel and one of the best in the country, he has made it his headquarters for his auctioneering business, receiving orders for his service by mail or telegram. As proprietor of the hotel he is popular with its partons on account of his splendid service. In connection with this he makes use of his automobile by driving traveling men to the towns within a radius of twenty to forty miles.

Mr. Gorham was twice married. His first wife was Jennie Pope, whom he married at St. Joseph on April 12, 1887, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Presbyterian Church. To this union was born two sons, Walter Harvey, August 27, 1889; Norton Q., who was born August 28, 1891. Both are good business men residing in Los Angeles, California.

The present Mrs. Gorham was Ida Kramer, of St. Louis, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Kramer, Germans. She was born in Germany near Solinger, July 6, 1864, and came with her parents to the United States at six years of age. Her marriage to Mr. Gorham was in St. Louis on June 18, 1905, by the Rev. Mr. McCord, pastor of the Good Avenue Methodist Church. Mrs. Gorham speaks both German and English. She is a good business woman and is highly respected by all who know her. To this union has been born two children, Rosa May, February 16, 1908, at Maitland, Missouri, and John Henry, June 2, 1911, at St. Joseph, Missouri.

John Asher Gorham, proprietor of the New Transit House, in Troy.

### Joseph Hayton

Joseph Hayton, who was appointed sheriff in 1866, to fill out the unexpired term of Enoch G. Crabb, was one of the most widely known and most respected citizens of Doniphan County, having spent the greater portion of his life within its confines. He received injuries from which he died on April 12, 1895, while loading hay which he intended to bring to a family in Troy, who were hard pressed for money. The team of horses which he was driving, ran away, and his death resulted. Mr. Hayton was a fine man and his death was a blow to the community.

### Boder Bros. Bank Burned

The bank of Boder Bros., and the millinery store of Mrs. Singletary, located at Troy, were destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, April 25, 1872. A strong wind was blowing from the southwest and it was with great difficulty the store of Lysaght & Barrett and the City Hotel were saved. The loss to Boder Bros. was $1,500, no insurance; Mrs. Singletary, $800, no insurance. The fire was generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

### Eddie Pentecost

Eddie Pentecost was born November 14, 1871, in Henderson County, Illinois. Came to Doniphan County on August 10, 1894. Enlisted in Company I, Fourth Missouri volunteer infantry, under Capt. Charles F. Keller. Was mustered out at Camp Witherall, South Carolina, on February 10, 1899. Was married to Miss Mary Jane Karn on the 11th day of August, 1900. They have two children: Murel Emerson, born November 11, 1911, and Freda Elizabeth, born April 30, 1813. He resides five miles north of Troy, on his thirty-acre fruit farm.

Mrs. Penticost died April 14, 1915, and on September 20, 1915, Ed was married to Mrs. Mabel Karn, who had two sons and two daughters: George Valentine, Harry Emerson, Mildred Lelah and Ruth.

The dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in the town of Doniphan took place on the 30th of December, 1866, and the services were conducted by the Rev. D. P. Mitchell and Rev. W. H. Marshall.

The following towns have been located and long since abandoned:

### Evansville

Evansville was platted on north half of Section 25, Town 3, Range 21, in Center Township, June 1, 1857. Land was entered under act of Congress relating to townsites.

### Buffalo

Buffalo, an early town, located on the Missouri River, on Section 10, Town 2, Range 20.

# Troy's Telephone System

**Owned and Operated By the North East Kansas Telephone Company, It Is a Public Utility that Is Indispensable, Putting This Entire Community on Speaking Terms as One Big Happy Family—When the First Telephones Were Installed —A Controversy as to Who Put in the First Switchboard By Clark I. Stocking and Cyrus Camp—The People Who Serve the Public at Troy.**

The modern system of telephone service, such as that which is supplied by the North East Kansas Telephone Company, brings together the people of town and country into one big happy family. Time was when the houses on the hills and in the valleys and on the prarles of Kansas were few and far between and neighbors were almost strangers. But things are different now. Though the farm houses may be just as far apart, the telephone makes them all right close neighbors and the best of friends; and the people of town and country no longer are strangers to each other. Considered as a modern utility, whether used for business transactions, or for whatsoever purpose it may be put to use, the telephone is indispensible, and Troy and all the country round may well be congratulated on having one of the best equipped, managed and operated telephone systems to be found in any part of the United States.

The present telephone system, with its exchange in Troy, is operated under the name of the North East Kansas Telephone Company, and is a stock company, with stockholders scattered over the counties of Doniphan to Brown. From a small beginning with a few subscribers the system has grown until it has many subscribers in Troy, and scores of subscribers in every direction for a distance of many miles out from the towns of Tracy, Wathena, Highland, White Cloud, Robinson, Horton, Morrill, Doniphan and Hiawatha, with direct connection with neighboring cities and long distance connections with the entire country.

The telephone has a somewhat interesting history, so far as its inauguration in Troy and Doniphan County is concerned. So far as we are able to find out there were only four or five telephones in Troy twenty years ago. As to who it was that installed the first switchboard in Troy that gave the present telephone system a start is a subject of controversy between Mr. Cyrus Camp, a former telegraph operator at Troy and now of Pilot Point, Texas, and Mr. Clark I. Stocking, who is one of the managers of the North East Kansas Telephone Company. Each of these two gentlemen claims to have installed the first switchboard. We have letters from both Mr. Camp and Mr. Stocking, each giving some interesting history of the inauguration of the telephone system in Troy and Doniphan County and we reproduce parts of these letters leaving the readers to judge for themselves as to the merits of the controversy.

Mr. Camp, writing from Pilot Point, Texas, in his first letter on the subject, says:

"I may not be exactly correct as to dates, but it is my recollection that it was in the fall of 1895, after I had worked a couple of months in St. Joseph for the Citizens Telephone Company, that I made and installed the first switchboard in a room upstairs over what was then Norman & Zimmerman's store. This board had a capacity of 14 drops and had connected five telephones in the following locations: Doniphan County State Bank, Bank of Troy, C. C. Camp's residence, Henry Boder's residence, and H. L. Boder's residence. At about this point I constructed a private line for Dr. W. B. Campbell which connected his residence and office. (Soon after this Clark I. Stocking became a partner of mine, and we, with his brother Egbert's assistance built a larger switchboard and soon after this I turned the whole thing over to him.) In the fall of 1899 I went to Caldwell, Kansas, where I installed a new system and operated same eleven years, selling out in December, 1910. After this I spent the time in St. Joseph and Garden City until the middle of last year (1914), when I again engaged in the telephone business in this city. My study of electricity has covered a period of about thirty years and my telephone experience about twenty years. I consider this a pretty good record considering the fact that I am now only thirty-five years of age."

In another letter Mr. Camp reaffirms his statements contained in the foregoing, with the additional statement that the room in which his first switchboard was installed was the office room of James M. Trant. The building is now occupied by Elwood Brothers' grocery store. Mr. Camp connecting the Swiggert livery barn and the Junction, which was owned by Mr. Cyrus Camp. While working for the Postal Mr. Cyrus Camp made the arrangement, as shown by the drawing, which was screwed to the wall in the Postal office, and one of the wire levers which extended through a hole in the box, was connected to each of the private lines mentioned above, by pressing down on any one of these wires, brought same in contact with the wire, (which you will see located close to the lower edge of each hole) which connected to his telephone.

"This made Mr. Camp a convenient arrangement for connecting his office phone to the different lines, but you will notice there was no provision for connecting the different lines, together, there being no plugs, cords, or keys of any kind, nor did Mr. Camp contend at the time it was for any other purpose than to connect his own office phone."

Mr. Stocking adds that "I am surprised that Mr. Camp would attempt to call it a telephone switchboard, unless he is under the impression that it would not come to the notice of a telephone man."

Haran Kirby, manager of North East Telephone Company in Troy; Mrs. Ida Agee, Miss Grace Howard and Miss Jessie Privett, bookkeeper.

Clark I. Stocking is now one of the managers of the North East Kansas Telephone Company, in which he also is a stockholder. His home is in Hiawatha. He frequently visits Troy and has a large acquaintance throughout Doniphan County.

The North East Kansas Telephone Company has a well equipped exchange in Troy and a force of employes who serve the public with courtesy, dispatch and efficiency.

## Haran Kirby

Haran Kirby, manager of Troy for the North East Kansas Telephone Company, was born in Doniphan County, April 25, 1861, and was married to Nancy Kirby Hargis, January 26, 1882, who also is a native of Doniphan County, born April 6, 1861. Haran Kirby is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirby and Mrs. Kirby is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hargis. Her father was born in Howard County, Missouri, December 23, 1828, and died February 1, 1894, and her mother who was born

February 8, 1838, resides on the old home farm five miles north of Troy.

Mr. Kirby has had a good deal of practical experience in the telephone business and is a capable manager of the system through which the North East Company is giving splendid service to the people of this section.

### Charles Henry Adams

Charles Adams, line man and trouble man for the company, is an expert in his line and it is due to his constant attention to the wires of the company that the people of Troy and all Doniphan County are receiving such service. Mr. Adams has been engaged with the telephone company since December 11, 1908. He was married to Miss Alta May Johnson, February 17, 1906, at Herington, Kansas. They are the parents of one child, Margaret J., born March 5, 1906.

### Mrs. Ida Agee

Mrs. Ida Agee, who has been connected with the operating department of the telephone company since May 11, 1911, is the widow of Oscar Wells Agee, whose death occurred May 23, 1903. They were married October 26, 1898. Their union was blessed with five children, Esther Fae, Ruth, Glen Edward and Hugh H., the latter born in Pinyon, Montrose County Colorado, and all of the others in Doniphan County. Mrs. Agee is a capable telephone operator and is popular among the people of Troy, as an operator. Her son Oscar is meat inspector for Uncle Sam in Chicago and Esther Fae is assistant primary teacher in Troy.

### Miss Haven Briggs

Haven Briggs, who has been employed in the service of the telephone company for three years, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Briggs and was born in Amazonia, Missouri. She has proven herself a capable employe and has contributed her share to the great success that has been made in the telephone service. She began working for the Northeast Telephone Co., October 12, 1912.

### Jessie Privett

Jessie Privett, bookkeeper and collector for the telephone company, has been connected with the company since March 4, 1912, and has established a record for faithful and efficient service in her field. Miss Privett is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Privett and is one of the best known young women of this city and vicinity. She has an extensive acquaintance with the people and especially with those who are numbered among the company's patrons.

### Miss Laura Dietrickson

Laura Dietrickson, one of the popular operators for the North East Kansas Telephone Company at Troy, was born on a farm near Troy, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dietrickson. Miss Dietrickson received her education in the public schools here. She is popular with the patrons of the system on account of her pleasant voice and her ready response to calls. She has been with the company since August 9, 1915.

### Miss Mabel Howard

Mabel Howard, for two years an operator at the Troy exchange, was born on a farm eight miles southwest of Troy and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Howard. She was educated in the Oakland school, District Number 51. Her parents are both dead. She is careful, intelligent and patient, these three being among the chief essentials to a good telephone operator. She has been in the employ of the company since Monday, September 21, 1914.

### Miss Grace Howard

Grace Howard, also a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Howard, has been in the telephone service as operator since Monday, November 30, 1914. She, too, was born on a farm in Wolf River Township, eight miles southeast of Troy and educated in the same school which her sister attended. The two sisters reside in West Troy. Miss Grace is admired for her pleasant demeanor and for her courtesy to the patrons.

## MRS. MARY ELIZABETH ANN ZIMMERMAN

### This Daughter of One of the Early Day Citizens, Judge James B. Maynard, Who Was a Personal Friend and Follower of "Jim" Lane, Looks Out From Her Window to the Spot Where Her Parents Located in 1885—Her Husband an Insurance Man Many Years Before His Death, and Her Daughter, Anna, Now Engaged in That Business.

From a widow in her home in the south part of Troy, where daily she sits and muses over the days that have gone by, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ann Zimmerman, who came to Troy September 10, 1855, where she lived in a tent on the spot where the St. Joseph and Grand Island depot stands. Looks out upon the spot where her parents, Judge and Mrs. James B. Maynard, erected their log cabin when

Judge J. B. Maynard.

they came to Doniphan County in 1855. Her father hauled the logs from Burr Oak Bottom to build the little hut. It is not given to many of our elderly people to look from our present abode across a span of nearly sixty years to the little log cabin of the Territorial days, as Mrs. Zimmerman does. Also it is not given to many of us to experience these feelings, much less to describe them, that come to this woman with the flood of recollections that come to her with each glance out of her window, only a few yards by linear measure, but in time more than a half century.

Mrs. Zimmerman was born in New York, on December 2, 1851, and was brought by her parents to Doniphan County, who located in Troy in that year, 1855, as before mentioned. They landed right in the most interesting and exciting period of the Territorial times, the border troubles growing out of the conquest over the question as to whether Kansas should be slave or free, being then at their height. How these things concerned Mrs. Zimmerman, then the little Maynard girl, she scarcely knew or realized. It is certain, however, that they had much to do with the state of the family mind, for her father, Judge Maynard, was a personal friend and an ardent follower of "Jim" Lane, the brave leader and general of the Free State forces and afterwards our first United States Senator elected from Kansas. Thus Mrs. Zimmerman has many things to remember, looking out of her window to the scenes of long ago.

Her marriage to John Zimmerman was solemnized November 4, 1869, by the Rev. F. E. Sheldon, a Presbyterian minister. Her husband was a resident of Troy for many years and engaged in the insurance business. To their union two daughters were born, Anna, who lives with her mother in Troy, and Georgil, who died October 15, 1899. Mr. Zimmerman died December 20, 1911, and was buried in the Troy cemetery, within sight of the spot where his father built his first home in Kansas.

Mrs. Zimmerman and her daughter Anna occupy a neat little home in the south side of Troy, which the mother owns. Miss Anna is a great comfort and joy to her mother. She is engaged in the insurance business, having inherited a talent for underwriting from her father and also inheriting a large clientage which he built up. Miss Anna is a practical business woman, efficient in everything she undertakes, and pleasant and obliging as well. She is one of the popular young women of Troy and is held in admiration by all with whom she has dealings or comes in contact.

Mrs. Zimmerman, in the declining years of her long and useful life, possesses a remarkably vigorous mind and recalls so many things of her early experience and observation, such as to make her a delightfully interesting talker. She enjoys the friendship and good will of every person in the town and country round, and they all delight in doing her honor. She has in her possession the first dining table set in Troy. Her father preempted the Joseph Hayton farm and after selling same bought the farm where Mount Olive cemetery is located. Her niece, Olive Zimmerman and her sister Olive Maynard were the first persons buried in the cemetery which was named after them.

## DAISY MINNIE STOCKING

### The First Telephone Operator Employed in Doniphan County.

The name of Mrs. Edward L. Confer may not sound as familiar to readers of these pages as Daisy Minnie Stocking, but they are one and the same person. Many persons will recall Daisy as the pleasant and obliging telephone operator at Troy for several years, she being the first regularly employed telephone operator in Doniphan County.

She is a daughter of Mrs. Ira D. Stocking. Her father was born in Syracuse, N. Y., March 26, 1833, and died February 26, 1908. Her mother

is still living. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Confers, David Stocking, was the first preacher to locate in Center Township, and he did all the marrying and the burying for many years. He was one of the prominent pioneers who came to this county in 1855. He taught the first school in Burr Oak.

Daisy Minnie Stocking was married in Falls City, Neb., on March 11, 1911, to Edward L. Confer. He was born May 7, 1883, making him about three months old when his wife-to-be entered this vale of sorrows on August 12, 1883. Ed Confer served his flag during the Spanish-American War in Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, Kansas Volunteers. He enlisted April 22, 1899, at Leavenworth, Kansas, and spent practically all of his time in service in the Philippines. This young soldier was mustered out and discharged at Angel Island, California, May 10th, 1902.

There is one child of this union, Vivian Daisy Confer, who was born July 3, 1912. The family resides at Twenty-seventh and Lake boulevard, St. Joseph, Missouri. Edward is now an engineer on the Burlington running out of St. Joseph, and was formerly employed in the Chief office, where he made good. Mrs. Stocking, mother of the subject of this sketch, and of Clark I. Stocking, was born in Ducain, Illinois, June 28, 1841, and was married to her husband November 27, 1860. Ira D. Stocking was a silversmith, and one of the first in Kansas. He was a highly respected citizen and a member of the Masonic order.

### Charles Erie Sherrer

Charles Erie Sherrer, prominent merchant, who was engaged in the grocery business in Troy, with a store in the J. W. McClellan building on the north side of the square, is a native of Virginia, Illinois. He was born there on July 3, 1870, passed his boyhood years in that town and came to Doniphan County August 16, 1888. He went to live on a farm near Severance and for more than twenty-five years he pursued the peaceful occupation of a farmer. March 15, 1915, Mr. Sherrer purchased the grocery store which he now owns and is conducting with success.

In Atchison, on June 27, 1905, Mr. Sherrer was married to Mrs. Pearl B. McClellan Wykert by the Reverend Mr. Waldraven, pastor of the Metho-Episcopal Church, South, and they went to live on a farm two and one-half miles west of Denton. Mrs. Sherrer was born on Christmas day, 1880, two and one-half miles south of Troy on the farm now owned by Mike Forest. She was educated in the Troy schools, graduating in 1898 under U. S. C. Busch. She taught school two terms in Star District No. 19 in Union Township, and in Burr Oak District No. 38. She was previously married, October 12, 1898, to George C. Wykert, and had one daughter, Inza Lou Wykert, who was born August 5, 1899, on the Henry Clark Wykert farm, west of Troy, now owned by Dixon A. Porter.

Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherrer. Carol Pearle was born October 20, 1909, on the farm in Union Township, and Maree Clella was born November 23, 1912, in the J. W. McClellan home in Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherrer are well known and highly respected among the people of Troy and vicinity. Mr. Sherrer, during his residence of more than twenty-six years, has been regarded as an upright citizen and a good farmer, and in his new occupation as a grocer he is receiving a substantial patronage from his old acquaintances and from his new-found friends. He strives to please his patrons and has become deservedly popular as a square-dealing merchant. He is at all times glad to greet his old friends at his place of business.

Miss Inza is a student in the second year of the Troy High School course. She is a young lady of close application in school, esteemed alike by classmates and teachers, and is well qualified and apt in music as well as literary talent. This young lady will be a source of pleasure to her grandfather and parents in their declining years.

### Sinclair-Jones Burglary

On April 4, 1895, occurred in Troy one of the glaring burglaries in the history of the town. It was at that time that a burglar entered the stores of M. H. Bailey, (familiarly known as Carpenter Bailey), and A. D. Jones, hardware, and D. C. Sinclair's drug store. He secured about $160 in money besides several pistols and other merchandise.

A meeting of the citizens of Troy School District No. 21 was held at the court house Friday, March 8, 1867, for the purpose of disposing of the school bonds for the erection of a school house.—Troy Reporter, March 12, 1867.

Luscious peaches grown by W. C. Elwood on his place in Troy.

# Electric Lights in Troy

**Lights Installed Under Mayor Oscar G. Winzer's Administration Connecting Troy With Atchison Plant—Citizens Believed More Economical to Buy Lights from Atchison Than to Build City Plant—Line Cost $14,500.00, and Was Constructed By Jesse Mann — Current First Turned on December 17, 1910—The 331 Lights Bring City Revenue of $450 Per Month—Farmers Along Line Between Troy and Atchison Have Tapped the Wire.**

A good lighting system is one of the best advertisements and one of the most valuable adjuncts to any town. Troy has one of the most up-to-date systems in its electric lighting arrangements. Troy has a twenty-four hour current.

The Chief takes a great deal of pride in the fact that, backed by the sentiment of progressive citizens, this paper was responsible for the installation of Troy's electric lighting system. The idea was generally advocated by Henry J. Calnan, during his administration as mayor of Troy and completed under Oscar G. Winzer's, who in June, 1909, published an article in the Chief telling of the advantages of electric lights.

The article attracted wide attention and interest and the idea gained ground. Within a week after the first article about the proposed improvement appeared in the Chief, Henry J. Calnan, mayor at that time, and the city council, figured the expense of lighting Troy by the latest method.

After the election of Oscar G. Winzer as mayor of the city of Troy several meetings of the council were called. At each meeting prominent citizens talked, giving his ideas as to the plan. Some advocated the city building and owning its plant. Others urged that the more economical method would be to connect Troy with the plant in Atchison, sixteen miles south of Troy.

Frank Blake, of Troy, representing a St. Joseph concern, was the first one to appear before the council for a franchise to secure electric lights for Troy. His proposition did not appeal to the council and presumably on account of that he took no more interest in the affair. Jack Stephens and C. I. Stockings, of Hiawatha, were the next ones to appear for a franchise, but their proposition did not meet with the approval of the council, however, after several weeks of deliberation, this plan was adopted, after city officials and others figured with representatives of the Atkinson plant as to how much per kilowatt electricity would cost Troy, furnished by the former city.

The meetings pertaining to this project were usually held in Judge J. D. Smith's office in the northeast room of the basement of the court house. The following were members of the city council: George B. Smith, a retired farmer; Frank F. Paige, a retired school teacher and farmer; Professor Charles Marble, connected with the Troy schools; William Bailey, a stone mason and plasterer, and Henry Zimmerman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Zimmerman, who was engaged in business at that time in Troy. At one of the meetings, a committee to investigate the feasibility of constructing the line was appointed, consisting of Henry J. Calnan, Frank F. Page and George B. Smith, and Oscar G. Winzer as mayor accompanied the party. At the next meeting the committee made a favorable report which was adopted by the council.

Following sometime later, May 10, 1910, an election was held and $15,000 bonds were voted to cover the cost of constructing a line to connect Troy with the Atchison electric plant. Jess Mann was awarded the contract on the construction work.

The work progressed nicely until about the time they reached Troy, with the construction of the line, the Northeast Telephone Company filed an injunction against the city of Troy to prohibit them from building the line closer than fifteen feet to the telephone line, which was upheld by Judge Stewart.

All summer and fall saw the undertaking being carried out. Great interest was felt in its progress, and Troy people anxiously awaited its completion. This came in November and on the evening of December 17, 1910, by Robert Wilson, then city marshal in charge of the lights, the first electric lights in Troy were turned on.

Marshal William Hoeft, of Troy, informs us that at present Troy has 331 lights. The current is furnished for four cents per kilowatt, and the total cost to the city is $300 per month. However, the revenue from the lights coming from the families who pay for the use of the convenience amounts to $422 per month, or a net profit to the city of $122 per month. And thus the bonded indebtedness will soon be liquidated.

Frank Keckler did most of the wiring for the houses when the system was installed. Now, the families who have the use of this modern convenience are wondering how they ever got along without such an improvement. They appreciate not only the steady, clear light the current furnishes, but the application of the "juice"—as linemen and electricians say— to household appliances. Their bread is toasted on the electric toaster and house cleaning is robbed of half of its horror.

Instead of the work of tearing up the carpet after back breaking work and beating the dust out of it in the back yard, and another siege of neck tiring endeavor to tack it down, electric current furnishes power for a pneumatic sweeper which sucks the dust from the floor as noiselessly and as quickly and thoroughly as a cat laps cream from a saucer. It is said that the time will come when the stoves and coal furnaces will be things of the past; that the houses will be heated with electricity and all cooking done on an electric range—think of that, no more fires to make or sweltering over cook stoves in summer. Turn a switch, wait, and the cooking will be done. As a matter of fact, electric ranges are used in some of the cities.

This is not mentioning the fact that many young ladies are finding the electric current a side partner of Cupid. For when the young man calls at the girl's home to take her out riding his wait is considerably shortened. Why? Because the young lady in an up-to-date home in Troy does not juggle with a pair of curling irons over an oil lamp. No, the electric curler attends to that, and these articles are warranted to curl the hair quickly and so naturally that the most experienced bachelor can not tell the electric-curls from the natural ones.

When the auto starts out for a quiet little spin through the streets there is little danger from collision, getting on the wrong road or running against the curbing—the arc light makes the road as bright as a shop window at holiday time.

It is almost needless to say that the well lighted streets also are an insurance against robbers. No holdup man is liable to confront any one when the glare of a street lamp is full on his face. Verily "those that prefer darkness because their deeds are evil" find the Troy lighting system disconcerting to their plans.

The time may come when the country roads will also be lighted by electricity. As a matter of fact some of the farmers between Troy and Atchison, who are also progressive have tapped the line to light their homes: William Wilke, Henry Foley, Charles Nitz, Mrs. James E. Rhudy, Frank Kinsey, W. E. Boscher and Peter Keckler are already using the electric light. Perhaps then an economical way of lighting the country roads may be devised. It is really a practical plan to apply electricity to much of the farm work, as has been done in some places. To some extent electricity is used for operating churns, pumping water, sawing wood and various other work about the farm. If chores are thus cut down, the farm boy in the vicinity of Troy will have more time to visit in town and to practice with the Troy ball team.

It is also possible to stimulate the fertility of soil by the electric current according to the technical journals, in which many articles appear illustrating this idea and giving accounts of where and how such a thing has been done.

It is a tungsten burner against a candle than when such scientific methods have been demonstrated to be be a success and practicable, the alert, progressive and up-to-date farmers around Troy will not be the last to adopt the methods.

In fact the ready acceptance of the idea of lighting Troy by electricity, and the quick adoption of its uses to various work, indicates the higher average of intelligence possessed by the people of Troy and vicinity. Their support of the proposition from inception and the constant increase of the number of people taking advantage of the latest method of lighting shows that Troy people are "desirous of new things."

No other town and community is more wide awake to the benefits of living in the Twentieth century, with its improvements and conveniences; and no other people realize more than do the citizens of Troy the contrast between their comfortable circumstances and bettered conditions and the discomforts and hardships and inconveniences of the pioneers who settled here. It is also unusual that these pioneers themselves desired that their children be given these benefits of modern days and so helped to bring the child of the inventor Edison to Troy. Everyone in Troy is elated over the convenience of the electric lights except the young lady who desires to tarry a few moments at the front door Sunday evening after church (when "the heartless old lady" turns on the porch light.)

When such men as Jap. Calvert, John Morehead, John Otten and Charley Young turn on the electric light in their homes their memory involuntarily flashes back to the days when they were obliged to snuff the candle for illumination. What a pleasure it must be to these veterans to note the perceptible changes that the great inventor, Edison has made since their youthful days.

The cost for an electric light in a home is nominal, the minimum charge being 75 cents per month. Up to fifty kilowatts the patrons pay 12 cents per kilowatt, from fifty to one hundred, 11 cents per kilowatt, from one hundred above 10 cents per kilowatt, a special rate being made for day current for running motors.


# Hardware and Furniture

We at all times carry a complete line. Our prices are at all times low. We will meet any price advertised, quality considered, freight added.

## Keen Kutter Tools

Cole's Hot Blast Ranges and Heaters....Rugs....Linoleum....Oil Cloth.

The recollection of "Quality" remains long after the "Price" is forgotten

A. D. Jones, Troy, Kansas


## Noah Porter

Noah Porter, an old hermit, died July 30, 1911. He was hurt in an accident while driving the Standard oil wagon. His horses became frightened at an automobile and threw Noah off the wagon. He was a brother to Mrs. John Hickman who lived in Troy in 1886. None of his relatives appeared and his property in North Troy was bought by Judge W. I. Stuart.

On Decoration Day, 1912, a disastrous fire sprang up in Leland's Lumber Yard. The chemical engines were pulled out and the flames extinguished. The cause of the fire was thought to have been a spark from a locomotive.

## Isaiah Davis

Teck Davis, (colored) died December 1, 1911, from the effects of being caught in a blizzard and being badly frozen. He was mayor of Everest at one time.

A. L. Perry, the well known abstractor of Troy, says the safest investment a man can make is to put his money in Doniphan County real estate. A piece of land that will grow such crops of cereals or fruits as are annually grown here in good old Doniphan is about as good an investment as a gold mine that is working.

Doniphan County schools are the best.

# Troy Catholic Church

## St. Charles, Built in 1882, When There Were Only a Few Catholic Families in Troy and Vicinity—Mission Established by Reverend Fathers of the Benedictine Order as Early as 1866—First Services Held in the Home of John Frank Kotsch by Rev. Thomas Bartl, O. S. B.

## Present Church Erected Under the Direction of Rev. Father Timphause on Ground Donated by Mr. Kotsch—About Thirty Families Now Compose the Congregation—Pat. H. Kirwin, Nick Bohr and Mrs. J. F. Kotsch Were Instrumental in Raising Funds.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles, of Troy, is the fulfillment of the early anticipations of the Catholic families in that vicinity to secure a clergyman to guide their spiritual welfare.

Its history is replete with the struggles which characterized pioneer settlements in the sacrifices so willingly made to obtain spiritual guidance. The few Catholics who settled in the neighborhood of Troy bravely met the difficulties encountered by all early settlers, but they preserved their faith and cherished the day when they could have a permanent house of worship.

The erection of St. Charles Church of Troy, almost thirty-three years ago, was a stupendous undertaking for the few members of the Catholic faith who resided in the town, and the adjacent country. There were then not more than seven Catholic families in that neighborhood, but their energy was indomitable and their zeal contagious. They were not wealthy, but they showed the true spirit of religious determination in contributing their means, their time, and their labor to the accomplishment of such a grand and worthy object.

As early as 1866 the Catholics at Troy were ministered to by the Benedictine Fathers from the abbey at Atchison. The spiritual visits of Rev. Thomas Bartl, O. S. B., after the dawn of that year, were a source of great comfort and consolation to the faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church. The good Missionary was welcomed with delight, and the few Catholics there then placed their houses at his disposal for religious services. As far as can be ascertained from the records, the first mass celebrated in Troy was solemnized by Father Bartl at the home of John F. Kotsch, early in 1866.

With the establishment of the Troy Mission on a firm basis, the Benedictine Fathers came from Atchison at stated intervals and held services, first at one Catholic home, and then at another. Every Catholic family manifested a pleasing desire to have the services in their own house, and show their hospitality to the Missionary, but conditions were such that the visiting Father invariably alternated between the different homes most convenient for the residents to congregate in.

From 1866 to 1878 services were held at various times by Rev. Father Pourmine M. Koumly, O. S. B.; Rev. Peter Kassens, O. S. B.; Rev. Boniface Verheyen, O. S. B., and Rev. Placidus McKeever, O. S. B., all from the Benedictine Abbey at Atchison. In 1878 the Troy Mission was put under the pastor of Wathena, Reverend Father Schreiner, who was succeeded about that time by Reverend Father Timphause, who set about having a church built in Troy. The problem was not an encouraging one for the very good reason that the number of Catholic families was small and their means limited.

When the proposition to erect a church of their own was placed before the faithful of the Mission, it was accepted with expressions of great gratification. The Catholics of the vicinity realized their limitations, but they were courageous in their fortitude and generous in their religious proclivities. So they decided to build the church, no matter how heavy the sacrifice, nor how onerous the financial obligations they would be obliged to assume. The ways of building the church were apparent enough, but the means were sadly lacking. However, the Catholic population was a determined unit when such a worthy cause was placed before them, and men and women offered to do all in their power to carry the project to a successful completion.

The first real encouragement in the work was the donation of a site by John F. Kotsch, April 8, 1882, located in the West part of Troy, eighty feet square. The spot was geographically ideal, for it was fairly convenient to the people of Troy, and not too remote from the country Catholics. Patrick H. Kirwin, who at that time resided two miles south of Troy; Nicholas Bohr, who lived six miles south of Troy, and Mr. and Mrs. John Frank Kotsch, of Troy, were the active and commanding spirits in carrying on the work. They first started to solicit funds and did the principal part of this most important work. Not only the Catholics contributed toward the building of the church, but the non-Catholics and public generally were exceedingly liberal in their contributions. It was stated at the time, and during many years since, that Mrs. Kotsch was instrumental in collecting more money for the new church than any of the other women. She was a strenuous worker and unceasing in her efforts to have the building free of debt before it was ready for worship. The late Ab Kent was one of the large contributors and he took a keen interest in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The McKernan family, who reside northwest of Troy, was also active in furthering the completion of the church, as well as the Corcorans, Forests, Crowleys, O'Sheas and Morrisseys.

The six or seven Catholic families donated their services toward getting the material for the building on the site. Patrick Kirwin gave up his business altogether in order to supervise the quarrying and hauling of the rock, the transportation of the lumber and all incidental supplies. He did some of the hauling with his own teams, but the greater part of it was done by some of the most practical Catholics. A. J. Goddin was the principal contractor for the building, but he was not on the scene at all times, only going there occasionally in order to give instructions regarding the work. R. Myron Steele, now of Los Angeles, Cal., did most of the work, assisted by Athan Simonson, one of the best known carpenters who settled in Doniphan County in the early times. Both Mr. Steele and Mr. Simonson stuck regularly on the job until it was completed. Mr. Simonson died almost a year ago in Hiawatha, Kansas, and with his wife, was buried in Troy.

The most uncomfortable part for the men who had to handle the financing and executive work on the new church was the struggle to obtain the necessary cash with which to pay for the building material that could not be donated or worked for by the willing helpers. Pat Kirwin and "Nick" Bohr made a tour, or maybe many tours, of the Catholic settlements throughout that part of Doniphan County. The estimated cost of the church was $2,000, exclusive of all the time and labor that had been donated. Mr. Bohr and Mr. Kirwin, having exhausted the local field, were received with much kindness by the Catholics of Severance, Purcell, St. Benedict's out in the country, and at a number of other places in Union Township, where they made substantial collections. In fact, when the time came for a final financial reckoning, they found they had more than sufficient money with which to roughly complete the church, and the residue was expended in finishing the interior. It was a happy day for this little handful of Catholics at Troy when their new and first house of public worship was completed, and they have always given due credit to the people of other denominations for the kindly assistance so nobly rendered.

With the transfer of the Reverend Father Timphause to Wathena, the Troy Mission was given in charge of Reverend Father Connelly (the Irish pronunciation and spelling in olden times was Conealy). The latter was a young priest recently ordained, and had been placed in charge of the Mission at Fanning. He had been assigned to the Mission by the then Bishop of Leavenworth, under whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction both Troy and Fanning were then, and are now. The people of Fanning had been long asking for a resident pastor and, when the bishop assigned Father Connelly to the charge, he assumed naturally that the Fanning Catholics would build a residence for the new pastor, who would also attend to the spiritual wants of the few people at Troy.

When the people at Fanning failed to build a parsonage for Father Connelly, he was sent to the Catholics of Troy, who built a neat little residence for himself and young niece, who acted as her uncle's housekeeper. The young priest and his little niece were exceedingly well liked by all classes and they became very friendly with both Catholics and non-Catholics. A short while afterward Father Connelly was recalled to the diocesian headquarters at Leavenworth. He had been in failing health for some months.

The scattering of Catholic families around Troy felt the recall of their beloved priest keenly. A delegation was named to visit the Bishop and request that Father Connelly be sent back to them. The priest was not sent back. He was stricken with tuberculosis and died soon after.

After Father Connelly had been withdrawn the Troy Mission reverted to the charge of the Benedictines of the Atchison Abbey. Rev. Father Matthew Bradley, O. S. B., administered to the Mission of Troy from the recall of Father Connelly until 1887. Rev. Placidus McKeever, O. S. B., was next in charge until 1896, and Rev. Peter Kassens, O. S. B., from 1896 until 1901. When Father Kassens left that year he was succeeded by Rev. Father Gregory Neumayer, O. S. B., who attended to the Mission until 1904. During the ministrations of Rev. Father Neumayer the church was renovated, stained glass windows were put in, the tower was built, and a bell was purchased and installed in the tower.

Rev. Father Gregory was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Fabian Stindel, O. S. B., who remained from June, 1904, to August, 1905. Rev. George Keim, O. S. B., was the next Benedictine Father to minister to the Troy Mission until September, 1906, when Rev. Father John B. Stader, O. S. B., member of the Order of St. Benedict, became pastor. Father John, as the pastor is more familiarly known among the people of Troy, attends the parish regularly. He is not a resident priest, but comes there at stated intervals from the Abbey at Atchison and celebrates mass. There are now thirty families attached to the Catholic Mission of Troy and the congregation is regular and faithful. Many of the old people are gone to their reward, and some others have left the neighborhood since the church was first built. But it still stands in all its modest grandeur, a monument to the fidelity and perseverance of the good people who believe in the true Catholic faith.

So elated were the Catholics of Troy with the success of the work to build the Catholic Church that many of the youthful element among the parishioners are so proud of it now they are claiming the first honors for everything. Records of church events have been kept which will not admit of any dispute. Two of these are that Mrs. Lambert Libel, of Wathena, was the first baby baptized in the new St. Charles Church of Troy. She was named Agnes Bohr, and she is well-known as the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bohr. The other event is the marriage, the first to be solemnized in the new church, of Miss Molly Kotsch and Nick Hess, of Troy. Miss Kotsch had almost a prior right to the first honors, although between the Kotsch, Bohr and Kirwin people there is an even field for equal honors in furthering the erection of the church. It might be said in conclusion that Mrs. Kotsch was the most indefatigable worker among the feminine contingent which rustled for subscriptions, and her success entitled her to see her daughter emerge from St. Charles the first bride, and a happy one.

Nick Bohr wishes it made known that Cyrus Leland, Jr., was the heaviest contributor to the fund for the new church, although not a member of that faith.

The priests invariably had their headquarters at the home of Patrick Kirwin, until he left the farm about seven years ago. We are indebted to Messrs. Kirwin and Bohr and Father John B. Stader for practically all the facts set forth above.

St. Charles Church, Troy

# A Handsome Church Edifice

## Methodist Episcopal New Building in Troy Equal to That of Any Town of Similar Size in the Country—Church Was Organized Fifty-Five Years Ago By W. F. Bowman, a Pioneer Methodist.

The surest index to the prosperity of any city or community will be found in the general external appearance of the churches. Where the churches are well supported it is safe to conclude that the business and moral welfare of the place are thriving. Coincidentally the social life is bound to be of an elevating status, for church activities and hearty sociability are cause and effect.

A visitor or stranger to Troy is first greeted by the imposing spires of numerous churches towering high over the ordinary city buildings and residences. Their commanding significance at once impresses the visitor, and the conclusion is immediately reached that the town must be a good one in every respect. Human nature is the same the world over, and whenever high church steeples are found pointing heavenward, the sight to a stranger never fails to produce a lasting effect.

While the city of Troy is remarkably well equipped with churches for a town of its size this article will deal particularly with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the oldest institutions of its denomination in this section of the state. Like all other religious organizations, the Methodist Episcopal Church sprang from a small beginning fifty-five years ago, and continued to grow in spite of many vicissitudes to its present magnificent proportions. The date of the church, strictly speaking, precedes that time by four years, when the first church service was instituted by a sturdy handful of faithful pioneers.

It was away back in 1856 when some of the few people then residing around the present town of Troy decided the community was becoming large enough to have religious services on the Sabbath. So the good people of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion banded together and arranged for the first preaching service which was held at the home of Alexander Berry in October, 1856, and for several months thereafter meetings were held at the homes of Alexander Berry, William Privett and several others. Later the scene of the preaching was transferred to the school building and court house of Troy.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy was organized by Rev. W. F. Bowman, June 26, 1859. Reverend Mr. Bowman was one of the pioneer Methodists of Doniphan County and was an influential citizen until the day of his death. For many years he resided on a farm on the Pottawattomie road about three miles west of Wathena, and where A. B. C. Dubach now resides. Reverend Mr. Bowman's two sons, Homer C and Collins H., now live in Wathena, and are well known and highly respected throughout the county.

Two years after the organization of the First Methodist Episcopal Church the members of the congregation realized that the time was ripe to have a Sunday school and this was quickly formed, with Edward Case as the first superintendent, notwithstanding the fact that he was Congregationalist. That was in 1860, and Mr. Case served until his death in 1866, when he was succeeded by Charles Rappelye. Mr. Case's two sons, Frank and Norman, respectively, reside at Hiawatha and Highland.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Troy

During the earlier years of the church, Troy was attached to the Columbus City circuit and later to the Elwood charge, but in 1863 Troy was made the head of the circuit, with Reverend Mr. Lloyd of Doniphan, the first regular pastor in charge. In 1864 Rev. James Lawrence (now of Lawrence) was given the charge and he took up his residence in Troy, where he remained two years. In 1866 the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy was granted a charter, and the following year ground was broken for a church building. A neat brick structure was erected, which still stands, and was dedicated with impressive services on October 20, 1868. For twenty-nine years this building remained the central place of worship, and in 1897 an addition was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Charles N. Riggle. Twelve years later the congregation, having outgrown its old quarters, undertook the erection of a new church building under the pastorate of Rev. A. E. Ryan.

The new church is a beautiful structure, 60 by 60 feet, of brick veneer, with a basement extending under the entire building. The church proper and the Sunday school quarters are completely furnished in modern style. The entire structure cost a total of $10,000. Too much credit for the erection of the new church cannot be given to Rev. A. E. Ryan, who was indefatigable in his spiritual and manual labors in order to accomplish the success of the undertaking. Reverend Mr. Ryan not only succeeded in raising practically all the funds for the construction of the new church, but he also spent a considerable portion of his time, not only superintending the erection of the building, but actually doing a man's share of the mechanical labor. Mr. Ryan was a natural craftsman, and he could perform the work of a carpenter or bricklayer with as much finesse as he could perform a wedding ceremony. The present parsonage was built during the pastorate of Rev. J. B. Gibson, in 1890.

The following is a complete list of the pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy, from its founding to the present time: Rev. B. F. Bowman, Reverend Mr. Bennett, Reverend Mr. Lloyd, Rev. James Lawrence, Rev. J. Paulson, Reverend Mr. Thornbrough, Rev. James Shaw, Rev. James Lawrence (a second pastorate), Reverend Mr. Shackleford. Reverend Mr. Mohan, Reverend Mr. Leak, Rev. Amos R. E. McBride, Reverend Mr. Porter, Reverend Mr. Biddison, Reverend Mr. Walker, Rev. George Gage, Rev. Father F. M. Pickles, Reverend Mr. Wescelins, Rev. Charles Atherton, Rev. J. B. Gibson, Reverend Mr. Lamb, Reverend Mr. McDougal, Rev. C. N. Riggle, Rev. Thomas Campbell, Reverend Mr. Hancock, Reverend Mr. Perry, Rev. William Whitney, Rev. E. L. Butler, Rev. J. B. Vernon, Rev. W. L. Morris, Rev. A. E. Ryan and Rev. Walter M. Rogers.

Rev. Walter M. Rogers, the present pastor of the Methodist church, came to Kansas from Ohio in 1879, and has resided in the state ever since. He was educated at Baker University and entered the ministry in 1903. His first pastorate was at Cedar Point, where he served with remarkable success for four years, going from there to Severy, where he remained three years. After one year spent in Richland, Reverend Mr. Rogers came to Troy in 1911, and his work in that field has been eminently successful from every point of view.

Since coming to Troy, Reverend Mr. Rogers has had an exceedingly active career. Through his efforts the Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated October 20, 1912, and he has cancelled a debt of $3,000 and has expended over $1,000 in equipment and improvements. Besides having met all its obligations the church has contributed over $1,700 to the $500,000 recently pledged for Baker University, ranking sixth among the charges of the district. In the year 1913 a handsome little church was erected at the outside point, and named New Hope, at an approximate cost of $3,750. This church is in a thriving condition, is out of debt and has a large membership. It is situated about one-half mile east of the Aberle school house, seven miles northeast of Troy, on an acre of land donated by Joe Sallee.

Reverend Mr. Rogers has a charming wife and two manly boys, which are the pride of both parents. Mrs. Rogers was Miss Charlotte Wells before her marriage to the pastor by the Reverend Mr. Dalton of Topeka, March 10, 1896. The boys are named Harold Walter and Joseph William.

Sunday school services are held regularly at the church, with George Vogt as superintendent, with an average attendance of about 125. It is impossible in this write-up to include the names of all of the past superintendents, but we wish to make a special mention of Dr. J. C. Myers, who has been an indefatigable worker in the church and Sunday school for over thirty years.

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Hon. James H. Lane, senator of the United States from the state of Kansas, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, near Leavenworth, July 11th, at 11:15 o'clock, 1866.

First row, from left to right: 1, Hugh R. Orr; 2, Frank P. Reno; 3, E. F. Holland; 4, W. J. Byers; 5, C. C. Clampitt. Second row—1, Mrs. J. B. Gibson; 2, Mrs. A. E. Ryan; 3, Mrs. W. F. Morris; 4, Mrs. C. C. Clampitt; Mrs. F. P. Reno; 6, W. W. Clawson. Third row—1, W. F. Rogers; 2, J. B. Gibson; 3, Charles Atherton; 4, James Lawrence; 5, W. F. Morris; 6, A. E. Ryan.

# Buys Apples Extensively

## George Strubb Comes Regularly to Doniphan County Every Year to Purchase Apples for North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota.

It is no small proposition for one man to supply the apple markets of three states regularly every year, but that is what George Strubb has successfully accomplished from Troy during the past eight seasons.

Mr. Strubb is one of the most substantial railroad fruit merchants in the Middle West, with his headquarters in Silver Lake, N. D. In addition to his dealings in fruit Mr. Strubb buys and sells produce in carload lots, and his trade in this particular line is becoming more extensive every year.

George Strubb's Men Loading Apples in the Orchard Near Troy.

The apple men of Doniphan have a high regard for Mr. Strubb personally, and hold him in great esteem as an upright business man of sterling integrity. His coming to Troy each year is welcomed by the apple growers, who place the utmost reliance on his sound judgment and fair dealing. He is immensely popular with men in every branch of the fruit industry and with them his word is as good as a government.

Mr. Strubb is to be congratulated on the fact that during his visits to Troy the outside business is capably managed by his son, Willie, who conducts the sales and superintends the delivery of consignments in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota. Willie Strubb is familiar with every branch of the business and has inherited the energetic mercantile instinct which has brought so much prosperity to his father.

George Strubb is a native of Illinois, having been born in Thomson, that state, August 13, 1860. In 1884 he was married to Miss Carrie Gregory, at Ellendale, N. D., and on Christmas Day, 1887, their home was brightened by the arrival of the boy, Willie M. Mr. Strubb is a direct descendant of Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President having been his great uncle. He is a member of the Association of Lincoln Descendants, and last year attended the reunion at Boston, Mass.

# WAYMAN A. HARGIS

## The Rock Island Railway Agent at Troy for Twenty Years Is a Native of Doniphan County, and One of Our Substantial Citizens—Began By Learning Telegraphy When a Boy and Worked His Way Up to a Position of Responsibility.

A great many fiction stories are printed in the newspapers and magazines nowadays telling how plucky young fellows have worked their way up to high positions from small beginnings. Such stories are all right and proper as a means of inspiring hope and encouragement for the youth of today, but there is a case here at home which should appeal to the young men of Doniphan County, for the reason that it's all true. It is that of Wayman A. Hargis, who has held the responsible position of agent for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at Troy for twenty years (with the exception of one year), and who got his start by learning telegraphy when a boy.

Residence of Wayman A. Hargis in Troy.

Wayman A. Hargis, as the reader should know, is a product of Doniphan County. He was born on a farm three miles north of Troy on June 13, 1873. The fact that he was born on the "13th" and in the year of the great panic and also the year the grasshoppers came to Kansas seems not to have affected the career of our hero, as subsequently in this writeup we shall prove. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Hargis, plain old-fashioned farmer folk of Doniphan County of whom it may be said they were as good as gold.

As a boy Wayman A. Hargis attended the Brenner school for several years and then attended the schools in Troy, receiving a good common school education such as fitted him for the ordinary duties of life. He was an acute thinker and was given to hard study, always having his lessons at recitation time and usually the first to hold up his hand when his teacher called on some member of the class for an answer or an explanation of some question or problem. Like other boys, he indulged in sports, but in the school room there was no play for him. Acquiring an education was to him a serious matter, for he was so minded that he could realize what even a common school education would mean to him when he grew to manhood.

The Rock Island railway main line had been opened from St. Joseph west through Doniphan County in 1886, and a station had been established here. Will Reese was the first agent. M. C. Brown was the agent and telegraph operator when this young man began telegraphy. He took an interest in Wayman Hargis, with the result that the boy started in to learn the (to him) mystery of telegraphy. It wasn't long until Wayman Hargis was able to interpret the meaning of the clicking of the instrument. A little later he began to receive and send messages. Then in a remarkably short time he became proficient as an operator.

From such a beginning the subject of this sketch worked his way into a good position with the Rock Island railway. After a while he was put in charge of the station. He was not content to be merely an operator. He looked out for the interest of his company. He hustled for trade by inducing the business men and farmers to ship over the Rock Island lines, and when our people desired to travel or to go anywhere by rail, why, Wayman Hargis convinced them that the Rock Island was the road to patronize. It is such loyalty to an employer's interests that enables some men to pass others in the race. It was not only a matter of satisfaction for this young man to know that he was doing his duty, and doing it well, but it pleased him to know that his services were appreciated. They were not always patting him on the shoulder and telling him what a fine young man he was. The company's appreciation was attested by promotion and an increase in the amount written on his pay check.

To say that Wayman A. Hargis has made good is only half telling it. He has builded and furnished a magnificent residence in the northeast part of Troy, and in every way it is an ideal home for himself and his little family, consisting of Mrs. Hargis and their two boys, Paul and Ralph.

Mrs. Hargis was Miss Etta U. Kotsch, born in Troy, Sept. 10, 1873, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Frank Kotsch. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hargis was at St. Joseph, June 15, 1898. Judge Gates performing the ceremony. Paul Jackson Hargis, eldest of the boys, was born Nov. 21, 1908, and Ralph Wayman Hargis, the youngest, on Oct. 22, 1913. They are fine youngsters who are proud of their parents and are keenly interested in their father's efficient management of the business of the Rock Island lines in Troy, and who knows but that they are to follow in their father's footsteps?

Mrs. Hargis is an ideal wife and mother and worthy of her high position as queen regent in their beautiful home, which she considers the highest position to which a true woman can aspire. She has a large circle of friends who admire her for her womanly graces and her broad and sympathetic nature.

Mr. Hargis is one of our most popular citizens. He knows everybody and is respected by everybody, sustaining an ideal relation to the community as a citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is popular in the blue lodge as well as in the commandery.

The subject of this sketch was elected mayor of Troy in the spring of 1913, and is serving a second term as a member of the council.

Rev. John B. Vernon of Kansas City, Kansas, formerly of Troy.

### Rev. John B. Vernon

The Rev. Mr. John B. Vernon was a Methodist minister in Troy for more than two years. He was installed Mar. 16, 1904, and left Mar. 17, 1905, serving four points on the charge, viz: Troy, Wathena, Elwood and the Webber school house point. He preached three times every Sabbath and had four Sunday schools and three Epworth Leagues in addition. From this it will be seen that the Rev. Mr. Vernon not only was efficient, but a hard worker. He will be remembered by hundreds in Doniphan County for his cheerful countenance and big heart.

The Rev. Mr. Vernon was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, Nov. 27, 1862, and was married near Centralia, Kan., Mar. 10, 1887, to Miss Zillah Kuhn, the Rev. Mr. A. G. Murray performing the ceremony. To this union four children were born—Bertha Carrie, Dec. 29, 1887, near Corning, Kan.; Leah Esther, Sept. 27, 1890, at Axtel, Kan.; Chester Benson, Jan. 29, 1892, at Baldwin, Kan., and Lawrence Harazel, July 6, 1895, at Robinson, Kan.

At the present time, the Rev. Mr. Vernon is in Kansas City, Kan., where he has one of the largest churches in the city. During his pastorate the congregation has increased materially, and to all branches of the work he has brought an enthusiasm and energy that has made him loved and respected by all in his new community.

### Shot from a Six-Shooter

On Aug. 12, 1878, some pusillanimous fellow fired a couple of shots at Bob Flickinger's dog while riding by the house on horseback, missed the dog but hit the headboard of a bed upon which Bob was asleep. The alarm awakened Bob and in less time than it takes to tell it, he was out in the yard to ascertain who the culprit was, but to no avail.

### Geo. B. Smith

Geo. B. Smith, born Wyandotte County, Ohio, June 17, 1840. Enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, Company A, 123d Ohio volunteer infantry. Discharged May, 1865, Cumberland, Md. Gunshot wound. Married Jan. 2d, 1868, to Margaret Strahan. Has two daughters, Maude and Daisy. Owns home in Troy. Came to Doniphan County in December, 1876.

# Fire in Leland Block

## The Buildings, Which Were Situated on the North Side of the Public Square, Suffered Three Fires—Heroic Work By the Citizens of Troy Saved the Town—First Building Used for a Court House in Doniphan County Destroyed By Fire, November 15, 1899.

The property situated on the Leland & McClellan block on the north side of the public square passed through several disastrous fires. On the evening of Friday, Jan. 16, 1894, volumes of smoke were seen pouring out of the room occupied by a millinery store owned by Mrs. Eugene Brown, mother of Probate Judge Edwin Brown. The entire room was ablaze but after some hard and swift work the blaze was extinguished. The ceiling was burned through in several places. Over this store and the adjoining one, on the east, was the skating rink. Next

District Supt. C. T. Durboraw

to the millinery store on the east was George Schwartz's harness shop, who now resides in Denton. Then a stairway; then James W. McClellan's store. Over this store was Baker & Bell's office. The whole upper part was connected by openings so that had the fire gotten above, the entire block would have been destroyed, except the Leland store perhaps, which was next to the millinery store on the west and presented a brick wall with no openings. Mrs. Brown's stock was entirely destroyed. The loss was estimated at about $1,200.

Again in the early morning of November 15, 1899 as a party of young folks had gathered to watch for falling stars, Frank Sturgis stepped outside to take a look and discovered the McClellan hardware store was on fire. He gave the alarm and the crowd of boys ran to the scene of disaster, shouting Fire! Fire! Fire! Ed Appleby, who arrived first attempted to force an entrance but was met by a blow caused by the explosion of a powder keg in McClellan's store. On account of the scarcity of water very little could be done, but work was immediately directed toward saving the opera house which could have been saved had not the old "Higby House" caught. This was a historical building, a part of it having been built for a court house in 1856. As soon as it caught all attention was turned to it, neglecting the opera house until the fire had gained so great a headway it could not be checked. Attention was then turned to the Leland store. The stock of goods was soon carried to the street and the bucket brigade by swift and diligent work saved the building. The losses from this fire were indeed portentous. Those experiencing loss were: Cyrus Leland, Jr., J. W. McClellan, Baker & Bell, Chris Jenkinson, Thos. Triplett, W. A. Helvey, The Doniphan County State Bank, the Masonic, G. A. R. and W. R. C. lodges.

Peace from disastrous disturbance reigned in this block until the night of February 18, 1911, when again alarms were given that the old block was attacked by the enemy. Wood Sturgis, brother of Frank, who discovered the fire in the McClellan building twelve years before, saw flames of fire in the back of the Leland store on former occasions did good service this time. The tin roof over the store and the snow which had fallen during the day were also helpful factors in saving the nearby buildings from catching. The windows in the Chief office and post office, which stood across the street on the west side of Leland's store building, were broken by the intense heat and it was necessary to keep the bucket brigade busy on the front of these buildings. Winzer's furniture store occupied the room next to the Leland store and under the opera house. The next room east was occupied by Winzer's hardware store and above was Baker's law office, then came George Schuler's grocery store and a cream depot operated by Leonard Hargis; and next was the Hotel Avon. The contents of these buildings were carried into the street, but this afterward proved unnecessary as the flames were quenched before reaching them. The losses caused by this fire were quite heavy.

Cyrus Leland commenced business on that corner in 1866 in a little frame building which he moved away and replaced with the building destroyed by the last fire. The stock was the largest in the county and was always well kept.

# THE REV. MR. CHARLES T. DURBORAW

## Superintendent of the Atchison District of the Methodist Church—In Kansas Since 1878—Born Near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—Holds Several College Degrees.

A man who must be an example not only to members of a church, but also a leader and inspiration for the ministers under his charge, is one who holds the title of the district superintendent of his church. Such a man is the Rev. Mr. Charles Durboraw, superintendent of the Atchison district of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Reverend Mr. Durboraw is well qualified for this place, as he is an efficient director in both the temporal and spiritual matters of his district. He is a good speaker and has a practical knowledge as well as high scholarly attainments.

The Reverend Mr. Durboraw was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1855, and graduated from Pennsylvania University, Gettysburg, in 1875. In addition he received a diploma from the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, in 1878, and preached his first sermons near there while attending the school. His Alma Mater granted him a degree of Master of Arts in 1881, and the Upper Iowa University awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in

The A. M. E. Church, situated in east Troy.
This building was erected a few years ago, but no one could give the date.

The year 1878 found him beginning the ministry at Pleasanton, Kansas, and in the same year he was married August 15th, in the M. E. church, by Rev. J. W. McCord, to Miss Ida Gehr Sheads, of Gettysburg. The Reverend Mr. Durboraw has been in active service ever since coming to Kansas. He served at Pleasanton, Girard, Cherryvale, Chetopa, Burlington, Fort Scott (First Methodist Church), Pittsburg and Coffeyville, as well as six years in the Ottawa district, and is serving the third term as district superintendent in the Atchison district. This office corresponds to the presiding elder of former days.

Three of his daughters are living: Anna, born in Girard, Kansas, is now Mrs. John L. Kirkpatrick of Pittsburg; Ida Estella was born in Chetopa, and is domestic science teacher in the Kansas City schools; Margery was born in Cherryvale and lives with her parents. They are unusually bright and are highly esteemed and respected by all who know them.

Good roads bind people together in industry, intelligence and patriotism.

# WILLIAM E. REESE

## Well Known Credit Man and Adjuster for Wholesalers in St. Joseph Is a Former Doniphan County Man.

William E. Reese, for several years past an adjuster for wholesale mercantile houses, and whose office is at 818 Corby, in St. Joseph, is a native of Doniphan County and the son of Evan Reese, who was one of the early-day citizens of Doniphan County.

Evan Reese, father of the subect of this sketch, was born in Wales, March 25, 1822. He came to America when a boy and at St. Louis on January 1, 1853, was married to Miss Christina Spicer, who also was born in England, July 29, 1828. They came to Kansas in April, 1861, by river boat from St. Louis to Atchison, where they bought an ox team and completed the journey to Doniphan County, landing one mile south of Troy. They spent one night on the journey in camp at Cold Springs near Bendena. They purchased a farm of eighty acres of Ed Davis, to which they added forty acres, purchased from Ike Tollman. This 120 acres still belongs to the family. Evan Reese died in Doniphan County June 29, 1902, and his wife died April 1, 1910, at the home of her son, 2522 Jule street, St. Joseph.

William E. Reese, the son of these pioneers, was born on the farm one mile south of Troy, September 6, 1864. He spent his boyhood days on the farm and was educated in the Climax School No. 9. At the age of seventeen he took up telegraphy, receiving instruction from H. H. Wheeler, then agent for the Grand Island railroad at Troy.

He soon mastered the mysteries of telegraphy and for a period of five years was employed at various places. At the time the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railroad, now known as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, was built in the fall of 1886, Mr. Reese was given the position of operator, also assuming the position of passenger ticket agent in Troy, November 4, 1886. He was the first permanent operator employed after the road left the Missouri River. When the station was finally opened April 1, 1887, Mr. Reese was made agent, continuing until July 1, 1888, when he resigned to take a position in Colorado.

Four years were spent by Mr. Reese in the West. He returned in 1891, located in St. Joseph and engaged in telegraphy, being employed in the office of the auditor of the Burlington system there. From that he took up commercial work, first as a bookkeeper and later as credit man with the Englehart-Davison Mercantile Company. He held the position with that concern thirteen years.

In 1912 Mr. Reese took a position with the Tootle-Campbell Dry Goods Company as special agent and adjuster, a business for which he had become thoroughly qualified.

For the past two years Mr. Reese has specialized in adjustment work for large wholesale houses of St. Joseph, having an office at 818 Corby street. He is senior member of the organization known as the Reese Mercantile Adjustment Company. While employed in his various occupations Mr. Reese read law and, by hard knocks mastered his studies and, passing the examination, was admitted to the Missouri bar. His position as adjuster requires an expert knowledge of law, and he has built up a fairly lucrative practice. Mr. Reese is secretary of the Specialty Shoe Machinery Company of St. Joseph. He owns a good home in St. Joseph, and 160 acres of good western Kansas land.

# Nat C. Bailey

Nat C. Bailey was born in Putnam County, Indiana, Oct. 11, 1847. He enlisted in Company D, 14th Kansas cavalry, at Troy, June 1, 1863; was mustered out at Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 18, 1865. Married Miss Missouri E. King, March 15, 1868. Squire P. S. Soper performing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have three daughters, Lillie Gertrude, who is at home with her parents; Mrs. Chas. M. Street (Ollie) and Bertha, Mrs. Harry W. Deppen. Mr. Bailey was sheriff of Doniphan County from 1882 to 1886, and now resides at 2702 Penn St., St. Joseph, Mo.

# Lorne T. Hargis

**The Leading Undertaker of Doniphan County—A Native Son of Doniphan County, Who Made Good as a Soldier in the Spanish-American War; Was Member of Twentieth Kansas—Is a Successful Business Man and an Efficient Public Official.**

Doniphan County has produced a great many native sons engaged in the different walks in life who are making good, but among these none is entitled to more credit for honorable conduct and successful achievement than is Lorne T. Hargis, our present county coronor, and the leading undertaker of Doniphan County.

Mr. Hargis was born on a farm near Brenner in Doniphan County, on December 27, 1878, his parents being Martin V. and Sarah J. Hargis, pioneer settlers, who had been attracted to Kansas in the early days by the wonderful fertility of the soil and by the wholesome conditions and influences that made it the best state in the Union for the rearing of their children.

The boy grew up on the farm a sturdy, wide-awake Kansan, ambitious to win success in whatever venture he might undertake. He completed his home education with a course in the high school. He was ambitious to go deeper, the better to fit himself for a business career, but the Spanish-American war, breaking out in 1897, took him out of school.

Like thousands of our native sons of Kansas, he was fired with patriotism and a desire to serve his country and its flag. Although only seventeen years old, he enlisted April 29, 1897, as a private in Company H of the Twentieth Kansas volunteer infantry, and served two years in the Philippines under Colonel (now Major-General) Fred Funston. Everybody who reads history will recall the muster-in at Topeka of that now famous regiment, the trip to San Francisco, the long wait at the Presidio, the voyage across the Pacific, then the splendid fighting of "our boys" in the Philippines, pushing their way through jungles, wading rivers, together with the hardships and privations, sickness and death of many of the Kansans, and the return home and muster-out at San Francisco, October 28, 1899. In all of which Lorne T. Hargis, the Doniphan County boy, had a part.

Following his honorable discharge from the army service in 1899, Lorne secured a position in the postoffice at Temple, Tex., which he filled with credit to himself and the government for six succeeding years, returning to Kansas at the time of the death of his father, which occurred April 20, 1905. The loss of his father decided the ambitious young man to remain here in his native county, as nowhere else in all of his travels were there better opportunities for a young man to engage in business.

Desiring to engage in the undertaking and embalming business, Mr. Hargis proceeded to prepare himself for that work. He went to Chicago and took a full course in the Barnes School of Sanitary Science and Embalming, being graduated from that institution in the spirng of 1910. With his brother, William, a business was established at Hiawatha in 1910, which was continued for about eighteen months, when William found it necessary to go West for his health.

Lorne T. Hargis then came to Troy and decided to start into the undertaking and embalming business, and on June 9, 1912, he purchased the undertaking establishment and business of M. L. Kemp. This establishment, including the neat and substantial office building now owned by Mr. Hargis, is one of the best and most complete in northeast Kansas. It provides thorough scientific and sanitary, as well as humane methods of care for and burial of the dead. Always adhering to right principles in the conduct of business, Mr. Hargis has builded up a large clientage in Doniphan County and has won the friendship and esteem of the people of the county.

Mr. Hargis' popularity won for him the nomination by the Republicans for county coroner in the campaign of 1914, and his election to that office by a substantial vote in the November election. He is now filling the office with honor to himself and economy to the taxpayers.

Mr. Hargis married Mrs. Leotha B. Mohler of Highland, on June 18, 1912, who had one son, Charles Oliver, who was born Nov. 25, 1907, in St. Joseph, at 624 East Missouri avenue. They have two children, Martin C., born May 17, 1913, and Clay M., born June 10, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Hargis are both members of the Christian church and are among our best people.

On May 1st, 1914, the subect of this sketch opened an office in Wathena, and on September 1st following, D. O. Eberle began work in the office where he has remained since.

The Undertaking Establishment of L. T. Hargis in Troy.

## THE REV. C. I. ROSE

**The Present Pastor of the M. E. Church of Troy Is a Native of Kentucky and One of the Good Ministers of the Kansas Conference — He Has Preached Nine Years in Missouri and Twelve Years in Kansas.**

The Rev. C. I. Rose, the present pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy, is a native of the state of Kentucky, a fact of which he is proud to own. Beside he was reared and educated in the good old Blue Grass State, and there received his early instruction that started him on a remarkably successful career as a minister of the Gospel.

At the age of twenty-five years the Reverend Mr. Rose was admitted to the St. Louis conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a minister and assigned to his first pastorate, being at that time the youngest member of the conference. He served in different charges in Missouri for nine years.

In the autumn of 1903 the subject of this sketch was transferred from the St. Louis conference to the South Kansas conference and was stationed at Trinity Church in Ottawa, Kansas, during the superintendency of the Rev. Dr. C. T. Durbarrow, then of the Ottawa District and now of the Atchison District.

The Reverend Mr. Rose was, in March, 1915, appointed by Bishop Shepherd, at the Kansas annual conference, held in Topeka, March 15, 17, 18, 19, to the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy, in which work he is now engaged. He is a minister of much force, and has won his way into the esteem of the people of the city and of the members of his congregation. His successful pastorate here is commended by the people, and at the next annual conference his congregation doubtless will insist on his return.

Reverend Rose was married to Miss Nellie Fenney, April 7, 1888, at Galconda, Illinois, by Reverend Dawson. They have three children: Bessie Maud, born Marionville, Missouri; Louise, Springfield, Missouri; Lulu Mae, born Mountain Grove, Missouri. He came to Troy March 26, 1915.

## Christian Church Parsonage

Names of those donating work on the Christian Church parsonage in Troy: J. C. Dittemore, Ed S. Yates, Joe Griffin, George Hautzeurader, William Wilson, Zeck Knight, J. M. Knight, Frank Hargis, J. W. Calvert, George Schuler, H. A. Dittemore, John Malloy, William Briggs, Timothy Malloy, James Briggs, Harry Goddin, Frank Bailey, William Etherton, Ed Maedinger, John Mix, Charles Marble, Henry Haupt, Charles Newton, S. I. Newton, L. T. Hargis, Mrs. Jennie Sapp, Mabel Schuler, Luella Schuler, Pearl Baldwin, Blanche Baldwin, Ellen Haupt, Mrs. Jessie Brady, Ressa Scarbrough, Mrs. George Schuler, Lois Hargis, Eva Knight, Esther Agee, Pearl Lichleiter, Gladys Wilson, Victor Wilmoth, Glenn Agee, Carl Hautzeurader, Ralph Garvin, Clarence Newbury, Mark Edwards, E. C. Winzer, Marion Earhart, Winnie Earhart, Clarence Dehart, Tute Thomas, William Sandy, Frank Bartlett, Frank Durr, Ben Vigus, Robert Vigus, Haron Kirby, Ham D. Kent, Perry Martin, J. Tilden Sapp, Tom Lloyd, Guy Van Scholack, Green D. Taylor, Samuel Blauser.

## William Allen Mansfield

William Allen Mansfield, familiarly known as Uncle Billy by the commercial men who come to Troy, came to Doniphan County March 8, 1857, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen G. Mansfield, and settled on the claim which is now owned by James H. Earhart, five miles north of Troy. His father died Nov. 7, 1867. The subject of this sketch was engaged in the hardware business at St. Joseph, Missouri, from 1868 to 1882. Married Mary A. Ross, Kansas City, Missouri, October 16, 1867. Married a second time to Anna Phillips, August 15, 1913.

Mrs. Hattie Jackson was murdered by Homer Thompson in Horton. She was the daughter of John S. Miller, and was reared south of Troy. After committing the deed, Thompson shot himself. The atrocious crime was committed Aug. 23, 1912. Mrs. Jackson had been keeping house for Thompson for several months, and it was claimed that he was drunk at the time.

## Frederick S. Moser

Frederick S. Moser, born June 13, 1839, Knoxville, Tenn. Enlisted Aug. 23, 1861, Company C, 13th Kansas. Discharged 26th June, 1865. Married Oct. 9, 1859, Mary C. Dittemore, Little Rock, Ark. Nine children. Sons: Wm. H., John F., Alvie C., Frederick B.

Rev. C. I. Rose

Daughters, Annie L., Belle, Josie, Lucy Susan. Three hundred tairty acres, four miles north of Troy. Came to Doniphan County 1856, April 1st.

## John Morehead

John Morehead, born Fairfield County, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1824. Came to Troy Aug. 28, 1857. Married at Ashland, Ind., March 22, 1849, to Miss Mary Ann Slover. Had three daughters: (Devorah) Mrs. William H. McAdams, (Sarah J.), died in California, Mrs. Katen C. Woolsey; (Mary Ann) Mrs. William M. Kelley. Seven sons: Calvin, William C., John C., George Oscar, Joseph Cornelius, Herman L., Charley M.

## R. M. Steele

This farmer resident of Doniphan County and a native of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, who was born October 14, 1844, after residing in this county

R. M. Steel

for nearly forty years and serving as sheriff from 1890 to 1894, moved to California.

In 1864 Mr. Steele enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the Civil War. He was discharged at Philadelphia. After locating in this county in 1867, he served as second lieutenant in the 19th Kansas Cavalry, under General Custer during the Indian campaign in 1868-69.

On May 7, 1877, he was married to Miss Esther Berry, and they have eight sons and daughters: Robert Myron, John Peter, Phoebe Rose, Francis Marion, Benjamin Harrison, Harry, Mattie and Julia.

Mrs. Mary Myers, an old resident of Doniphan County, was found dead in her bed at the home of her son-in-law, Will Dawe, west of Troy, Feb. 14, 1907.

# The Rev. A. E. Ryan, Kansas Man

### Former Troy Methodist Pastor Born at Manhattan—Son Traveling Financial Agent for Kansas University—Daughter Supervisor of Music, Jackson (Minnesota) High School.

Perhaps no more popular preacher ever held a pulpit in Troy than the Rev. A. E. Ryan, former pastor of the Methodist church, where he officiated from 1909 to 1911. His sermons had the rare quality of being both practical and spiritual and were among the helpful influences of the community. In them he breathed the power of one who had the force of his convictions, and as a result his congregations were always large and attentive. His retirement from the pastorate in Troy was attended by many expressions of deep regrets from members of his congregation, and from other prominent citizens as well.

The Rev. Mr. Ryan is a Kansas man. He was born at Manhattan, Feb. 7, 1864, and attended the Clay Center high school, where he graduated in 1886. Education and romance seems to have been closely interwoven in his life, for he was married the following year to Miss Femma J. Marley of Clay Center, on July 20, 1887, by the Rev. John T. Mayor in the Methodist parsonage.

Rev. Mr. A. E. Ryan and wife, formerly of Troy, but now of St. Marys, Kansas.

Not only did this minister prove his ability as a preacher of the gospel, but he portrayed the life of his Master in his own life by early learning the trade of a carpenter. He planned and supervised the construction of the new Methodist church during his pastorate in Troy, and did a large share of the carpentry himself. In this he proved his popularity, as he appeared in the garb of a workingman during the week days, and later when the edifice was completed he filled its pulpit with just as much grace as he had while upon the scaffolds with his hammer and saw.

Next year following his marriage the young couple went to Meadville, Pa., where the husband attended Allegheny College. After his graduation he was licensed to preach at Edinboro, Pa., June 2, 1891, at the regular session of the district conference. His first sermon he delivered at Cleveland, Ohio, in the Jennings Avenue Methodist church, and in the spring of 1892 he was stationed at Saegertown, Pa., as a supply and was later given his first regular appointment at Volusia, New York.

Mrs. Ryan was among the well liked women in Troy and was always a willing helpmeet to her husband in his pastoral duties. She was ever ready to visit the sick, to wait upon the needy and to extend succor and encouragement to the distressed. She was active in her work among the societies of the church, and her leadership was ever appreciated by the other women who looked to her for guidance and suggestion. Her pew was never vacant unless sickness or other unavoidable causes kept her at home on Sunday morning and evening or during the midweek services. The success of her husband in his chosen work was largely attributed to her untiring efforts and interest in his vocation.

The Ryan children have become distinguished in the educational world. Frank W. Ryan in 1914 was professor of English at the Peacock Military College, San Antonia, Texas, and is now professor of science in the St. John's Military Academy, Salina, Kansas. In this capacity he has an opportunity to meet students of the most distinguished citizens of the state of Kansas, and the training that he received in the home of his parents is one of the assets which have contributed to his success. He was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1888. Miss Grace Ryan has become one of the most proficient musicians who ever resided in Doniphan County. She has been elected supervisor of music in the State high school of Jackson, Minn. She was born at Volusia, New York, Dec. 22, 1892.

# A Zealous Pastor

### Reverend James M. Delezene, of the Troy Christian Church, Has Substantially Increased the Membership of His Congregation and Wiped Out a Large Indebtedness.

The many good Christian people of Troy take a keen interest in the growth and expansion of their respective churches, and the pastors in charge thereof. The members of the Christian Church have a well-established right to be proud in this respect, as the handsome edifice of this denomination is a credit to their zeal and energy, and also to the Rev. James M. Delezene, who accomplished remarkable results during his pastorate from September 1, 1913, to January 3, 1915.

When the Reverend Mr. Delezene came to the Troy Christian church, there was a debt of $1,100 on the building, which had been incurred by the building of an addition to the church proper. Immediately upon his arrival, he set about to liquidate this financial burden, with the co-operation of his congregation, and his efforts were admirably rewarded. The large debt has been entirely wiped out, and, furthermore, two more lots have been purchased from Mr. W. A. Helvey, to provide for future expansion of the church building. In addition to clearing up the church's indebtedness, this tireless worker obtained grand results in increasing the membership of his congregation, due in part, no doubt, to his pleasing personality and his recognized ability as a leading pulpit orator. Shortly after coming to Troy, Mr. Delezene saw that the Sunday school attendance was not what it should be, and he took steps to increase same. After much personal exertion and assistance from several members of the church, he had the gratification to gaze upon 658 attendants at the Sunday school session Easter Day, 1914, and it didn't stop there, either, for new members are gradually being added.

Rev. James M. Delezene was born in Louisville, Nebraska, April 12, 1882, and was educated in the public schools there and later at Cotner University at Lincoln. He completed his education at Campbell University, Holton. Mrs. Delezene was Miss Mabel Murdoch of Louisville, and they were married by Rev. Edward Clutter, an evangelistic clergyman. Two children have been born to them, Edward W., born March 3, 1909, and Marie, born Feb. 22, 1911. Mrs. Delezene is unusually interested in her husband's work, even for the wife of a preacher. She is the personification of activity in church work, and aided materially in lightening the burdens of her husband's labors, and in promoting the social and intellectual aspect of the church life of the Christian congregation. Reverend Delezene is surely very fortunate in having such a congenial helpmate.

During his pastorate, Reverend Delezene was instrumental in securing 147 new members. Much to the sorrow of his flock, he resigned his charge January 3, 1915, in order to devote his whole time to evangelistic work. His home will be in Troy. We feel safe in predicting a glorious future for the former pastor of the Christian church, as he has the knack of touching men's hearts in a gentle manner and getting gratifying responses, and his converts are the kind that stick; not the hysterical fanatics of a camp meeting, but sober, deep-thinking men and women. He has accomplished in Troy work that will live after him, and his friends and well-wishers give him God-speed in his new work.

Since the above was written, Rev. Mr. Delezene has been called to the Woodson Chapel in St. Joseph, which is located on St. Joseph avenue.

Ruth Louise was born June 30th, 1915, in the old John Frank Kotsch home in Troy.

## Rev. Willam H. Sellheim

The Rev. William H. Sellheim was born on Independence Day, July 4, 1876, at Philadelphia, Pa. His early education was received in the East, in the City of Brotherly Love. When Mr. Sellheim decided to prepare for the ministry, he made no half-way calculations, but made a thorough job of it, and we imagine that is the scheme of his life, to do things thoroughly. He took a complete college course, and later studied at a theological seminary, where he was honorably graduated.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Delezene, formerly of Troy, who reside at 2511 St. Joseph avenue, St. Joseph, Missouri.

The Reverend Sellheim assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church in Troy, September 12, 1914. This church had no regular minister for several years and the members had gradually taken to attending churches of other denominations. Now with a Presbyterian pastor in charge, the members of the church are coming back to the fold, and with the co-operation of his congregation, we feel justified in expecting great things of the new minister. Reverend Sellheim is of German parentage and speaks the language fluently.

In addition to a thorough preparation for his life's work, the subject of this sketch was for awhile in the writing game. During a year and a half's interruption in his studies he was engaged in reporting and editorial work on the Philadelphia dailies. In this capacity he served as a war correspondent in Cuba during the revolution. Among the mementoes in his possession that he now prizes is the passport given by this government and used by him in the war-torn island.

His interest in his work is shown by the fact that at the conclusion of his college and seminary course, he was not content to hunt up a charge with a good, fat salary attached, but volunteered for home mission work, and faithfully served his church in the remote fields of northwest New Mexico and southwest Colorado. His peculiar abilities soon asserted themselves here, and in addintion to his work as pastor, he had much to do with the development of the country. By reason of the excellency of his judgment, the saneness of his views and the administrative ability shown in matters gen -ally connected with these things, there fell to his lot the correspondence with reference to the extension, concession and urging of railroad enterprises, the opening of desert lands for settlement, the fostering and encouraging of a worthy immigration and preparing for the press copy and fact and data of the great San Juan country, practically giving into his nands the publicity and advertising of a country that is well-nigh an empire in itself.

All this was done without noise or fuss, and with a skill that is worthy of one of maturer years, and the work in every way was commendatory. In the matter of sincerity and disinterested loyalty, Mr. Sellheim is possessed in a large measure.

## THOMAS BARTLEY NEAL

Thomas Bartley Neal was born on November 1st, 1846, in Galia County, Ohio, near Patriot. Enlisted in Company H, Fifty-First Missouri volunteer infantry, at Maryville, Missouri. Was mustered out in August, 1865, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. Was married to Mary E. Wilcox, December 25, 1870, near Maryville, Missouri. Their children are as follows. Mary I., Mrs. Dr. Frederick S. Seafers of Port Arthur, Texas; Ulysses A., of Lyle, Washington; Olive L., Mrs. Verne Wray of Pickering, Missouri; Olinda A., Mrs. LeRoy Bennett, of Riverton, Nebraska; Sophia A., Mrs. Lenis Parker, of Seward, Nebraska. Came to Troy the 15th of December, 1910, and bought a home a block and a half north of the northeast corner of the square.

## Walton Powell

Walton Powell, a native of Kentucky, came to this country in October, 1838, at the age of eighteen years. He enlisted at Troy with Company C, Thirteenth infantry, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mrs. Powell is still living, and they have two married daughters, Mrs. W. H. Finley and Mrs. J. F. Breeding, and two sons, G. E. and I. G. Powell. They own their residence in town and some farm land.

# John Wesley's Church

## CHIEF WATHENA'S TENT THE FIRST MEETING PLACE OF THE METHODISTS IN DONIPHAN COUNTY

### The Early History of the Methodist Church in England, the United States and Doniphan County, Kansas—How the Name "Methodist" Originated—Sons of Pioneer Methodist Reside in Wathena—The Tragic Death of One of the First Pastors.

(Contributed by Rev. W. M. Rogers.)

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the outgrowth of the great Wesleyan Revival of the 18th Century, and John Wesley as the instigator and organizer of the first church, deserves mention.

John Wesley was born at Epworth, England, June 17, 1703, and educated at Oxford University. It was while at Oxford that his methodical habits, touching his studies, deportment, dress and religious exercises, won for him the sobriquet of Methodist. The name was given in derision by his fellow

W. M. Rogers

students, most of whom scoffed at religion of any kind, but the name stuck and has ever since adhered to all who endorse John Wesley's interpretation of the Sciptural Truth.

After spending some years as a Professor at Oxford, at the same time preaching at Epworth and Wroote, he decided to accompany James Ogelthorpe to the new colony of Georgia in America. This trip was made in 1735, and he remained as rector of the Savannah Church until 1738. This was his only visit to America. The real Wesleyan Revival began upon his return to England in 1738. From that time until his death, March 2, 1791, Wesley was one of the most active men in England, preaching more than 40,000 sermons and traveling by horse and carriage a quarter of a million miles.

The first Methodist service in America was in 1765, when Philip Embury, an emigrant from Ireland, having been licensed to preach by Wesley, began preaching in his own home in New York. The work grew rapidly, and Mr. Wesley sent several preachers from England, one of them being Reverend Francis Asbury, who afterward became the First Bishop of the Church in America. The organization of the church in America was effected at the Christmas Conference, held at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1784, England having in that year recognized American independence.

Mr. Wesley evidently thought it wise to sever the ecclesiastical connection also, and authorized the above action. From this beginning the church has grown until in America today, it has a membership of 7,328,829. The increase in membership for the year 1914 was 231,460, this being thirty per cent of the entire increase of the membership of the thirty leading denominations represented by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, from which the foregoing figures are taken.

Methodism found its way to Kansas in 1828, when a Mission was established among the Shawnee Indians. In 1844, Reverend James Gurley came from Ohio to work among the Wyandotte Indians; but the first official appointment was that of Reverend W. H. Goode, sent out by Bishop E. R. Ames. The Rev. Goode arrived July 4, 1854, and began his work within a few miles of Lawrence, Kansas.

The first annual conference in the state was held Oct. 23, 1856, with Bishop O. C. Baker presiding. The meeting was held in a tent and a company of armed men had been detailed to guarantee the Bishop safe passage to the place of meeting, as the country was full of a lawless element that took each and any opportunity to commit robbery or depredations of any nature.

The same year that Reverend Goode was made Presiding Elder of the Kansas-Nebraska District, 1854, the first Methodist service was held in Doniphan County in the tent of Chief Wathena on Peters Creek. The Indians were fervent converts, once the idea of religion was thoroughly understood and imbued. The following year three churches were organized; one at Smithton by Rev. Hiram Burch, one at Doniphan by Rev. A. L. Downey, and one at Palermo, but the name of the pastor is not obtainable, although it was probably one of the above.

Rev. Downey of Doniphan was ably assisted in his work at that place by Rev. Samuel Collins, who set up the first saw mill in that town. Politics were a serious issue in those days, and Mr. Collins met a tragic death in the autumn of 1855, being shot to death by an unseen enemy.

By 1860 there were eleven Methodist Church organizations in Doniphan County. One of the most active workers in those early days was Rev. B. F. Bowman, who organized the Troy Church, and traveled much over the county. His sons now reside at Wathena. The Methodist churches in Doniphan County aggregate about one thousand members and jointly own property valued at $52,000.

## Charles Stewart, Born 1813

One of the early residents of Doniphan County was a Kentucky man who emigrated to Kansas with his wife, Catherine, as early as 1855. It was in those days that real heroes lived, when men had to hew raw lumber for homes and dodge rattlesnakes and bad Indians at the same time. The Stewarts first lived at what was then called Cottonwood Springs, on a farm now owned by Hugh Finklea, two miles south of Troy, known as the old Chamberlain farm. Later they moved to the present site of Troy, where Mr. Stewart and his oldest son, Thomas, helped to lay out the town of Troy. Mr. Stewart's effort and his public spirit were rewarded by his friends who elevated him to the office of sheriff of Doniphan County, which office he filled acceptably and well for a number of years. Later he acted as deputy.

Mr. Stewart's oldest daughter, Martha, was married March 12, 1861, to William Warner of Lincolnshire, England, who came to Doniphan County in 1859, when twenty-three years old. Mr. Warner was a good citizen, an industrious man, and reared a large family, who are good citizens.

The first Methodist Church built in Troy, now owned by I. D. Parker.

## Bill of Sale Before the War

PUBLIC SALE. State of Missouri,
County of Pike.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned will, on Tuesday, September 29th, A. D. 1849, sell at public outcry, for cash, on the premises where Coon Creek crosses the Mission road, twenty miles west of Mike O'Grady's tavern, the following chattels, towit:

Six yoke of oxen, with yokes and chains, two wagons with beds, three nigger wenches, four buck niggers, three nigger boys, two prairie plows, 23 steel traps, one barrel pickled cabbage, one hogshead tobacco, one lot nigger hoes, one spinning wheel, one loom, three fox hounds, a lot of coon, mink and skunk skins and a lot of other articles, too numerous to mention.

JOHN JACKSON ROBINSON,
Proprietor.
AUGUST SCHONERMANSGRUBBER,
Recorder.

Free headcheese, long green, gingerbread and hard cider.

AM GWINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Frank Tracy and C. C. Camp have raised the frame of the new windmill which is being erected here, and the workmen are enclosing it. One of the firm will start for St. Louis in a day or two to purchase the necessary machinery to get the thing in operation. —Troy Weekly Reporter, May 24, 1866.

The Grand Island Railroad was completed to Wathena Nov. 1, 1866, but no trains were run over it until it was built to Troy.

H. D. KENT

DEALER IN

Lumber
Building Materials
Silos and Coal

Troy, Kansas

# C. N. Riggle

### Retired Minister of Kansas Conference Remembers Pastorate in Troy With Pleasure—Father of Mrs. E. E. Doughty of Troy.

It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity of filling a small space in this edition, as I can thus publicly express my appreciation of the many friends I have in Doniphan County, and of the courtesies extended me while pastor of the Troy Methodist Church.

I was the humble instrument of my Master in bringing into the church several souls, who are now faithful Christians and good church workers. I was appointed pastor at Troy by Bishop A. G. Andrews in 1896, and was there two years, 1896 and 1897. I was preceded by Rev. L. L. McDougal, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Campbell, both very able and willing servants of the Lord.

Rev. C. M. Riggle, formerly of Troy.

During my pastorate the old church was remodeled, a new roof put on, new windows installed, and a practically new building was the result, at the nominal cost of $1,000. I shall always recall the Troy Church as a place where I made many friends and was made to feel very comfortable and happy while I was among them. Troy is also the home of my daughter, Mrs. E. E. Doughty. My other daughter, Mrs. R. B. Arnold, resides at Hoxie, Kansas. Her husband is a jeweler and optician. Ed Doughty is so well known in Troy that it is not necessary for me to introduce him. Both of my children have good homes, for which I am grateful, and I take great pleasure in visiting them.

On account of failing health, I accepted a retired relation in the Kansas conference, of which I have been a member since 1881, and at present reside at 1132 College Ave., Topeka, Kansas, on the Lowman car line, where we will be pleased to welcome our friends. REV. C. N. RIGGLE.

## Rev. James Barton Gibson

The Rev. James Barton Gibson, a former Doniphan County minister, who is remembered here, was born in Warren County, Ill., on Dec. 19, 1852, and was educated in the common schools. He received a license to preach when only 17 years old. He came to Kansas on March 10, 1882, and preached his first season at Mt. Ida, Anderson County. On July 18, 1876, he was married at Creston, Iowa, to Miss Sirrelda J. Scott, and to this union were born two children, both boys. They are Arthur H., who resides in Kansas City, Mo., and Roy R., who also lives there. The Rev. Mr. Gibson was in Troy for three years from 1890 until 1893, and will be recalled best as the man who raised the money and built the Methodist parsonage. At the present time he lives at No. 1518 Lane street, Topeka, Kan.

## Rev. George W. Bell

The Rev. George Whitney Bell is now the pastor of a flourishing church at Nicholasville, Ky. He was born at Weston, Mo., on Feb. 12, 1856, and received his early education in the country schools, later graduating from Mt. Carmack Seminary and Park College. The Rev. Bell married Miss Joanna Fritzlen, and to their union, four children have been born. They are, Miriam, Herrick, Jessamina and Katherine. The Rev. Mr. Bell has occupied several pastorates with great credit and has given universal satisfaction to the communities in which he has served. The subject of this sketch is a brother to A. C. Bell, an attorney of Troy.

## Rev. William L. Morris

The Rev. William L. Morris, whom everyone in Troy, except the younger generation, remembers distinctly, is at present located in Fort Scott, Kan. The Rev. Morris was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church here from April, 1906, to 1909. During his last year here, he started a campaign to raise funds for the construction of a new church building. Practically every innovation was tried and at the end of a successful six weeks or more of work a total of $2,500 was turned into the church treasury. The Rev. Morris also was a pastor at Wathena and Elwood. In the latter place he inaugurated a movement to enlarge the congregation, and added a large number, if not doubled it. While in Wathena he succeeded in obtaining pledges and cash to the extent to $1,300 for a parsonage, which since has been constructed through his efforts. Since his departure from Doniphan County, the Rev. Morris has had a most successful career in Fort Scott, adding sixty-three members to his church there.

Rev. Cecil E. Sheets, formerly of Troy.

## AN ENERGETIC PASTOR

### Rev. Mr. Cecil E. Sheets, of the Troy Baptist Church, Has Been Highly Successful in Ministering to His Congregation.

The office of pastor to an intelligent congregation must be administered by a clergyman with a discerning understanding of scriptural interpretation. He must not only adapt himself to the progressive tendency of the times, but must also combine spiritual vigilance with worldly admonition.

Such are the attributes of the Rev. Cecil E. Sheets, pastor of the Troy Baptist Church, who is a successful minister in every sense of the word. The members of his congregation have realized the fact and they have a sincere appreciation of his energetic labors.

Although Reverend Mr. Sheets has only been in Troy since May Day of last year, he has proved himself to be a clergyman of unusual religious zeal, with a predominating instinct to have others do unto their neighbor as they should wish to have done to themselves.

Rev. Cecil E. Sheets has come in contact with the world in a manner calculated to equip him with a keen insight into the ways of life. Born in Harrison County, West Virginia, November 11, 1871, Mr. Sheets is a sure enough son of the sunny South. After going through the public schools of his native place, he attended Broaddus Institute at Clarksburg, West Virginia, and later took a course at the State University at Morgantown.

For fifteen years Reverend Mr. Sheets was engaged as a school teacher, but his natural inclinations always pointed toward the church, and he was licensed to preach the gospel March 6, 1897, and ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry May 8, 1907, at Bristol, West Virginia. Reverend Mr. Sheets was married March 27, 1897, to Miss Lethe Columbia Olive Kirkpatrick of Glenville, West Virginia, and four bright children have been born to this union. They are: Hazel Irene, born January 15, 1898, at Morgantown, West Virginia; Cecil Wilbur, born November 10, 1899, at Troy, West Virginia; Wayland Franklin, born December 22, 1903, at Baldwin, West Virginia, and Virgil Dana, born July 30, 1905, at Troy, West Virginia.

Mrs. Sheets is a fine lady, and her efforts are mostly devoted to helping her husband and spreading sunshine among the dark places in the world.

Since the above was written The Rev. Mr. Cecil E. Sheets has been called to the Baptist church at White City, Missouri.

## Church Incorporation

At a meeting called for that purpose on the 21st day of May, 1866, at the Presbyterian Church in this town, a society was organized under the title of the Methodist Episcopal Church Corporation, for the purpose of maintaining a house or place of worship in the town of Troy.

D. M. Johnston, Geo. H. Mosley, John Rhue, J. Y. McAdams, J. A. Wood, Chas. Rappelye, Geo. Loid, A. B. Burr, John Holden, N. Redd, X. K. Stout, Albert Perry and E. S. Davis associated themselves together as incorporators under an act of the legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, after which they immediately held a meeting and proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: D. M. Johnston as president and Chas. Rappelye as secretary.

A board of trustees was also elected, consisting of Messrs. Johnston, Rappelye, Davis, Perry, Mosley, Rhue and Burr. The board of trustees then met and elected D. M. Johnston president, Chas. Rappelye secretary, and A. B. Burr treasurer. Albert Perry, E. S. Davis and J. A. Wood were appointed a committee to select a lot for the church. Also Geo. H. Mosley, J. A. Wood and E. S. Davis were appointed a building committee. D. M. Johnston, Chas. Rappelye and John Rhue were appointed a committee to solicit subscribers for erecting a church building. Monday evening, May 21st, at 8 p. m., the board of trustees met at the Presbyterian Church and the committee to select a lot reported that they had chosen Lot 6, in Block 13, in Troy, upon which to construct the church.—Troy Weekly Reporter, May 24, 1866.

## Mount Olive Cemetery

We are glad to learn that the cemetery has been finally located on the land of Rev. F. E. Shelden and J. C. Power, north of Mr. Shelden's barn. A meeting for the purpose of electing officers to lay out the ground, to sell lots and inclose the same, will be held Thursday, December 13th, at the court house. The bells of the church will ring to remind people of the hour of assembling. At the meeting held in the court house, X. K. Stout, Albert Perry, H. C. Hawkins, Charley Higby and Mr. Baker were appointed a committee to lay out the cemetery.—Troy Weekly Reporter, Dec. 13, 1866.

Fronting south, with bay window in center; front platform extends nine feet to main track, rear platform six feet wide to side track; east platform ten feet, west platform ten feet, office in center of building. Size 12x 12 feet. Express room in rear of office, 4x12 feet; waiting room to the left of office, 18x21 feet; main building 56 feet, full length of front platform 108 feet. Roof projects five feet. When completed will make a handsome appearance. Ceiling twelve feet high. Master Builder, J. Hannan of St. Joe.—Western Emigrant, published at Brenner, Kansas, June 8th, 1878.

By speoial act of the legislature in the early part of the session of 1863, the streets, alleys, parks and public grounds of Charleston, which was located where John Kotsch now resides; Petersburg, which was located near the river about fourteen miles southeast of Troy, where James W. McClellan taught his first school in Doniphan County; Mt. Vernon, which was laid out just north of Joe Hargis' farm, five miles north of Troy, were vacated.

Rev. J. B. Gibson, formerly of Troy.

On April 23, 1866, a brass band was organized in Troy by Mr. Nixon, with Fred Lehman as instructor, but the first name of Mr. Nixon is omitted, and we are unable to state to whom credit should be given for the organization of this band in our historical edition. This, however, was the first band organized in Troy.

# J. C. Myers, D. S.

## He Began Practicing in Ohio Fifty Years Ago, and Is Still at It—A Veteran of the Civil War and an Honored Citizen of Troy for More Than Thirty-Seven Years—His Church Activities.

Dr. J. C. Myers, who has been a citizen of Troy since early in the year 1878, probably is the oldest practicing dentist in Kansas in the number of years of actual service. He began practicing in Ohio in 1865, after seeing service as a musician in an infantry regiment, and, save for an occasional brief vacation for rest and recreation, he has pursued that honorable profession continuously to this date.

Such a record of usefulness to humanity is not vouchsafed to every man. It comes only to those who, possessing the intelligence and skill required, apply themselves with heart and mind and right living to the life tasks set before them. It is the man who loves his profession, who believes in it religiously, and who practices by the Golden Rule that is able to pursue the practice of dentistry, as Dr. Myers has, for one-half century and still have a desire to practice to the end of his life. Thus it is not difficult to understand with what veneration and esteem he is held by the profession of dentistry and by the people among whom he has lived and practiced for so many years.

Dr. J. C. Myers was born in Harrison County, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1844, when the Buckeye state was new and its largest city, Cincinnati, was only a river town with some metropolitan aspirations, and Kansas was unheard of save as a part of the Great American desert, peopled with murderous bands of In-

J. C. Myers, D. S.

dians driven there by the tide of civilization that was slowly advancing westward. As a boy he attended school and by applying himself to his duties with something of the same zeal that characterized his later life he achieved a good education; and it was the kind of an education—gained by constant digging and hard knocks—that counts most for future success in life.

Encouraged by his parents, who were the kind of plain, old-fashioned people whose fondest hopes were centered in their children, the subject of this sketch made a study of dentistry with a view to making it a life profession. He studied diligently early and late and, being the kind of a young man who knew no such word as fail, he mastered the profession.

The Civil War was on in the year 1864, and Ohio was sending her bravest and best sons to fight for the preservation of the Union. The young dentist was twenty years old when he marched away with the other patriotic young men of his community as members of Company F, in a regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry. He had learned to play the fife and the bugle during the years the martial spirit ran high, and thus he became a fifer, serving with his company until Sept. 1st, when he was honorably discharged. With his instrument he could be of service to his country. For the thrilling notes of the bugle and horn and the rythmic beat of the drum have ever inspired men to deeds of valor and patriotism.

The year 1865 was an important year in the life of this young man, for it marked the beginning of his career as a practicing dentist. He chose the town of Uhrichville, Ohio, as his field and for five years he practiced there with success, earning an enviable reputation as dentist and citizen, and establishing himself in a high social position and as a religious worker.

Although enjoying a large measure of success in Ohio, the young Dr. Myers saw greater possibilities for a young man in Kansas, which was drawing thousands of young men from the Eastern and Middle states. Early in the spring of 1870 he came to Doniphan County and decided to locate here permanently. The following year, or to be exact, Sept. 12, 1871, Dr. Myers was married to Miss Martha A. Campbell, of Highland, who was born Sept. 7, 1844, in Pittsburg, Pa. Shortly after their marriage the doctor was called back to Ohio. He remained there seven years until, in 1878, he again heard the call of Kansas, and this time it was to settle down here in our city of Troy for the remainder of his life.

Through all the years that have followed, Dr. Myers and his family have been regarded as among the best people of Troy and this community.

As a man and citizen, Dr. Myers is universally liked. He and all the members of his family are Methodists and have been associated with the religious life of the community. As a religious worker, Sunday school superintendent and teacher he has exerted a quiet influence that has been felt throughout the community. Dr. Myers' interpretation of the Bible is always simple and adapted to the needs of the present everyday life. His talks to the Sunday school pupils are practical and are spiritual uplifts. He and his family are constant in their attendance at Sunday school and religious services. In the family circle, Dr. Myers is an ideal companion to his children, and a noble friend and counsellor to those in trouble or distress.

Mrs. Myers was a true wife and mother, an inspiration to her husband and children, and a neighbor who was sympathetic and kind. During her life in Troy she was a member of the church in which, with her husband, she labored faithfully for the Master. When she died Nov. 8, 1908, the people of the town and country felt that they had lost one of their bravest, noblest and best true Christian women.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Myers are living useful and honorable lives. The two daughters are Mary Alberta, now Mrs. Robert B. Castle of Troy, and Ada E., who is the wife of O. A. Dubach, living on a farm three miles south of Troy. The girls reflect great credit on their parents. The son, Dr. Walter C. Myers, resides in Savannah, Missouri, where he is one of the leading physicians and progressive citizens and a worthy son of his father and mother.

# POSTMASTER GEORGE H. BURCKHALTER

## Coming to Troy in 1880 He Has Made a Successful Career as a Business Man and Progressive Citizen, and the Owner of a Substantial Business Building on South Main Street—Is Also Troy's Postmaster.

George H. Burckhalter, postmaster of Troy, is one of the town's most enterprising and substantial citizens, and the kind of a man who might appropriately be called a town builder. He is of the rugged, dependable type of our citizenship that came from the German stock, and whose influence for good is felt in almost every phase of social, business and political life.

Our postmaster was born in Taylorville, Muskingum County, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1861. His earliest recollections were of the soldiers coming back to their homes after those years of bloody civil strife and war. While too young at the time to grasp their full significance, these things left impressions on his mind that were to find expression all through his life in his patriotism and love for his country, a deep feeling of sympathy for humanity and a sense of fairness and justice in all his dealings with his fellow men. Growing up in that Ohio community and receiving a practical education in the schools, he early realized the stern realities of life and through experience and observation was taught that great success in anything that is worth while comes only through honest effort.

The West, which was calling many ambitious young men from his community, appealed to him. He came to Kansas at the age of eighteen (in the spring of 1880), locating at Troy. Finding no suitable employment here at the time he went to White Cloud. There he entered the store of H. H. Hines—and this was the move that determined him to follow merchandising as a life occupation. Under the training of Mr. Hines, who was a kindly soul of unimpeachable integrity and withal a practical business man, this Ohio youth received the business experience that equipped him for life as one of our most prosperous tradesmen. While selling merchandise to the farmer folks in those early years he was too occupied to permit himself to become homesick for his native state, and before the novelty of his new situation wore off he found himself one of the most enthusiastic Kansans in that community.

In 1883 young Burckhalter's business ability, his popularity with the customers and his affable manner, won him a higher place in the store of C. F. Van Buskirk in Troy. His new employer was impressed with Burckhalter and within five years made him a partner in the business. The partnership beginning in 1888 the two men, working together in harmony and to no cross purposes, builded up a business that soon made their establishment one of the most popular trading places in northeast Kansas. This partnership was continued with uninterrupted prosperity until the death of Mr. Van Buskirk, Feb. 12, 1888. Then, by purchasing the interest of his late partner, Mr. Burckhalter became sole proprietor.

Mr. Burckhalter had been associated with practical business men who had been prosperous. He had profited by this association, not alone in the buying and selling sides of the business, but in all the intricacies and problems of store management. His ambition was to make the Burckhalter store not merely a place for the people of town and country to buy their necessary supplies, but to make it a potent factor in the life of the community, rather a semi-public community enterprise whose chief function should be to encourage development and to in every honorable way advance the material interests of the people. In this he was successful. He has shown us what a real business man can do for his community, besides giving us a fine example of what a mercantile establishment should be in its right relations to the public.

Mr. Burckhalter's popularity among the people and his success as a business man were the chief qualifications that brought him recognition when he received the appointment as postmaster of Troy on May 1, 1914, by President Woodrow Wilson. He took charge of the office and proceeded to conduct its affairs as he had conducted his own private affairs. Always courteous and obliging to the patrons he gave attention to every detail of the postal business. He studied the schedules of mail trains in and out of Troy and so managed that at no time has there been delay on his account in the forwarding of outgoing mail or in the distribution of incoming mail. He introduced business methods into Uncle Sam's mail handling in Troy and the patrons of the office as well as the postoffice department, have on more than one occasion shown their appreciation of his administration. His one great desire is to please the people whose mail it is his duty to handle, and he has succeeded. He is one of the best postmasters the town ever had.

Mr. Burckhalter is the owner of a fine building on South Main street, in which is located a jewelry store. He has a splendid home and enjoys the highest esteem of all good citizens. His

George H. Burckhalter

wife was Miss Louisa T. Nelson, to whom he was married Oct. 10, 1910. She was a Doniphan County girl and the daughter of parents who came from the sturdy stock of northern Europe. She is a woman of intelligence and culture, who is a fit companion and helpmeet for a business man and one of the town's best citizens.

The Colored Christian Church, situated in East Troy, donated by Clark Bros.

The Colored Christian Church which stands in the southeast part of Troy, was moved on to the lot where it now stands November 21, 1894. On October 29, 1894, the church board bought tax title from the county for the lot on which it stands and same was recorded on the above date. The building before it was moved was occupied by Stephen Shew, and stood on the property bought by W. L. and W. S. Clark, the millers. When they built the mill, the church board made a proposition to buy the old building with the intention of converting it into a church and the Clark brothers said that they would donate the building to the colored members of the Christian Church if they desired to use it for that purpose. Their liberality was accepted and the church was moved and placed on the lot where it now stands, on November 21, 1894.

# Troy Baptist Church

**Organized in the Summer of 1858, This Church Has a Record of Services and Preaching Up to 1872—No History of Events From Then Until 1891, When the Congregation Was Reorganized and the Present Baptist Church Built—Dedicated Feb. 14, 1892.**

The history of the Troy Baptist Church is an interesting one and goes back to its organization in the summer of 1858. The Baptists of that early time took intense pride in the knowledge that the first preaching of the gospel on Kansas soil was by a Baptist who established a mission among the Shawnees in 1831. This was believed to have been located six miles west of the present site of Kansas City, but all the early evidence of its existence have long since disappeared.

The original organization of the present Baptist Church of Troy was small numerically, but it was maintained for over fourteen years, at times under discouraging conditions. James M. Trant, was a licensed preacher in the first years of the church and he later served as a chaplain in the Union army. Isaac Graves and Mr. Trant were the senior deacons after the organization of the church. Some of the other original members were Mrs. Graves, J. H. Earhart and Paul F. Werner.

On October 3, 1858, the Troy Baptist Church was represented in organizing what is today the Missouri River and Northeast Kansas Baptist Association. The meeting was held in the Atchison Baptist Church and was attended by sixteen messengers from Troy and the other four churches situated in northeast Kansas, besides representatives from the Atchison church.

Troy Baptist Church

Since the organization of the Troy church in 1858, there is a record of services and preaching up to 1872. From that time until 1891 there is no definite data obtainable and the size of the congregation or the identity of the preachers cannot be ascertained. It is believed that services were at infrequent intervals, as many of the people who had been active in the earlier years of the church had scattered to other parts of the country.

During the year 1891 the church was reorganized with nineteen members, most of whom came from the Highland Station Church. This number has grown to the handsome total of 140 members at the present time. The first business of importance transacted by the reorganized body was the calling of Rev. G. W. Wilson to the pastorate on September 11, 1891. He served until May 6, 1892.

While Reverend Mr. Wilson was pastor a movement was set on foot for a new church and the erection of the present house of worship was begun late in the fall of 1891. The building was completed and dedicated February 14, 1892. Reverend Mr. Wilson was succeeded in charge of the congregation the following May, by Rev. J. G. Clark, who served four years, or until May, 1896.

Rev. Carl Matherson of St. Joseph, Mo., followed Mr. Clark as pastor for one year, and Rev. E. W. Miller was next called. He served until February 12, 1898. The next pastor was Rev. T. S. McGill, who preached from May 8, 1898, to October 1, 1899. Rev. B. B. Brink was then called, and he served until January, 1901. During his pastorate on the third Sunday in July, 1899, J. H. Earhart and Paul F. Werner were both ordained as deacons, and they are still living and acting deacons.

On September 7, 1901, Rev. William Richards was called and this call was renewed in October, 1902, but the minister did not accept. April 11, 1903, Rev. M. L. Kemp was called for half time and served as pastor until September 1, 1906, when he resigned. The resignation was accepted by the church, but, on motion of Paul F. Werner the congregation requested him to serve until a pastor could be secured.

Reverend Mr. Kemp agreed to this and served the church until October, 1906, when Reverend Mr. Boyle was called, and served for one year. Novemer 29, 1907, Rev. A. G. Hoffman, of Hiawatha, was called and served as pastor until the following Novemer 29. During the pastorate of Reverend Mr. Hoffman an arrangement was made, through invitation of the Atchison church, whereby the Northeast Baptist Association met in jubilee session with the Missouri River Baptist Association in Atchson on September 1, 2, 3, 4, 1908. The jubilee was held for the special and fitting purpose of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the joint organization of the Baptist bodies in the Atchison church in 1858.

At the jubilee meeting the Troy Baptist Church reported as follows: "We recall with deep gratitude God's greatest goodness to us; eleven have been added to our number during the year by baptism; we have half time service by Rev. G. A. Hoffman; one death, Brother Horr, converted and baptized at eighty-five, died last November at ninety-nine years of age; forty-seven members of the Missionary Baptist Church have paid $18.90 for the cause of Christ beyond their own doors."

On October 9, 1910, the Troy Baptist church called Rev. Orlo Jeffries, and that minister served until March 1, 1911. On May 7 of that year, Rev. Walter Matherson, a young clergyman from William Jewell College, was called and served the church until February 9, 1913.

In February, 1914, Evangelist James A. Armstrong and wife, and Miss Naoma Fox, all of Leon, Iowa, came to the Troy Baptist Church and conducted a meeting extending over six weeks. The result of this meeting was most gratifying. Sixty persons were added to the church, forty-five by baptism. This substantial addition in membership greatly encouraged the church and a call was issued to Rev. C. E. Sheets, of Sydney, Iowa, who assumed the pastorate on April 10, 1914, and is now a resident citizen of Troy. The new pastor is well liked by his congregation, and it is more than likely he will be retained permanently. The church has a healthy membership and the people are liberal in their religious and every-day lives.

The Troy Baptist Church now enjoys the full time service from the pastor. It has weekly prayer meetings, an active Ladies' Aid Society, a well-organized graded Sunday school and an energetic Baptist Young People's Union.

# Samuel A. Conaway

**Eminently Respected Citizen of Troy Has Led an Active Life and Prospered—Great Reputation as a Successful Auctioneer, Which Calling He Followed Until a Few Years Ago—Has Engaged in Farming and Also Conducted a Modern Undertaking Establishment—Takes Life Easy Now—Occasionally Calls a Sale.**

Samuel A. Conaway is one of the highly respected citizens of Troy who commands the esteem of thousands of friends throughout Doniphan County. His active business career in various capacities has set an example for the younger generation to emulate.

Coming to Kansas in 1867, Mr. Conaway settled in Doniphan County. He was fresh from active participation in the Civil War and, although young in years, he had the grit and stamina of a veteran. His upright personality and genial disposition helped materially in smoothing out the rough spots on the road to success.

Mr. Conaway is a Buckeye, having been born at Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, January 24, 1845. When less than twenty years old he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-Eighth volunteer infantry of Ohio, on September 26, 1864. He was mustered into service at Newark, Ohio, and at once sent to the front.

The Civil War was in the last stages of a life and death struggle and from the moment Mr. Conaway donned a uniform he saw plenty of active campaigning, until he was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 11, 1865. His war record was a good one and his honorable discharge shows that he participated in some lively war doings of the times.

The war having been officially declared over, some time before Mr. Conaway was mustered out, he found time to take a run home for a visit to the old folks at Zanesville, and during his furlough was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Winn, at Zanesville, on June 20, 1865. Then he went back to camp, and was mustered out with his regiment.

Samuel A. Conaway had his eyes turned toward the West ever since he was a lad and in 1867 came to Doniphan County. He followed the business of auctioneer from the time of his arrival, on November 4, 1867, and cried sales throughout the county with remarkable success until a few years ago. During his career as an auctioneer, Mr. Conaway had practical control of all the business in the eastern half of Doniphan County. A few years ago his undertaking business had expanded to such proportions that he abandoned the sales field in order to devote his time to the other. He felt that the auction business could be safely left in younger hands, but occasionally he is called upon by some of his old patrons to cry a sale, and he never fails to accede to the wishes of his friends. Mr. Conaway likes the business of crying sales, but he desires to avoid exposure in inclement weather.

When he first came to Doniphan County, Mr. Conaway settled on the Goomer place, four miles northeast of Troy, where he lived for twenty years. When he sold the farm to S. R. Horn, he rented the old Thompson place, where John Hautzenrader lives now. Then he bought the old Stout farm, seven miles east of Troy, where he lived twenty years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Conaway came to Troy and engaged in the implement business which he later disposed of to embark in the undertaking business. This he sold out to L. T. Hargis on February 8, 1915.

Mr. Conaway has had an exceptionally happy married life. Mrs. Conaway is an ideal wife, with a most sociable disposition. She is noted as a tactful entertainer and has a wide circle of friends. There were three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Conaway, Ida M. (Mrs. John Verhuel) of Monroe, Iowa, whose husband is engaged in farming; George A., for the past twenty years station agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Bigelow, Missouri, and Ellis J., who has been associated with his father in the undertaking business in Troy, and is one of the best known undertakers in Doniphan County.

Col. S. A. Conaway

There are five grandchildren in the Conaway family, all girls. Rowena A. is the daughter of George A. Conaway. She was born in Bigelow, Missouri, November 12, 1903. The remaining four are daughters of Ellis J. Conaway, and the dates of their birth are as follows: Goldie Marie, born August 8, 1898; Mabel Louise, born August 3, 1900; Mildred Veneta, born October 3, 1903, and Mary Ellis, born March 17, 1907.

## James C. Penrod

James C. Penrod, the celebrated millwright of Kansas City, Kan., is a native of Troy. Mr. Penrod was born here Oct. 12, 1866, 374 years after Columbus discovered America. He received his early education in the public schools and remained here until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Filley, Page County, Nebraska. On April 5, 1889, he was married to Miss Eugenia Louisa Overt, a prominent and efficient school teacher of Gage County, who was well and favorably known throughout her native state. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, the Methodist Episcopal minister of her church.

Mr. Penrod made a decided success in Filley. During the last administration of President Cleveland, from 1890 to 1894, he served as postmaster, and in these duties he was ably assisted by his wife. He has one sister and three brothers as follows: Mrs. George H. Strong of Kansas City, Mo.; Cyrus Louis, of Altus, Okla.; Charles Edwin, of Horton, Kan., and John Frank Penrod of Baker, Ore. Mr. Penrod left Filley some years ago, when his duties in a larger field of endeavor began to call for extensive travel. He has placed machinery in mills from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from the Dominion of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. His reputation in this field is national. Mr. Penrod at the present time resides at No. 32 South Sixteenth street, Kansas City, Kan.

# Fine Record as Sheriff

## Joseph Griffin Was Second Democratic Sheriff of Doniphan County in More Than Twenty Years—Served Two Years and Is Conceded to Be One of the Best and Most Capable Officials the County Ever Had—Served Four Years as Deputy Under Former Sheriff Ham D. Kent.

Few public officials ever go out of office with such a general regard from the people at large as has Joseph Griffin, who completed two highly successful terms as sheriff of Doniphan County on January 11, 1915.

This fact is especially noticeable in a Republican stronghold, like Doniphan County, because of the significant fact that Mr. Griffin was the second Democratic sheriff to be elected in more than a score of years.

While in office, Joseph Griffin performed his duty in a fearless manner, and is considered by the tax-payers and voters of Doniphan County to have been one of the best sheriffs the county ever had.

The world knows that one of the essential elements toward being a successful sheriff is to be endowed with a cool head and a judicious mind. In the performance of his duty the sheriff runs up against difficult and dangerous situations very frequently and he must be both resourceful and courageous. Joseph Griffin was all that and a lot more beside.

When Mr. Griffin was elected sheriff in 1910, he did not go into office inexperienced. The previous four years he had every opportunity to get acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of the position as deputy sheriff under Ham D. Kent, as the chief.

Joseph Griffin was born in DeKalb County, Missouri, August 22, 1872, and had the misfortune to lose his father at the age of fourteen years. He was educated at Maysville, Mo., and came to Doniphan County on March 13, 1892, Mr. Griffin settled in Severance, where he was engaged in the livery business, when Sheriff Ham D. Kent appointed him his deputy in January, 1907. It was at the expiration of sheriff Kent's last term of office in 1910 that Mr. Griffin's numerous friends all over the county urged him to make the race for sheriff himself.

Realizing that the county was strongly Republican, Mr. Griffin was rather reluctant to take the nomination at first, but the pressure brought to bear by friends of every political faith finally decided him, and he was elected by a substantial majority. He was re-elected at the expiration of his two-year term, and could probably repeat the performance, but for the fact that the law does not permit the sheriff to have but two consecutive terms in office.

Mr. Griffin was married on October 15, 1901, to Miss Ida Pry at Severance. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. T. Sawyer, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Griffin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willet A. Pry. Her mother, Mrs. Jane Pry, still resides in Severance. One child has been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin. He is named Clarence Norman, and his birthday was March 10, 1904.

Mrs. Nancy Griffin, mother of the former sheriff, is seventy-six years old and resides near Cosby, Missouri, at the present time.

If at any future time Joe should decide to again mix in county politcs, he could be elected to most any office to which he would aspire.

The Troy Christian Church, situated on east side of Public Square.

## J. TILDEN SAPP

### The Pastor of the First Christian Church of Troy Is a Descendant of One of Lord Calvert's Scotch-Irish Emigrants of 1635, a Native of Illinois and a Graduate of Christian University at Canton, Missouri.

The Rev. Mr. J. Tilden Sapp, pastor of the First Christian Church of Troy, although a resident of the city a little less than one year, has won a place among the leading ministers of this part of Kansas because of his leadership in the work for civic righteousness and for the spiritual uplift of his congregation and the community.

The Rev. Mr. Sapp is a native of Illinois, born in the village of Summum, in Fulton County of that state, September 23, 1876. His father was John Nelson Sapp, who was a soldier in the Civil War in the Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, serving four years. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Elizabeth A. Porter, who was married to John Nelson Sapp in the year 1840. She died when the son, J. Tilden Sapp, was only three years old, leaving him in the care of a married sister.

The Rev. Mr. Sapp's aggressive work in the ministry comes in a certain measure from the fact that his ancestors as far back as he can trace their lineage were aggressive in whatever they undertook. Among Lord Calvert's passengers on his second voyage to America in 1635 was John Sapp, of Scotch-Irish parentage, from whom this Troy minister traces his lineage. The Sapps through all their history were not especially educated men but men who made their influence for good count for much, and certainly they were among the strong men of character and intelligence in the Colonial days as they are in the Twentieth Century, at all times employing their efforts for the betterment of society and for that which contributes to the making of Christian citizenship.

One of the essentials of a successful ministerial career is education. From early boyhood even to the present day the subject of this sketch has applied himself diligently to study to better equip himself for the work in which he is engaged. He attended the schools in his native county of Fulton in Illinois, always with a view of pursuing a public career. He preached his first sermon at Kerton Valley, Illinois, August 24, 1902. In November of that year he was ordained as a minister of the Gospel.

On December 6, 1899, the Rev. Mr. Sapp was married to Miss Jennie Athey at Lewiston, Illinois, by the Rev. J. B. Mayfield of the Christian Church of that place. Mrs. Sapp's parents were Mr. and Mrs. Asbury Athey, sturdy pioneer farmer folks of Fulton County, Illinois. She was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, May 8, 1875. Their home was in Fulton County until September, 1904, and Mrs. Sapp was a valuable co-worker with her husband in his work as a minister, as well as in his efforts to gain a thorough education for himself and her encouragement spurred him on to successful endeavor in his work.

In the autumn of 1904 the Rev Mr. Sapp entered Christian University at Canton, Missouri, and from that institution he received his A. B. degree, graduating in the class of 1911. For three years previous to coming to Troy he was pastor of the Christian Church at Langdon, Kansas.

Rev. J. Tilden Sapp

## TROY HAD DISASTROUS FIRE

### Entire Row of Buildings on the East Side of Main Street, South of the Square, and Two Structures Fronting the Court House, Destroyed the Night of April 15, 1875—Total Loss Never Known, as But One Victim Carried Insurance—Devastated Section Rebuilt Years After.

The most disastrous fire in the history of Troy broke out on the night of April 15, 1875, and destroyed much valable property and a number of small residences.

The blaze was discovered in the rear of an unoccupied building on the east side of Main street, just south of the public square. There were a number of small frame structures along the row on both sides of the burning building and the flames soon communicated to those.

It was shortly before midnight when the flames were first observed and it was almost daylight before the fire had either been put out or burned itself out. The material of which the houses were constructed was dry and inflammable and fell an easy prey to the flames.

The entire row of buildings on the east side of Main street south of the square, and two of those fronting on the court house, were burned to the ground. Among the buildings destroyed were the dwelling of H. A. Wright, the office of Doctor Hoffmeier, the shoe shop of Christian Glaman, the two-story brick of William Wheeler, occupied on the lower floor by M. W. Bell's shoe shop, and above by Joseph Craney. Another two-story brick building, used downstairs as a grocery by D. S. Sergeant, and occupied above by L. Merritt, was badly damaged, but not entirely wiped out.

## MRS. FEATHERKYLE DROWNED

### Heavy Rains June 27, 1897, Caused Mosquito Creek to Flood Its Banks and Mrs. Featherkyle Was Drowned.

It will be eighteen years the 27th day of June since Mrs. R. M. Featherkyle lost her life at the big bridge over Mosquito Creek, near where W. A. Morgan's house stands today.

Mrs. Featherkyle, with her husband and little daughter Sylvia, were living on Henry F. Goss' place, three miles northwest of Troy, where the husband was employed to do some grubbing.

On the fatal day the little family journeyed to Troy to buy some provisions and a heavy rain came up before they started for home. They had a supply of groceries in the wagon and when the ford was reached the horses refused to cross, but their driver urged them and the animals became unmanagable and plunged into the raging torrent, both horses being drowned.

His wife and Sylvia were swept away in the flood and Mrs. Featherkyle was drowned. Little Sylvia was carried a mile along the crest of the water and was saved by her dress catching in a snag near the residence of the Schaufler family, who came to the rescue on hearing the cries of the father, as did Henry Taylor and Henry F. Goss. Sylvia developed pneumonia and Dr. R. S. Dinsmore treated her successfully.

The Christian Church Parsonage in Troy.
In picture: Mrs. (Mary) George Schuler, Mrs. J. T. Sapp, Mark Edwards, Edward Yates, Rev. J. Tilden Sapp and J. M. Knight.

# Henry Boder, Jr.

**A Citizen of Doniphan County for More than One-Half Century, an Early-Day Merchant, and for Thirty-Six Years the Leading Banker of the Old Town of Troy, He Wielded a Potent Influence in the Upbuilding of the Agricultural, Commercial and Financial Interests of This Community.**

Henry Boder, Jr., was identified with the life of the town of Troy and with the county of Doniphan for more than one-half century, and in all that time he wielded a potent influence for the upbuilding of the town and for the prosperity and the general welfare of the people. He was the town's first banker, and in his long career at the head of the Bank of Troy, not a dollar was lost to either depositor or stockholder. He was in his time an efficient public official, a popular and successful merchant, an able financier, and a broad-minded, liberal and loyal citizen.

It is to such splendid citizens as Henry Boder, Jr., we are indebted for having laid a sure foundation for our prosperous community of today. As previously intimated, he was a very important factor in the progressive movements of many years that have led up to our present system of banking and also to the building up of our educational and civic institutions that have left their impress upon the lives of the people. There is no proper way of estimating the value and influence of a man of such a high type of character and one with such ideals.

The parents of Henry Boder, Jr., were French. His father, Henry Boder, Sr., emigrated to America from Orvin, Switzerland, March 18, 1834, and was married to Louisa Mattoit (a native of France) at Mount Eaton, Wayne County, Ohio, April 18, 1836. Two sons were born to them, Henry, on January 28, 1837. Later he moved his family to St. Joseph, Missouri, in the year 1844, where on August 24, 1848, the youngest son, Louis, was born. Mrs. Boder passed away July 3, 1854. Mr. Boder died January 18, 1887, and their son, Louis Boder, on October 18, 1907. They were laid at rest in Mount Mora Cemetery, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Henry Boder, Jr., came to Troy, Kansas, May 28, 1857, as a deputy county clerk under James R. Whitehead of St. Joseph, Missouri. June 2, 1859, he was elected county clerk. Under the Territorial laws of Kansas, the county clerk was also registrar of deeds and clerk of the probate court. Mr. Boder being required to perform the duties of all three offices. When the first election was held under the State Constitution of Kansas, he was elected clerk of the District Court.

On January 22, 1863, Henry Boder, Jr., was married to Anna E. L. Zimmerman, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Zimmerman, who were among the early settlers of Troy, Kansas. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boder, Jr., one daughter, Anna L., and one son, Henry L.

Henry Boder, Jr., went into the mercantile business in 1864, in Troy, and was thus engaged for six years. Then he and his brother, Louis, opened the first bank in Troy, February 4, 1870, under the firm of Boder Brothers. The brothers did a banking business for seventeen years and then dissolved partnership. Henry Boder, Jr., took the business and continued to conduct it until the bank was reorganized under the state law as the Bank of Troy, in 1890. He was known everywhere as one of the most careful and prudent business men in the state, never speculating or engaging in doubtful enterprises. During the thirty-six years of his banking business there was not a run on the bank and not one dollar was lost to a depositor or stockholder.

As a successful banker, Henry Boder, Jr., was active in the associations of bankers and was always to be found contending for those laws and regulations that would tend to make banking in Kansas safe and sound, not merely as a guaranty of the money deposited by the patrons, but also in the proper investment of the money entrusted to the banks. He had no sympathy with wildcat banking, like we used to have in the early days, and it was through the influence of such men as Henry Boder, Jr., that our present system of banking in Kansas has been builded up to its present high state of soundness and efficiency, and which takes first rank among the states of the Union.

The accompanying picture of Henry Boder, Jr., shows the oldest banker (now deceased) without exception in this section of the state. His business was always conducted in a manner to inspire confidence in his friends and with those with whom he came in contact. He was a man with whom it was a pleasure to deal. He would listen patiently to the stating of a business proposition and, quickly

Henry Boder, Jr.

H. L. Boder.

grasping its full meaning, would give his final answer then and there. He had a genius for financiering and his fellow bankers in Kansas and his neighbor bankers in Missouri regarded him as a peer among them. Mr. Boder retired from the banking business March 6, 1906. He had been a central figure in the commercial and financial life of the town from the time it was founded in the Territorial days, and he desired to rest on his honors. He had been active also in the affairs of his community in many ways and was especially proud to be of service to the people among whom he had spent so many years. He was mayor of Troy several years, his tenure of office being from April 7, 1881, to 1887, and the record of those years of public service meant a great deal for the peace and orderliness of the town and for the advancement of its every material interest.

On Sunday, at noon, January 24, 1909, Henry Boder, Jr., passed away at his home, lacking only four days of reaching his seventy-second birthday. Funeral services were held in the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. A. B. Irwin, who was the Presbyterian minister at Highland, there being no resident minister at that time in Troy. The Troy Masonic Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., of which he had been a member from the fourth day of February, 1867, the day of its organization, attended the funeral in a body, and conducted the Masonic service at the family vault, where the body was laid at rest by the body of his wife and his son in Mount Olive Cemetery near Troy.

Mrs. Henry Boder, Jr., was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Troy for many years. She was always a ready helper for the good of the church and the good of the people. She was born April 30, 1840, in Crigerstown, Maryland. She passed away at her home in Troy, February 5, 1906.

Among the people of Troy from the beginning of the town of the Territorial days there were none more universally respected while they were living, none more sincerely mourned after they had passed away, than were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boder, Jr.

### HENRY L. BODER.

Henry L. Boder, son of Henry Boder, Jr., was born October 29, 1865, in the house that was burned April 25, 1872, where the banking house in Troy was built. He received his education in the schools of Troy, and then was two years in the University of Kansas at Lawrence. He also attended Ritner's Commercial College in St. Joseph, Missouri, taking a commercial course in that business school.

At the age of eighteen years Henry L. Boder was made cashier of the Bank of Troy. He possibly was the youngest Kansan to hold so important a position in a bank. He was the first cashier of the first incorporated bank in Troy. He was well known through the state and county, and he held the friendship and esteem of the people.

On October 10, 1889, Henry L. Boder was married to Etta V. Hutchinson of Marysville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Hutchinson.

November 1, 1891, Henry L. Boder organized the Wathena State Bank, and later retired from it. He purchased the Clevenger Brothers Bank at Everest, November 1, 1892, and organized the Everest State Bank. May 1, 1893, he retired from the bank at Everest that he might give all of his time to the Bank of Troy.

Henry L. Boder died of pneumonia January 16, 1899. Thus it will be observed he lived and died a banker. He was a member of the Troy Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Troy City Lodge I. O. O. F., and also the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Frank Everett on January 18, 1899. The District Court was in session at that time and Judge Stuart issued a resolution of respect for Henry L. Boder, and caused court to be suspended during the funeral hour, and a copy of the resolution given to wife and parents. He was laid at rest in the family vault in Mount Olive Cemetery, the Masons holding their beautiful services over the body.

In the death of Henry L. Boder, a brilliant career was cut off at the age of thirty-three years, two months and seventeen days, and the people of Troy and of Doniphan County sincerely mourned with his widow and his parents, his departure from among them.

### MRS. ANNA L. STRONG.

Mrs. Anna L. Strong is the sole surviving member of the family of Henry Boder, Jr. She was born in Troy on March 26, 1864, in the house where her father and uncle opened the first bank in Troy, known as Boder Brothers' Bank. Anna L. Boder was married to Louis L. Strong on February 24, 1886, in Troy. To this union five sons were born. The three living are Louis L., Henry D. and Boder Strong. Louis and Henry are twins, born December 6, 1887, in the brick house known as the old home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boder, Jr. It stood one block west of Main Street in Troy.

It was with the pride of a fond mother that Mrs. Strong reared her sons to manhood and to fill their rightful places in the world as useful and honorable citizens. Being the last of an illustrious family that had left its impress for good upon the community, it was her desire that her sons might emulate the fine examples set before them by their grandfather, Henry Boder, Jr., and by their great grandfather, Henry Boder, Sr. The Strong boys, as were the Boders, are active in the Masonic fraternity, and have put into practice in their daily lives those fine teachings of that ancient society. The sons of Mrs. Strong are now among the substantial business men of Doniphan County and are honored as loyal and public-spirited citizens of this grand Kansas community.

They have a real estate and loan office and do business in Troy and throughout Doniphan County. This building, with the corner building, may be remodeled in the near future and made into a business and office building, and one in keeping with the substantial business carried on and the progress of the town.

### LOUIS L. STRONG.

Louis L. Strong, Jr., spent his early boyhood days in St. Joseph and attended school there until he came to Troy in 1898. He attended the Troy High School, from school he went to work in the Bank of Troy remaining there until his grandfather sold the bank.

February 25, 1911, Louis L. Strong was married to Miss Vera M. Gordon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Gordon of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Strong are the parents of one child, a little daughter, Vera Louise, born in Troy, February 27, 1912.

### HENRY D. STRONG.

Henry D. Strong went to school in St. Joseph, Missouri, until when he was eleven years old he came to Troy. Here he attended the high school. He was cashier of Doniphan County State Bank—when it went into litigation he worked as bookkeeper in the Troy State Bank with his brother, Louis. He was married to Miss Veda M. Campbell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Campbell, November 5, 1913, in Troy.

Henry D. and Louis L. Strong are members of Troy Lodge No. 55, A. F. and A. M., and are active in the work. They also are members of Troy Chapter No. 16, R. A. M., Washington Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, Abdallah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Leavenworth. They are popular young men of the town and are respected by all.

### BODER STRONG.

Boder Strong was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, January 5, 1892. With his mother and brothers he came to live in Troy in the spring of 1898. His first school days were in the public schools of Troy. Then St. Joseph, Missouri. He is a member of the Alpha Omega fraternity. Later he attended Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri.

Boder Strong was married to Miss Florence M. Conlon in Atchison, on May 4, 1912. They are parents of a little daughter, Mary Boder, who was born to them on March 17, 1913. Mrs. Strong is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Conlon.

The Strongs, mother and sons, are worthy survivors of the old and honored family of Boder and are striving to perpetuate the name which in Troy and Doniphan County stands for great achievement and honorable careers in the public service.

# Dr. William B. Campbell

## A Sketch of the Career of a Young Canadian, a Graduate of Ann Arbor, Who Came Among the People of Troy More Than Thirty-Three Years Ago, Rich in Everything But Money, and Who By Years of Practice Has Endeared Himself to the People as a Physician and Surgeon, and as a Man.

Dr. William B. Campbell, of Troy, is one of the most prominent practicing physicians and surgeons in Doniphan County and one of the members of the profession who enjoys a goodly share of prosperity, as a result of his thirty odd years of untiring efforts to relieve suffering humanity, along with his popularity and the high esteem with which he is held by those who know him.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the American Medical Association; president of the Doniphan County Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Society. Dr. Campbell belongs to a school of practioneers who seemingly are called by a higher power to the profession in which they are engaged, and whose lives are so consecrated to their professional work that no amount of suffering or sacrifice would deter them in any call to duty. He comes of a family, that, in more than one member other than himself, has distinguished itself in medicine and surgery. It is to the service of such men as Dr. Campbell that Kansas has taken high rank in the professional world.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Ontario, having been born in Elgin County April 21, 1856. He is descended from a long line of men who in Canada and in Scotland were learned men and who led busy useful lives and on taking leave of this old earth left it better by reason of their having lived upon it. In that beautiful and rich and prosperous region round about the north shore of Lake Erie, William B. Campbell was reared to manhood, receiving the education in the schools of Ontario and the parental instruction of one of those old fashioned Canadian homes that so admirably equipped him for a life of service to his fellow men.

Heredity and environment may have had a great deal to do with the making of so fine a type of man as this Canadian youth. With such an ancestry of brilliant men and cultured women, representing the highest types of character and intelligence, with high ideals and lofty purposes in life, much could be expected of William B. Campbell. Then to have grown up in that lovely section of Ontario which had been the contending ground between the French and the Indians a century ago, rich in historic interest and beautiful beyond description, the broad, blue waters of Lake Erie lashing the north shore, its bosom laden with the commerce carriers of the period, the broad rich fields and woodlands around him, were such as to fill the youthful mind with great ideas, tinctured with lively imaginings. Surely no parents could have been prouder of a son than were the parents of William B. Campbell.

Intent upon making the profession of medicine and surgery his life calling, William B. Campbell left the parental home and journeyed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated June 30, 1881. He spent a few months at his old home and then, with a stout heart and an ambition that would not balk at any hardships or trying experience, he turned his face toward the state of Kansas.

Bearing a diploma that was honorably earned as his recommendation the then young Dr. Campbell arrived in Troy June 16, 1882, and began the practice of medicine and surgery which he has continued to pursue for more than thirty-three years. He was without money when he came, but he was rich in those attributes that count more in this world—or did then—than anything money could buy. It was a struggle to obtain a foothold, but close application to his professional work, pleasant and easy-going ways that won him the friendship and confidence of the people, and a spirit of optimism that would not down, soon made this young practitioner a popular member of his profession and one of the true blue and thoroughly dependable men of the town and community.

Dr. William B. Campbell married Miss Mabel Perry. She was born in Troy, a daughter of those old-time citizens, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perry, and descended from one of the grandest old families known to America—the Perrys. Singularly enough, whether by accident or design we are not informed, the marriage of Dr. Campbell and Miss Perry occurred September 10, 1890, on the seventy-seventh anniversary of that memorable day in history when her gallant relative, Oliver H. Perry, as commander of the United States squadron, sent his famous message to General Harrison, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Also it is to be noted that that famous Battle of Lake Erie in which we conquered the British squadron was fought almost within sight and sound of the place where Dr. Campbell was born.

Dr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of one daugher, Veda M., who was born and reared in the old town of Troy, educated in its schools and who became one of its most accomplished and best respected young women. Veda M. Campbell was married to Henry D. Strong November 5, 1913.

Dr. Campbell is a life member of the University of Michigan Union, an organization of men who have gone forth from that great educational institution to accomplish great things. He has a pride in his alma mater and has never ceased to take an interest in the activities of the university. Recently Dr. Campbell gave $50 to the fund now being raised by the Union of graduates to erect a building to cost $1,000,000.

Dr. William B. Campbell.

It is within the province of the reviewer to say that no man in these parts has wielded a more potent influence in the profession of medicine and surgery for a high order of efficiency, or of professional ethics, than has Dr. William B. Campbell. He has kept abreast of the times in scientific research and has given encouragement to education in his profession, not merely in the sense of giving financial aid, but in exerting an influence that has proved a blessing to many a struggling young doctor.

That Dr. Campbell has been successful in his practice during the more than thirty-three years he has resided in Troy is evidenced by the fact that he is still here and practicing and has never had cause or a desire to seek another field. He has a membership in the societies of medicine and surgery in Kansas as well as in adjoining states, but nowhere is he held in higher esteem as a doctor or as a man than here among the people with whom he has come in daily contact all these years and many of whom are his present or former patients, as well as friends.

Not alone in the practice of his profession here in Troy and Doniphan County has Dr. William B. Campbell proved himself of great value. As a citizen he has been in the forefront of progressive movements and a contender for those things which tend to promote the health and happiness of the people and their peace and prosperity.

Dr. Campbell owns the old Perry farm, which of itself is worth a fortune, and has several thousands of dollars invested here, or loaned to Doniphan County people. He owns one of the best residences in the town and with Mrs. Campbell is enjoying life in Troy, the old town to which he came in the summer of 1882, a young doctor without money but with all the rest that was needed to make for himself an honorable and an eminently successful career.

Dr. William B. Campbell, physician and surgeon, has made the fight and he has won.

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Since the foregoing article was put into type our good friend, honored citizen and skilled practitioner, Dr. William B. Campbell, has passed from among us. Thursday February 3, 1916, at 9:55 A. M., he was stricken with heart failure in his office and died before medical aid could be summoned.

Dr. Campbell had been unusually busy that morning. He had driven into the country to Eclipse School Number 59, east and north of Troy, to ascertain whether there was scarlet fever among the pupils. Returning to Troy he apparently was as well as usual. He also performed the service that morning of setting the broken leg of Robert Vigus in Troy.

The sudden death of Dr. Campbell was a great shock to Mrs. Campbell and their daughter. It was a great shock also to the people of Troy, and to the hundreds who knew him in the country round about and in the cities. One of the grandest of our citizens, one of the greatest physicians and surgeons, had been laid low, and at a time seemingly he least could be spared.

The funeral was held Sunday, February 6. A service at the residence in Troy was conducted by the Rev. Walter M. Rodgers of Robinson, former pastor of the M. E. Church of Troy. Several members of the Commandery of Knights Templar at Atchison, to which Dr. Campbell belonged, came to conduct the burial service at the grave in Mount Olive Cemetery, southwest of Troy. The pall bearers were men of Troy who had for years been friends and associates of the doctor. They were: Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, Harry E. Paige, Charles W. Reader, Emil C. Winzer, Way A. Hargis and Arthur C. Bell.

It was a bright day, the air was cold and the ground was covered with snow and ice, but every one who had an automobile was out and hundreds of sorrowing friends, many from neighboring cities and towns, came to pay a loving tribute to their friend and fellow citizen and to see his body consigned to the earth.

Thus did Dr. William B. Campbell pass from among us. He was a brave, noble soul, a tender and loving husband and father, who went among the people healing the sick and binding up their wounds, a good Mason, and a true friend.

The following is a list of Dr. W. B. Campbell's sisters and brothers: James, a doctor in Tottenham, Ontario; Daniel, Margaret, Archibald, Veda and Alexander of St. Thomas; Christopher of Detroit, and Martha of Ontario.

Residence of the late Dr. W. B. Campbell.

# Troy Christian Church

**First Congregation Was Organized December 18, 1889, By Rev. Nelson A. Stull—Church Building Erected in 1890, Destroyed By Fire December 27, 1894—Rebuilt the Following Summer—Membership Three Hundred and Ninety—First Pastor Died in Highland, Dec. 10, 1914.**

The Christian Church of Troy is one of the strongest religious bodies in Doniphan County. From a small beginning in 1889 the congregation has continued to grow with gratifying regularity until at the present time the membership numbers three hundred and ninety persons.

Away back in the latter 80's the few Christians living in Troy and vicinity felt numerically strong enough to start a congregation of their own. Likewise they were willing to bear the burden of erecting a new church and maintaining a permanent pastor.

Late in the fall of 1889 a series of protracted meetings were arranged for, but the difficulty presented itself of finding a place in which to hold the meetings. Rev. Nelson A. Stull, a hustling young Christian preacher, was engaged to conduct the meetings and arouse interest in the proposed erection of the church.

Bible and several pieces of silver were placed in the cornerstone.

The work of construction was pushed with such vigor that the new church was ready for dedication on Independence Day, July 4, a few weeks after the cornerstone had been laid. The structure was neat and substantial and was amply spacious to accommodate the gradually increasing congregation, until it was destroyed by fire, of a supposed incendiary origin, on December 27, 1894.

After the destruction of the Christian Church, services were held in the court house and in Cyrus Leland's hall until a new church had been built the following summer. This edifice was even more commodious than the original building, and that fact has since been regarded as a wise provision, because of the continued growth of the congregation during the succeeding years.

Rev. Nelson A. Stull, the minister who organized the church, remained as pastor for four years and he then took a trip abroad for a year. On his return he was again engaged as minister and served the congregation for two years more. He died at his home in Highland on December 10, 1914, very much mourned by the members of his old congregation and by the hundreds of friends which he had made among all denominations during his ministerial career. Rev. Mr. Stull was the original "live wire" of the Troy Christian Church, although his pastorate has been filled by others in more recent years.

Photo of the Troy Christian Church taken grom the southwest, when large congregation was present.

Rev. Mr. Stull was a man of pleasing personality and his ability as an energetic hustler was quickly demonstrated. The project of building a new house of worship in Troy met with a favorable response on the part of the entire population and the young preacher was given unqualified encouragement from the outset.

Through the personal popularity of Rev. Mr. Stull the use of Cyrus Leland's hall was secured for the meetings, and Mr. Leland helped the good work along by fuel, light and rent free as a donation to commence with. The movement met with every promise of success from the beginning. The meetings were well attended by not only those professing the Christian faith, but by many persons of other denominations.

Finally, after all arrangements had been made to build a church and have a permanent place of worship, the first congregation was formed with the following charter members: Samuel Dittemore, J. A. Etherton, Michael N. Carson, John W. Sandy, Laura Dittemore, Henry F. Goss, Orlena Dittemore, Sarah Walton, Talitha Carson, Maggie Dittemore, Sarah R. Mann, Arrie Etherton, Ella Dittemore, Lucinda Etherton, Carrie Shaw, Lucretia Bowers, Fannie Dittemore and Alcid Bowers.

With eighteen charter members to start with there was considerable life injected into the movement. The congregation was organized on December 18, 1889, and preparations were at once made to start building. A lot was secured on the east side of the court house square where the present church building is situated.

The cornerstone laying was one of the great events of the year in Troy. Fully four-fifths of the population attended the ceremonies which were held on May 2, 1890. They were conducted by Rev. Mr. Stull, assisted by a number of local and visiting clergymen. A copy of The Chief, and of the Troy Times, a list of all the children attending the public schools, a hymn book, a list of the donors to the building fund, and a

During the year 1908 Rev. Jesse Bader, known as the "Boy Preacher of the West," at the age of twenty years, took charge of the Christian Church of Troy, and he undoubtedly injected new life into the work of his pastorate. The continual increase in the membership taxed the church beyond its capacity and Rev. Mr. Bader built an addition adequate for future needs of the congregation. He remained with the Troy Christian Church for three years. After some time spent in missionary work he was given the pastorate of the Atchison, Kansas, Christian Church, which charge he is ably filling at the present time.

Rev. J. M. Delezene assumed the pastorate of the Troy Christian Church on August 3, 1913, and continued to serve until January 3, 1915. He was an indefatigable worker during his stay in Troy and is numbered among the clerical "live wires" which have administered to the congregation in recent years. He was a general favorite with all classes and the citizens in general regretted his departure sincerely.

The present pastor of the Christian Church of Troy is Rev. J. Tilden Sapp, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Delezene, Jan. 17, 1915. He is a young clergyman of many fine qualities and his ambition is to make the Christian Church more popular, if possible, than it is at present. Rev. Mr. Sapp is endowed with that easy dignity which attracts people instantly and his faculty for making and retaining friends is one of his admirable traits of character. He is a strong and able preacher, and withal, a hard worker and a good mixer.

Recently the Christian Church purchased two lots adjoining the building on the north from W. A. Helvey, and it is the intention of the congregation to build additions on this ground as soon as the anticipated increase in the membership will justify it. There are three hundred and ninety members in the congregation at present, but this number is expected to be materially increased in the near future.

### Dr. Estella G. Norman

One of the most efficient and popular teachers in Doniphan County, when the new Elwood school house was built, was Miss Estella G. Norman, now a practising physician of Moline, Illinois. Miss Norman, who is a sister of C. V. and John S. Norman of the First National Bank of Troy, was the first teacher in the new high school at Elwood. She was the principal and the other teachers were Miss Margaret Hickman, intermediate, and Miss Irene Gifford, primary.

It was while teaching there that Miss Norman planned to become a physician. She is an exceptionally capable woman and made the opportunity for herself. After graduating from the medical college she went to Moline, Illinois, and is now the lady physician of the Tri-City Sanitarium, one of the best institutions of its kind in either of the tri-states. Miss Norman has many friends in Doniphan County who will be glad to learn of her success.

### Elijah N. Hull

Elijah N. Hull is one of the civil war veterans of Doniphan Caunty, and a prosperous farmer, having eighty acres of fine land, all under cultivation. Mr. Hull was born March 1, 1842, in Martinsburg, Knox County, Ohio. When the rebellion broke out he enlisted as a private at Clarksburg, West Virginia, in Company E of the 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Hull has the unique distinction of being one of the few living veterans who was with General Grant when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He was mustered out of the service at Wheeling, West Virginia, two months later. Mr. Hull came to Doniphan County, May 1, 1891, and later purchased the property where he now resides, north and east of Troy. Shortly after the close of the war he married Miss Lydia A. Litvenburd, and to this union two children were born. They are Mrs. Emma Rutter and Albert L. Hull. Since coming here, Mr. Hull has gained the respect of the community in which he lives and has made a creditable success of his farm property. Although seventy-three years old he is still hale and very active.

### W. A. Helvey

W. A. Helvey, one of the widely-known residents of Doniphan County, was born at Eburly, Ind., July 3, 1848, and Mrs. Helvey, who was Miss Lizzie Trant, was born in Dale County, Ala., Nov. 8, 1853. They were married at Wathena, Kan., Dec. 2, 1869, and to their union were born six children: Anna M., now Mrs. S. P. Zimmerman, of Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22, 1870; Alfred A., at Troy, Oct. 10, 1873; Walter A., at Wellington, Dec. 13, 1880; Cyrus A., at Wellington, May 16, 1883; Harold A., at Wellington, Nov. 24, 1887, who died in infancy, and Alta M., at Brookfield, Colo., Aug. 30, 1889; she now resides in Goodland, Kan. The Helveys conducted the Avon Hotel for several years, and were engaged in the grocery and cooper business in Troy for several years.

### James H. Baldwin

James Henry Baldwin, a native of this county, and a man who seldom goes out of Doniphan County, is probably the greatest reader in this section of Kansas. His home is his newspapers, and there he loves to sit and go through volume after volume of ponderous literature. Mr. Baldwin was born on May 28, 1856, near Old Columbus, twelve miles northeast of Troy, near Smith Creek. He was one of the first boys born in Doniphan County, and today owns some valuable property, including two residences in Troy and a fine twenty-acre farm northeast of Troy two miles. In addition to his love of good reading matter, Mr. Baldwin is one of the best listeners. During the war he was placed with a family in Troy, after his mother's death, and on account of his father's absence, and it is alleged that on account of cruel treatment, the boy's spine was affected to such an extent that it has impaired his health all through life.

Rev. Nelson A. Stull preached in Leland's Hall last Sunday, Feb. 6, 1890, to a good sized congregation. A subscription was taken up to start the building of a Christian church at Troy, and $500 was raised at this meeting. —Chief.

# A Splendid Place to Eat

**Lee Broom's Restaurant at 420 Francis Street, St. Joseph, Mo., Is One of the Nicest Places of Its Kind in the Entire Middle West—Lived in Troy When a Boy and Went to School to Charles V. Norman in Climax School House Number Nine.**

The city of St. Joseph has a number of good restaurants, but there are none to compare with the establishment of Lee Broom, at 420 Francis street. The service is first class in every respect, and the food is the best that the market affords. Mr. Broom is a clever man, and one who possesses the faculty of entertaining, and a thorough master of every branch of the restaurant business, having served for a number of years as chef and steward in some of the largest hotels, as well as owner of his own places for years.

The subject of this sketch, when a boy at the age of twelve, moved with his father to Doniphan County, Kansas, where the elder Broom was in the employ of Cyrus Leland, Jr. Mr. Broom attended Climax School No. 9, situated two miles south of Troy, and his teacher, during the time he was a student there, was Mr. Charles V. Norman, the present cashier of the First National Bank of Troy, and a friendship was then formed between teacher and pupil which has been lasting and continuous, and they often meet and discuss the old school days.

Mr. Broom has never forgotten the town of Troy, and often visits here, and is always anxious to please our citizens when they visit his place in St. Joseph and recall the old days in the town where he was once a resident.

# Christian Church Parsonage

### A Magnificent Residence for the Pastor That Has Been Erected in Troy By the Members of the First Christian Church.

The congregation and the members of the First Christian Church of Troy are proud of the fact that, while they have one of the most beautiful church edifices in the county, they also have provided a very handsome parsonage as a residence for their pastor and his family. It is a nine-room house, with six rooms down stairs and three rooms on the second floor, with bath, closets and pantry, and a basement under the entire building, with a garage in the basement.

The new parsonage occupies a beautiful lot fronting west toward the county court house and jail and across the street. The Christian Church is fifty feet south of it, and George Schuler's residence is forty feet to the north of it. The ground was purchased of W. A. Helvey for $1,800.

George Schuler and Joe Griffin, while cutting weeds on the lot around the church, suggested the building of a parsonage there, urging that the rent saved would pay interest on the money invested. The suggestion met with ready acceptance, with the result that the splendid building has been erected there.

Ground was broken August 16, 1915, Mark Edwards being the first to do any work on the grounds. A building committee in charge of the erection of the parsonage consisted of Joe Griffin, Henry Haupt and Aaron Kirby. Mr. J. W. Calvert, who has lived in the county sixty years, and who has erected hundreds of buildings, was the boss carpenter, and Harry Goddin and Tom Lloyd were his assistants on the work. The masonry work was done by William Wilson and Zachariah Knight. The materials for the building were furnished by Cyrus Leland. Erber & Scott were the painters; the walls being painted, instead of papered, the work being beautifully done, and with the light oak woodwork making an interior finish that would do justice to the finest of modern residences. The tinner's work was done by Ben Stannard, in the employ of Winzer Brothers, who furnished the building hardware.

The building was dedicated on October 3, 1915, the same Sunday Governor Arthur Capper spoke at an all-day rally held by the Methodist Episcopal Church at Severance. William Oescher of Cottner University at Bethany, Nebraska, a suburb of Lincoln, officiated. The pastor, the Rev. J. Tilden Sapp, and his wife, moved into the parsonage October 21, being the first to occupy the beautiful home which this progressive church and congregation has provided for its pastor and family.

The building, as it stands is one of which all of the people of Troy feel proud. It is modern in every way and its architectural design gives it a pleasing appearance to the artistic eye, both as to exterior and interior details. The cost of such a building, based on an estimates of competent architects, would be somewhat in excess of $2,000. This cost, however, was materially reduced—to as low as $1,700—by reason of a large portion of the work being donated by members of the congregation and friends of the church, who were glad of the opportunity of being permitted to do something for the church and the pastor and his wife.

A distressing incident of the building of the parsonage was the tragic death of Victor Wilmoth, an active young man and member of the church who resided on a farm five miles south of Troy. He had taken great interest in the building, and was one of those to donate of his time and labor. On September 11, while the work on the building was under way, this estimable young man was kicked to death by a horse while plowing up potatoes on his farm.

Aberle School, five miles northeast of Troy.

Joe Berk, Harold Brenner, Olive Brenner, Lula Crawford, Marinda Crawford, James Crawford, Owen Davis, Bessie Davis, Irene Davis, Carrie Davis, Wesley Duncan, Hannah Eark, Blanche Euler, Carl Euler, Paul Euler, Ralph Euler, Verda Euler, Pearl Euler, Hazel Gsell, Billy Gsell, Marion Himes, Lorene Himes, John Martin, Arthur Marqui, Minnie Ramseier, Mary Ramseier, Elnora Ramseier, Fred Ramsefer, Allen Ramsefer, Jesse Thornton, Chloe McClelland, Bird Thornton, Martha Thornton, Edith Thornton, Fred Thornton, Elizabeth Haas, Ralph Warwick, Ruth Warwick, Edith Schoenfelder, Merle Worman. Mae Cummings, teacher.

# The Late Albert Perry

### A Representative of a Family Distinguished in Our National History—He Made a Career in Kansas That Distinguished Him as One of Our Foremost Citizens and an Honor to the Name.

Albert Perry was one of the pioneer lawyers who came to Kansas in the territorial days, devoted nearly one-half century to the upbuilding of the Sunflower state and left behind him a record of which his children, his friends and all who knew him are justly proud.

There were three Perry brothers—Benjamin, Edward and Samuel—who came from Wales to the United States in 1683, and it was from these three the Perry stock sprung. Albert Perry's grandfather was a native of New England, had served in the Revolutionary War. To this same family belonged Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie in the famous naval engagement of our country's early history, and also Commodore Matthew C. Perry, who made a voyage to Japan as commander of an expedition to that country in 1852-54 and to whom credit is due for making a treaty between the United States and the Japanese government.

Albert Perry was a son of Amos and Patience Perry, both natives of New York, the former born in 1795 and the latter in 1798. Albert Perry was born in Livingston County, New York, June 18, 1830. When very young his parents moved from New York to the Western Reserve in Ohio, locating in Ashtabula County. Here Albert attended the district school until he was old enough to enter Chester Academy. Afterward he studied at Oberlin College and finished his education at Cleveland University.

From boyhood it was Albert Perry's ambition to become a lawyer, and all his later education was directed toward the consummation of that ambition. He was a student who applied himself diligently to preparation for his life work, so that when he finished at the Cleveland University he was fully equipped for practice. He passed the examination and was admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court of Ohio. He first followed the profession at Warren, Ohio, where he resided for two years.

Albert Perry's coming to Kansas was in 1857. At that time the name of Kansas was on every tongue and men of blood and iron were coming out to the new territory because of the magnitude of the national issues involved and because of the fact that greater opportunities were offered to ambitious men than were ever before held out to them.

Settling in the then ambitious town of Doniphan where was located the United States land office, Albert Perry began to practice law. Afterward he removed to Troy, where he opened an office and began a successful practice which he retained until the year of his death.

In 1860, Albert Perry was united in marriage to Mildred Leland, a daughter of Cyrus Leland, Sr. and Sarah (Howard) Leland. To them were born three children: Albert L., an attorney and abstracter of Troy and one of the leading citizens of Doniphan County; Warren, who is now a physician at Fairbury, Nebraska; and Mabel, who is the wife of Dr. William B. Campbell of Troy.

These three children of Albert Perry are an honor to their parents and are making careers that are an honor to the illustrious name of Perry, than which there is none more to be revered in our country. Albert L. is probably the best informed man on land titles in northeastern Kansas and he has built up a large clientage in his abstracting business in Doniphan County. He is also active in public affairs and is honored and respected by all who know him. Dr. Warren Perry is an honor to the medical profession and stands high not only in the county of his birth, but also enjoys the highest esteem of the people of Fairbury, Neb., where his activities lie. Mabel, or Mrs. Campbell, occupies a place of honor among the people of Troy and vicinity; and her husband, a Canadian who chose Troy as his place to practice medicine before the ink was dry on his diploma, is a man of exceptionally fine qualities and has built up a good practice.

The Perrys, Albert and Mabel, were prominent in about everything that was going on in this corner of Kansas for a great many years and were held in high esteem by everybody. In the early struggles of Kansas Mr. Perry was associated with Jim Lane, the grim chieftain who occupies a conspicuous place in the history of our state as one of its most aggressive champions of freedom and as a political leader and United States Senator. Albert Perry was one of the first Republicans in Doniphan County and occupied a high place in that party's councils. Later he became affiliated with the Democratic party and remained a Democrat to the close of his life. He was a Democratic Presidential elector for Kansas in 1892. For a number of years he was one of the directors of the Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing, and served with honor to the institution, the state and to himself. Mrs. Perry's death was on April 5, 1903. Albert Perry's long and useful career came to a close with his death on April 13, 1906.

## Buried in Troy

Mr. and Mrs. A. Simonson, whose bodies were brought to Troy for burial last June, were among the early settlers of the town. Mr. Simonson came to Kansas in July, 1854, and worked at his trade, carpentering, for many years, or until he became crippled and then assisted his wife at weaving carpets.

Mrs. Simonson was a Miss Malvina Field and was a sister to Mrs. James Baldwin, and she came to Troy with her family in 1857. She was married to Mr. Simonson in 1867 and the couple lived in Troy for over twenty-five years. There were two children, a boy and a girl, born to Mr. and Mrs. Simonson, who were reared and educated in the local schools. The son, Otto Simonson, learned the trade of machinist and stationary engineer, and he is now living in Moscow, Idaho. The girl, Libbie, married a man named York, and is living on a nice little farm near Mena, Ark.

Anton Simonson will be remembered by nearly everyone in Doniphan County. He was born in Kentucky on April 8, 1824, and was 90 years old when he died at Hiawatha, Kan., June 1, 1914, having the distinction of being one of the oldest residents of the county. Mr. Simonson came to Troy in 1855, and was married here on March 24, 1857, to Miss Melvine Field by the Rev. F. E. Sheldon. Mrs. Simonson was born in Danville, Ill., November 11, 1839, and died at Hiawatha, May 29, 1914, her husband following her two days later. His death was caused by grief. Both were buried in Mount Olive Cemetery.

The following is a list of Methodist preachers who have served in the Methodist pulpit since W. C. Elwood came to Troy in 1890: Charles F. Atherton, 1888-1890; J. B. Gibson, 1890-1893; S. C. Lar b, 1893-1894; L. I. McDougle, 1894-1896; C. N. Riggle, 1896-1898; Thomas Campbell, 1898-1899; The Rev. Mr. Hancock, 1899-1900; E. B. Perry, 1900-1901 and a half year extra; William Whitney, Sept. 15, 1901-April 1, 1902; E. L. Butler, 1902-1904; J. B. Vernon, 1904-1906; W. L. Morris, 1906-1909; A. E. Ryan, 1909-1911; Walter M. Rogers, 1911-1915; Rev. C. E. Rose, 1915.

# When Lincoln Spoke in Troy

## Many of the Old Timers Remember Distinctly When the Beloved Rail-Splitter Visited Doniphan County While Campaigning for the Highest Office in the Land.

It is now fully two generations ago that Abraham Lincoln caused the blood to tingle in the veins of the people of Doniphan County by his wholesouled remarks on the slavery question and the preservation of the Union. He made speeches at Elwood, Troy and Doniphan, December 1, 1859, the day before John Brown and six of his associates were hanged at Harper's Ferry.

Many of the old-timers in Troy and vicinity remember the exact date of the martyred President's visit, and all of those who remember the event concede that it was during the heat of a great national campaign.

Unfortunately the newspapers in this section were antagonistic to Mr. Lincoln's candidacy and few of them make any reference to the subject. However, there are plenty of living witnesses still in Doniphan County who not only heard the "rail-splitter" make a speech, but who had the honor of shaking hands with him.

All the pioneers of the county now living, however, recall very well that Mr. Lincoln was escorted into Troy by Judge J. B. Maynard, Daniel Webster Wilder and his brother Carter H., Henry Boder, Joe Hayton and Frank Kotsch. These worthy gentlemen met the President at St. Joseph and took him across the ferry to Elwood on a remarkably cool evening for that season of the year.

Upon the arrival of the presidential party in Troy the citizens, who had been apprised of Mr. Lincoln's coming, gave them a hearty welcome and, with cheers and cries of "Long live the liberator," made their way to the court house, which stood on the site of the New Tansit Hotel.

It was almost dark when the President concluded his speech and after many handshakes he was hauled to Doniphan by W. H. Nesbitt, where he addressed the citizens. Al Garvin, a well-known and prominent resident of near Troy, remembers distinctly hearing Mr. Nesbitt tell in after years about the trip to Doniphan with Mr. Lincoln and vividly repeated some of the convincing "yarns" the famous "rail-splitter" spun on the way.

Mr. Lincoln went to Atchison, Kansas, from Doniphan, where he spoke December 2, 1859.

## WHEN LINCOLN WAS SHOT

### News of the Assassination of the President Created the Wildest Excitement in Doniphan County—Slavery Sympathizer Narrowly Escaped Lynching—Old Residents Recall the Most Tragic Event in the History of the United States.

The terrible act of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, who murdered President Abraham Lincoln, fifty-one years ago, the 14th of last April, aroused the wildest kind of excitement in Doniphan County where the martyred President had been known and loved by the scattered population at the time.

Settled as it was by people who believed in freedom for all, Doniphan County residents at first could not comprehend the possibility of such a revolting crime as the assassination of the champion of liberty. President Lincoln was the nation's idol, and his self-sacrifices to preserve the Union endeared him to all free people.

The most virulent display of feeling over the murder of the President was exhibited in and around Troy, where the citizens rose up in indignation to avenge the cruel murder of the savior of the country. While there were many men with cool heads those days, the horror of the crime worked everybody almost into a frenzy.

The news of the shooting of President Lincoln was late in reaching Troy. There was a telegraph office then in the building where the McClellan & Sherrer store stands now, but the operator was away that day and no news could be obtained over the wire. The absence of the telegrapher did not apparently perturb the residents, but a few of them seemed to have a premonition that some calamity was about to occur.

It was late in the day when Henry Boder, the father of Mrs. Anna Strong of Troy, arrived on horseback with the dreadful intelligence that Abe Lincoln had been shot. Mr. Boder was in St. Joseph, Mo., when the news was first received in that town and he started at once for Troy to convey the sad intelligence of the tragedy. There was no bridge at St. Joseph those days, and Mr. Boder spent some impatient time waiting to cross over on the ferryboat.

Many old residents of Troy remember to this day that Mr. Boder rode madly into town on a horse all covered with foam and almost ready to drop. They could not understand the cause of such a rush, but when he announced that Lincoln had been shot, an ominous silence pervaded the gathering. The calamity to the country was so fearful that the citizens were so stupefied they could not find expression for their feelings.

It was a grief-stricken gathering that recovered from the first shock of the assassination of the President. While the war was over, some of the men were for going at it again, in order to avenge the murder of their idol. An indignation meeting was held and many of those who attended announced that they would force any sympathizers with the act across the river, but if there had been any in Troy, they failed to make known their sentiments.

Early the next morning William White and Mary Zimmerman rode horseback to William McClellan's place, three miles southwest of Troy, where William Dannevik now resides, and when they broke the news to the farmer, one of the hired hands exclaimed, "I'm glad to hear it." McClellan turned to the man angrily, and said, "You leave here." Mr. McClellan then turned to his visitors and begged them not to tell in Troy what the hired man had said, as he did not want a murder committed on his place, because he felt the neighbors would surely avenge the seditious remarks of the farm hand.

William White, one of the real old-timers in Troy, has a distinct recollection of the day Troy received the news of Lincoln's assassination. Some of the other old settlers who were here when Mr. Boder arrived, are Charles Bailey, Rev. H. C. Wykert, Joe Moorehead, Fred Moser, Billy Chapple and George Williamson. There were several other settlers in town that day, but many have since passed the dividing line between here and the great beyond.

Henry Boder, who made such a wild ride to Troy with the news of the murder of the President, organized the Bank of Troy in 1870, the name of which institution was some years ago changed by Charles V. and John S. Norman to that of the First National Bank of Troy.

Mr. William White remembers distinctly that on the evening of the day when Mr. Boder brought the news, a number of free state men held a sure-enough indignation meeting at the court house, which stood on the site of the present New Transit Hotel. Before and after the meeting they had paraded the streets, carrying navy revolvers, on the trail of anybody who might be misguided enough to display his Southern sympathies by commending the assassin who struck down the greatest President the country ever had since the days of Washington.

Photograph of Old Settlers Assembled at the Court House, September 25, 1914. All residents of Doniphan County more than fifty years.

# William Landern Privett, Jr.

## A Progressive Farmer Near Troy, Who Is Recognized Among the People as a Leader in Public Affairs and Who Has Been Rewarded By Election to the Office of County Clerk Two Terms and Probably Will Again Be Named By the Republicans for a Third Term Without Opposition.

William Landern Privett, Jr., occupies the position of county clerk of Doniphan County, now serving his second term and probably will be named for a third term by the Republicans. He is one of the popular men of Doniphan County, is a good farmer and has proved himself a capable and efficient public officer.

Mr. Privett is a son of William L. and Margaret Berry Privett. His father was born in Tennessee December 3, 1837, came to Missouri and then came to Doniphan County, in 1856. He settled on the place two miles southwest of Troy, where the subject of this sketch resides. Mrs. Margaret Berry Privett was born

William L. Privett, Jr.

November 1, 1843, in Stone County, Missouri, and came with her parents, Alexander and Phoebe Berry, her mother being a Birchfield and born in Stone County, Missouri, in 1825. The marriage of William L. Privett, Sr., and Margaret Berry occurred November 16, 1860, at the home of Alexander Berry, her father. William L. Privett, Sr., died October 2, 1899. His widow is still living in her home near Troy.

The son of these parents, William L. Privett, Jr., was born February 1, 1873. He received his education, or rather what the country school then afforded, in District Number Twenty. He was reared as a farmer in a practical way, accustomed to hard work, though he was always popular, whether as a boy with his fellows at school, as a young farmer with his neighbors, or as a man of middle age mixing with the people.

On November 4, 1906, William L. Privett, Jr., was married to Mary Alice Goss, a daughter of Henry F. Goss, who was born June 15, 1840, in Goss Port, Indiana, and died at his home one and one-half miles north of Troy, November 30, 1908, and who came to Troy March 4, 1865, and Sarah A. Dittemore Goss, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, June 22, 1846, and who is still living in Troy. Mrs. Alice Taylor Privett was first married to Henry Taylor May 5, 1888, who died December 1, 1904. To them were born two sons, Richard Francis and Charles Ernest.

Mr. and Mrs. Privett reside on their beautiful farm of 160 acres two miles southwest of Troy, which he farms successfully. They are both regarded with great favor by the people and recognized as ideal and popular citizens living a model life.

Mr. Privett is a man in whom the public has confidence and is frequently chosen to fill positions of responsibility and trust. He is now administrator of the estate of the late Emel Haas and guardian for the Haas children, and is discharging his duties honestly and faithfully and with due regard to the welfare of those for whom the estate is administered.

In the year 1904 Mr. Privett was appointed to the position of road overseer, the duties of which he performed honorably, giving much attention to the making of improvements and to keeping the roads in his district in good condition for travel. He then was elected trustee of his township, in which position he served two years, was renominated by the Republicans and re-elected for another two years.

In 1912 Mr. Privett was taken up by the Republicans of Doniphan County and nominated for the office of county clerk because of his record as an industrious, intelligent and honored citizen upon whom the people could depend for an honest administration and business management of the affairs of the county. He made a splendid canvas, was a good mixer and a good talker, and won the office handily. In 1914, he was nominated for a second term by his party and was again elected, the people having expressed their satisfaction over his first two years' record. The second term as county clerk of Mr. Privett is but a repetition of his first term, save that added experience in the office has brought him added efficiency, and that is what the people of Doniphan County are demanding of their servants in the public offices.

On the strength of his record in office and of his record as a citizen of exceptional ability and splendid reputation, Mr. Privett is being encouraged to make the race for county clerk for a third term as a candidate on the Republican ticket. While the primary is open to all who present the required number of signers to his nomination papers as a candidate, it appears that no opponent has as yet been brought out against him and the prediction is made that he will receive the nomination without opposition.

Mr. Privett is one of those genial men who are essential to the welfare of a community. By nature an optimist and of cheerful temperament he is a scatterer of good cheer and a good mixer with everybody; which characteristics contribute much to his success as a leader in politics and in public affairs, and wins him the support of the voters at the polls, who are all his friends whose hands he shakes after the election as well as before.

William Landern Privett is a member of the Troy Lodge A. F. and A. M., and is a worthy exponent of the principles of that ancient order. He also is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association and as such has had much to do with promoting the welfare of the members as well as of the people of the county by protecting their property against thieves, and preserving the peace of this splendid county.

Mr. and Mrs. Privett are active participants in the affairs of the Troy neighborhood and are deservedly popular with the people as true and loyal citizens of Kansas.

## Charles Frank Smith

The junior member of the blacksmithing firm of Smith & Marcum of Troy is well known to the people of the town and country, since he was born in Doniphan County and has spent all of his life here. The place of his birth was the old Gallagher farm, between Sparks and Fanning, and the date was April 19, 1869. He received his education in the Hickory Grove school house in district No. 42, and grew up to manhood with the well merited reputation of being a steady, hard-working young man.

February 4, 1892, Charles Frank Smith married Miss Sarah Edwards. He was a farmer brought up to the business, and with his young wife they went to live on the old Daniel Norman farm north of Troy, where they resided several years. On that farm their two sons were born. Elmer the eldest, was born December 8, 1893, and Harry was born December 6, 1895.

Mr. Smith was married a second time to Nettie Higgins on July 9, 1908, in Troy, by the Rev. M. L. Kemp of the Baptist Church.

Having been engaged in farming all his life, except six years when he worked as a lineman for the telephone company, he decided finally to go into the blacksmithing business in Troy. With John Marcum as his partner he began blacksmithing February 10, 1910, and has since followed that business with the success that is due him as a hard worker.

Mr. Smith is recognized by the patrons of his shop, among whom are many of the most prosperous farmers and stockmen in Doniphan County as an industrious, accommodating mechanic, a good workman and a square dealing citizen of Troy. He and his business partner are both popular with the people as mechanics and blacksmiths, and are receiving a splendid patronage from the people of Troy and the rich country surrounding the town. They do all kinds of general blacksmithing and their workmanship is of the best and their prices reasonable.

## W. H. H. CURTIS

### A Pioneer of Doniphan County —Was Civil War Veteran and Probate Judge

The name of the late William Henry Harrison Curtis will go down in history as being one of the first settlers in Doniphan County and one of the efficient probate judges. When the eastern part of Doniphan County was practically all timber he came with his parents, June 16, in 1854, and settled on a farm east of Wathena, which is now owned by one of the Grohs. When Fort Sumter was fired upon April 12, 1861, this gallant young man, who was a law student in Atchison at the time enlisted in Company K, First Kansas regiment, May 30, 1861, and served his country faithfully until discharged in June 1864. He afterward engaged in the milling business at Doniphan and later moved to Sev-

Judge W. H. H. Curtis.

erance, where he was soon elected mayor. He was a Republican and manifested more than ordinary interest in politics, was twice elected treasurer of Wolf Township and was a delegate to the state conference in 1882; was elected probate judge of Doniphan County in 1902, and served until 1910. He was married in 1872, October, to Miss Fannie Peonhard, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. One son was born, William J. Curtis, October 12, 1873, who is the present general passenger agent for the Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe railroad company. Mrs. Curtis resides in Topeka. The subject of this sketch died at his home in Troy.

## Frederick William Werner

The manager of the Robinson Shoe Company's establishment at 110 South Eighth street, St. Joseph, Missouri, is a well-known Troy man and a native of Doniphan County. He was born August 30, 1883, on a farm three miles northwest of Troy, and is a son of Paul F. Werner and Louisa Graves Werner.

Frederick William Werner was educated in the McGalliard district school No. 49, being reared on a farm in that neighborhood. He formed a particular liking for the mercantile business during his boyhood, which later in life led him into that business.

July 2, 1903, he became connected with the retail shoe business in St. Joseph and he still is so engaged, being now the manager of the St. Joseph house of the Robinson Shoe Company. He has an intimate knowledge of every detail of the trade and is a very valuable man in his particular line.

Mr. Werner was married September 26, 1906, to Miss Hattie F. Schmaltz. They now reside at 421 North Twenty-Eighth street, in St. Joseph, and are the parents of one daughter, Harriet E., who was born February 5, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Werner have a large number of friends in and around Troy, and they are popular in the city in which they now have their homes.

## Father John B. Stader

The good priest of the St. Charles Catholic Church in Troy is a resident of Atchison. He comes to Troy every two weeks to minister unto his little flock, also having under his pastoral charge of St. James Church at Fanning. Father Stader is greatly admired by hundreds of people aside from those of his parish. He is a genial, whole-souled priest, who always has a bright smile and a cheery word for every one he meets. This quality has made him the favorite of people of all denominations, by whom he is known as a scatterer of sunshine. Father Stader is highly educated, not merely in books, but in the affairs of the world, and of the everyday life. He was formerly priest of the parish church at Purcell. Under his pastoral charge here, the little church of St. Charles is prospering and is doing a great good in Troy and the neighborhood.

## Edward S. Yates

Edward S. Yates is another Doniphan County citizen who is transplanted, having been born in Nauvoo, Illinois, on October 25, 1874. He developed good taste and judgment early in life, and came to Troy on October 19, 1890.

He was married to Miss Tessie Edwards on September 29, 1895, the Rev. Anderson, now of Iowa Point, officiating. They have two sons, Cecil Vern and Edward S., Jr.

Most of Mr. Yates' time is devoted to the fruit business, as he owns a fine fruit farm south of Troy. He joined the Christian Church in the early nineties, and has been one of its leaders ever since. There is never a meeting of any kind held by the church that he does not attend, and his life has had considerable influence upon the people of this community. He is a liberal contributor to his church and to various benevolent funds; and such a life is worthy of emulation.

## A. D. Jones

On the 13th day of February, 1894, A. D. Jones came to Troy and purchased the establishment of J. B. Byers. Since that time Mr. Jones has been identified with the mercantile business of Troy and has become known throughout the county as an enterprising citizen and a first class man with whom to trade. Mr. Jones carries a full stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, and does a plumbing business. In his house may also be found a complete line of furniture, carpets and house furnishings. He extends a cordial welcome to all of the people to visit his store and they are assured of the best of treatment and a square deal on their purchases. Mr. Jones is a member of the Troy city council.

## Monroe-Privett

Mrs. Deliah Berry Monroe and Mrs. Margaret Berry Privett, came to Doniphan County with their father, Alexander Berry, June 4, 1858. The means of transportation at that time was two yoke oxen hitched to a linchpin wagon. These pioneers have lived to see this country develop from its wild untamed state to that of one of the best farming and fruit producing countries in the Middle West. The changes in Doniphan County since that time are perceptible to them. Both of them have reared large and useful families, who are specimens of the finest type of American citizenship.

# Statement of Robert Tracy

## A Former Doniphan County Newspaper Man and Politician, Relates Many Ludicrous Anecdotes of Pioneer Days—Is a Civil War Veteran—Has a Penchant For Recollecting Names.

Robert Tracy, Civil war veteran, and former Doniphan County treasurer and deputy for sixteen years, who is still living, has some vivid recollections of the early days here which are interesting. He was in the thick of every movement in those times and remembers clearly all of the events—the agitation for railroads, slavery troubles, the war and political battles. Mr. Tracy's reminiscences are given here:

(Contributed by Robert Tracy.)

"There were truly some exciting times in the old days, especially during the campaigns and when the war broke out. I was county treasurer four years and four months; my term began Jan. 1, 1872, and I went out of office in 1876. I succeeded Obe Craig in office. Bob Flickinger was also country treasurer for four years from Jan. 1, 1876 to 1880, and he was followed by Samuel Johnson, who served for sixteen years, but not consecutively. Johnson had been with me for a time and then served with Sam Moyer; and he was a mighty good man for the place given him.

"I have a very vivid recollection of the burning of the court house, March 27, 1867. The building was located on the north side of the square, just east of where the gate is now. The treasurer's office was in the northwest corner and the county clerk's office adjacent. Both offices had a safe. When the fire broke out, these heavy receptacles were rolled end over end to get them in the street and all of the papers they contained were saved. There was a very high wind blowing that day, and the papers of the circuit clerk, the late Frank Brown, and some of the other papers, were a total loss. They were scattered over the prairie from Troy to Geary City by the heavy wind from the northwest. In 1868 a new court house was built, a part of the officials in the meantime using the old Presbyterian Church, although at that time it was a new structure, having been built in 1865.

"The court house was the only building destroyed by the flames, and after the fire a part of the officials moved across the street into a vacant room belonging to the Troy Reporter, which I owned at the time. My office was next to the Higby House, where Colonel Ryan's office stands today. The first telegraph office was in the Higby House. It was opened about the year 1865 or 1866, I don't remember now which is right. Anyway, Abraham Lincoln spoke in St. Joseph and I was working there on The Free Democrat. I had just concluded a brief experience as a steamboat pilot and found the newspaper business more to my liking.

"I also remember the early days in Elwood very well. Andrew Disque, grandfather of Dr. Andrew A. Disque, of St. Joseph, was one of the old-time grocerymen and a justice of the peace, who lived there. He attempted to establish a German paper, but published only a few issues and was forced to discontinue, because of the fact that there were not enough Germans in Elwood. He is now dead, but his widow is still alive and resides in St. Joseph, at 512 North Twelfth street. The Advertiser was the first paper published in Elwood. It was founded about a week after The Chief at White Cloud, and was owned by Fairman and Newman. This was in June, 1857. Mr. Newman was from Alabama and was an ardent pro-slavery advocate. He never missed an opportunity to uphold the cause of the Southern states. Mr. Fairman, as the first part of his name indicates, was a free state man and was from Pennsylvania. How such a strange pair, so at odds ends on the burning issues of the day, ever happened to form a partnership, is beyond my understanding. The Advertiser was of short duration and soon after it suspended publication. The Elwood Free Press started, and I think it was published a year or two. John T. Warburton, who now lives at 1111 No. Second street, in St. Joseph, devoted several years of his life, during the latter part of the 50's to the different publications in Elwood.

"The first house in Elwood was built by a Mr. Rose and the St. Charles was the first hotel established there. It was on the south side of the present town. The third building was that of The Advertiser. It was constructed of boards and the floor had cracks in it about an inch wide, making it exceedingly hazardous to drop anything on it like small coins. The Great Western hotel was erected by James E. Dryden, a brother-in-law of S. S. Allen of St. Joseph. Dryden was killed by a Rock Island train, Dec. 22, 1886, near Troy. All of these structures were put up from timber obtained from trees in the streets of the little town.

"The first sawmill was put up and owned by Thomas Dillon, and it did a thriving business. New settlers were coming in and there was a great demand for lumber of all kinds. It could be reasonably obtained in no other manner but this; for to have hauled it from St. Joseph would have made it cost an almost prohibitive price. A second mill was erected a little later

Robert Tracy
County Treasurer, 1872-1876.
State Representative, 1877-1878.

Nat C. Bailey
Sheriff of Doniphan County, 1882-1886.

by Ward L. Lewis, and there was room for two, as both were crowded all of the time. Mr. Lewis also owned several planing and lath mills, but he met with a tragic death. He was murdered in Elwood in 1863, about two or three years after getting all of his mills in working order.

"There were a great many slaves in the county at the time, and there was constant friction between the Southern and Northern sympathizers, who were about evenly divided as to strength. A large number of the negroes escaped from their masters, and there were thrilling pursuits to catch and bring them back. Carey B. Whitehead used to own a farm up at Blair. One day a man whose home had been in Oregon, Mo., came to town with a lot of slaves. Whitehead traded his property for them and started for Texas. There he sold as many as he could, but nearly all escaped and returned to their home. I brought one of them back myself from Louisiana, when I was on a steamboat. It was during my short experience as a steamboat pilot. Orange Brown, who is still living, and who is well known in the county, bought some of them and came back on a steamboat. Mr. Whitehead also returned. He was a gentleman through and through, and lived at Doniphan. His sympathies, however, were all with the South. The town of Whitehead, near Bellmont, was named after James Whitehead, a relative, who once owned a big mill at St. Joseph. The entire family were all pro-slavery.

"The foremost abolitionists at the time were Alfred Larzelere, Benjamin H. Brock, Henderson Smallwood, John M. Tracy, Benjamin Harding, A. E. Campbell and John L. Fee. The latter died at his home after returning from a free state convention at Lecompton, in the month of September, on Sunday. The pro-slavery men on one occasion, at about this time, caused the arrest of several of the abolitionists named. The charge preferred against them was treason and all were forced to go before Judge Lecompt. There was a long drawn-out trial and much discussion over all of this section of the country. Finally all of the men were acquitted.

"I recall now one incident that was common at the time in this section. Two negroes escaped from their master and had gone but a short distance when some of the advocates of slavery stepped in their path and told them to halt. As it happened, there were several abolitionists present also, and they told the negroes to go on. For fully half an hour the frightened chattels stood trembling, at a loss to know which course was the best. They were sort of between the devil and the deep blue sea. Finally they decided to go on. Among the abolitionists was a man whose name was Dillon. I cannot recall his first name. He singled out one of the negro men and told him to stop. 'I'll die before I'll go back to mass,' the slave replied, and all of them ran like mad for the woods. The pro-slavery men immediately organized a posse and started after them. The trail led to Petersburg, where the unfortunates were cornered. They were desperate, however, and one of the men drew a knife, which he had obtained from a butcher shop. So effectively did he wield the weapon that one of the white men was killed and one negro also lost his life. The free state men saved the others from slaughter. Later, when informed of the pursuit and the encounter, Mr. Fairman, editor of the Advertiser, stated that whenever there was any occurence of the kind in the future, that he would lock up his office, take his Colts in hand and start after the pro-slavery men.

"One of the other things that I well remember, was the campaign for county treasurer. Although both of us were Republicans, Baal Campbell and I were the candidates. The campaign was rather warm, as all campaigns were in those days. Just before the election, the ladies of the Methodist Church in Troy held a festival. Practically everything good to eat and lots of knick-knacks were on sale. I couldn't be there, having other matters to attend to. Campbell, however, went, thinking of course to make some votes. He made a wonderful splurge. There wasn't a girl there that night who didn't have all the ice cream and cake and candy she could eat. All of the married women came in for their share, too. The girls and ladies all went around and told what a nice man Campbell was, and urged the men folks to vote for him. After spending $25 or $30, Campbell left for home, thinking it an evening well spent. However, when the returns came in the day after election, I was the fortunate candidate, showing perhaps that after all, ice cream and cake are not good for campaigning purposes.

"I was born in New London, Mo., on Oct. 20, 1840, and was in Troy for the first time when I was fourteen years old. I had to go to the court house to leave some papers for my brother John, and then I returned to Platte City, where my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tracy, were living. A little later we moved to Elwood, Kan. At that time there was nothing to be seen for miles around Elwood but timber. I was in the neighborhood when the macadamized road, which cost $25,000, was built between Elwood and Wathena. It was constructed by Ebenezer Blackistone. Peter E. Joseph graded the Marysville road between Elwood and Wathena.

"Right here I want to tell a little yarn and then tell who the men were, for they are all known in Doniphan County. When we were living in Platte City, a number of boys came down to our house for some sort of an entertainment. All of us were young. The men I have in mind, who were mere youngsters, walked. When they reached a creek near our town, they stopped, took off their shoes, and after washing their feet, put them back on again and started into town. The first thing they did was to go to a bakery and purchase a big chunk of gingerbread apiece. Suddenly they heard a band and rushing out into the street, all of them yelled, 'Circus.' And so it was, and those boys were Bony Wood, Colonel John Donovan and James Birch.

"Bony Wood later went to California and down on the Isthmus of Panama. While there, it is related he came across a young fellow who had no money. He had been gambling and lost all. He wanted fare to get back home. Bony advised him to go out and get a bootblack's outfit and go to shining shoes. 'You can make $5 before dinner time,' he said. The young man followed instructions and in two or three days had enough to pay his fare back home. While I am speaking of these men, I happened to think of the agitation that spread over Doniphan County, when the St. Joseph, Denver & Marysville Railroad was inaugurated in 1871. General George Hall of St. Joseph, John L. Motter of Wathena, W. B. Craig, Obe Craig and George W. Barr were the promoters.

"James M. Trant was another man well and favorably known in Doniphan County. He went to Kansas from Alabama in 1854. His first stop was at St. Louis, and he intended to take the steamboat to St. Joseph. While in the Mound City, however, he became acquainted with a stranger, who declared that he also was coming to Kansas to look for a location, and suggested that they travel together. This was arranged. When they got ready to start they needed provisions and other things to bring along with them, so Mr. Trant knew he would have to hurry in order to get back to the boat in time.

Sunflower Brand

The Best of all Foods

The Dolan Mercantile Company, Atchison, Kansas

Mrs. Trant wanted him to stay and help her get the trunks aboard, which were at the landing. Therefore in order to expedite matters and save time, Mr. Trant, who had all the confidence in the world in his new-found friend and traveling companion, took $312—all he had—from his pocket and gave it to the stranger, telling him to get the provisions and hurry back. The man left, but when the captain called 'All aboard,' he had not yet returned. The Trants waited for the next boat, and the next one also, but the stranger never was seen afterwards. Neither was the $312, and in those days it was considerable money.

"After settling near Troy, Trant became a preacher. He was a pleasant man and everyone liked to jolly with him. He loved to come into town and talk politics, religion, the weather, or anything else that anybody would argue with him about. Also he was very forgetful. Generally, he would walk to Troy and then get a ride home with some of his neighbors. One day, however, he came in on horseback. After his usual lengthy arguments he saw a neighbor, who asked him if he wanted a ride. Trant, forgetting his mount under the hotel shed, answered in the affirmative and climbed in. He got all the way home before he remembered his horse. He had to walk all the way back to town to get it.

"I think practically all of my family served during the Civil War with the Union side. I enlisted at Elwood, Kan., on April 12, 1861, in Company A, 1st Kansas Volunteers. Captain Bernard P. Chenoweth was the commanding officer. I was on Grant's staff for more than a year; also on the staff of General Sherman and other of the leaders who came out of that struggle covered with fame. My company was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth on June 16, 1864, and given honorable discharges. My father, Louis Tracy, enlisted at Columbus in the 13th Kansas Volunteers, and later became a major of the 9th Kansas Volunteers. Frank M. Tracy, my brother, enlisted in Company A of the 1st Kansas Volunteers, and was badly wounded at the battle of Wilson Creek. A bullet penetrated his lungs and he died from the effects of it on Feb. 13, 1888, in St. Joseph. He was an old-time newspaper man and many will remember him as Colonel of the 9th Kansas Volunteers, and as postmaster of St. Joseph. I have always been proud of my service in the war, because I was a Union man and saw that Union perpetuated.

"Cyrus Leland, Jr., the veteran politician, was a young man at that time, and we formed a friendship that will never be broken. He has certainly advertised Doniphan County extensively."

Mr. Tracy, who is now living in St. Joseph, has published several maps of Doniphan townships and also a map of the county. He has three children, all of whom are living. They are Halle D. Tracy, now engaged in newspaper work; Mrs. Jessie Buchanan and Lola.

Robert Tracy, the subject of this sketch, has two daughters living in St. Joseph—Lola Mary, Mrs. Hans P. Neilson, who resides at the Metropole Hotel, and Jessie Bell, Mrs. Buchanan, who resides at 636 Powell street. He enjoys the distinction of being great grandfather.

THE Noyes-Norman Shoes for 1916 wear are ready for your look-over. You young men and young women will be mighty well pleased with them.

A variety of neat models in all leathers. Good quality; reasonable prices. Careful shoe fitting.

The "Pup" in dull black calf at $4.00 is illustrated.

**Zimmerman & Williamson, Troy, Kansas**


# Obe Craig's Experiences

## As Treasurer of Doniphan County, a Civil War Veteran and Railroad Promoter—Now Living a Retired Life in St. Joseph—Served as County Treasurer from 1870 to 1872.

Obe Craig, a former treasurer of Doniphan County, and another of the many Civil War veterans, who formerly lived here, has perhaps as accurate a history as could be found, concerning the St. Joseph, Denver & Marysville Railroad. Mr. Craig, who is still living, was born in Franklin, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1842, and came to Kansas on March 10, 1860. When the war broke out he went to Ohio and enlisted in the 1st Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company F. His Colonel was Alexander McDow McCook, one of the famous family of fighters. He enlisted when Fort Sumter was fired upon, April 13, 1861, and was mustered out at Dayton, Ohio, in August of 1861. He re-enlisted in Company A, 147 Ohio Volunteers, April 6, 1864, at the same place and was mustered out again Dec. 2, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Cincinnati, Ohio. Then he returned to Wathena, Kan. He was married to Miss Cassie Creal, Oct. 15, 1868, and has one daughter, Anna, now Mrs. Carl Neimer of 2626 Francis street, St. Joseph, Mo.

Obe Craig

Mr. Craig, in his own words, tells some of his memories of the early days of Doniphan County:

"I recall very distinctly the plans for the St. Joe, Denver & Marysville road. It was organized in the spring of 1870 —April, I think it was. General George Hall of St. Joseph, John L. Motter of Wathena, George W. Barr, W. B. Craig and myself were the promoters, and it was a difficult task, I can tell you. The road had many names. It was called "General George Hall," "The Palermo & St. Joseph," and "The Bob-Tail," and also the Palmetto Palermo line. The work was begun May 10, 1870, at Wathena.

"The old charter of the St. Joe & Denver road was such that in some way, the men behind the road, got a lease for a half interest in the line known at that time as the St. Joe, Denver & Marysville. The St. Joe & Denver line had been started in 1859 or 1860, and built as far as Wathena. We began to build from Wathena to Doniphan. We had arrangements to connect with the Atchison & Nebraska road at the latter place, and our line was to be constructed between the two towns along the Missouri River.

"We saw early that the only way to make a success of the venture was to let as few contracts as possible for the construction, and do most of the work ourselves. We hired laborers and teams by the hundred. Although a few contracts were let to parties outside, we practically built the line ourselves. Construction of the tracks between Wathena and Doniphan took only about one year, certainly not over that length of time. It was completed, I recollect, before I went out of office as county treasurer in 1871. I served from 1870 to 1872 as treasurer.

"The line followed the river bank most of the way, going through the bottom land and hugging close to the bluffs. At its completion we had an offer from a New York firm of bankers. The offer was too good to turn down, and we consequently sold it to Tanner & Company of New York City. They leased it to the Burlington, and that corporation ran trains over it for approximately one year. The price received was somewhere in the neighborhood of $150,000. Of course there was an indebtedness on it, but Tanner & Co. took that over. Later the concern failed. The Burlington continued to operate trains for a considerable time, and then gave it up. Time got in its work. There were rains, the road bed washed away and finally the Burlington company took up the tracks and the line passed into history.

"My memories of Doniphan County are very pleasant, and the experiences I had there were varied. Robert Tracy was my deputy when I was county treasurer, and later he succeeded me. In the spring of 1860, my brother and I went to Elwood and engaged in the general merchandise business. The firm was styled "W. B. Craig." I remained only a short time, however, returning to Ohio when the war came. At that time a man named Hunt ran The Advertiser. On November 12, 1860, the telegraph office was moved from St. Joseph over to Elwood, because the business did not justify keeping it on the St. Joseph side of the river. Two of the men from St. Joseph who had money, had gone over to invest it in Elwood, and they said the secession sentiment was the cause."

# ✓A SURE ENOUGH PIONEER

## Mrs. John Kiley Came to Doniphan County a Young Bride in 1854 and Has Lived on the Same Farm Ever Since—Reared a Family of Ten Children, Nine Daughters and One Son.

No mention in this issue of the Chief of personalities and conditions in Doniphan County since the pioneer days, would be complete without including the name of Mrs. John Kiley, who resides about four miles southeast of Troy.

Mrs. Kiley is sure enough one of the landmarks of Doniphan County, having come here on March 24, 1854, when she was a young bride. She had been married less than a year when she made the journey with her husband from the East, and they settled on the farm where Mrs. Kiley now resides.

Mrs. John Kiley and Mrs. Peter K. McKittrick.

The Kiley family was a large one, Mrs. Kiley being the proud mother of nine daughters and one son. All the children received their education in the public schools and are highly esteemed by their friends and acquaintances. All the nine girls are married and have good husbands. The son, William J., resides in Nemaha County, near Centralia.

The members of the Kiley family are as follows: Mary K., Mrs. Pete McKittrick; Sarah E., Mrs. Morgan Powell; Delia D., Mrs. Henry Duffy; Elizabeth A., Mrs. Frank Duncan; Margaret J., Mrs. Ed Jackson; Laura B., Mrs. Fred Rice; Etta, Mrs. Leroy Jackson; Ida I., Mrs. William Medinger, and Lucy V., Mrs. Fred Manahan; and the son, William J.

Mrs. Kiley is an interesting member of the remnant of the old settlers, and is hale and hearty, notwithstanding her sixty-one years of residence in Doniphan County. Her intellect is still clear, and she remembers distinctly many of the important events that transpired during the early days of her residence in the county.

They were married in the old historic town of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, June 10, 1852, where John Brown was hanged, December 2, 1859. After a useful and commendable life of fifty-two years in this county, Mr. Kiley died September 17, 1906.

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The city windmill, an old landmark, was torn down and replaced by a gasoline engine pump. The old wind mill was bought and placed over the well by Cyrus Leland about 1885. There are now two wells and the pump is placed in an excavation so as to be out of sight and the pumping can scarcely be heard.

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The old Methodist Church building was sold at public auction May 17, 1909. Charles E. Brown bought it paying $925.00.

# Theodore Wagner

### A Successful Berry and Alfalfa Grower—Has Made Good in Doniphan County.

Theodore Wagner is one of our real, imported German farmers, having been born near Breslau in Germany. Before Theodore was very old, he displayed his exploring disposition, by evincing a desire to see what was on the other side of the big pond, so in 1870 he came to the United States, and finally landed in Doniphan County. Like so many other great men, Mr. Wagner could see no reason for living elsewhere, after he had tried out the climate awhile, so he settled with his father on the Cyrus Saxton farm, two miles southwest of Troy. Theodore was reared on a farm, went to the country schools near Troy, where he proved to be an apt scholar, but he had little opportunity for educational advantages.

Mr. Wagner soon realized that America boasted of as lovely women as the fatherland, so in 1883 he chose Miss Emma Vegely for his bride. Being ever of a consistent turn of mind, Mr. Wagner suggested Thanksgiving Day for the marriage, which was performed by the Reverend Father Timphause, in St. Joseph Church in Wathena. Mrs. Wagner was born in St. Joseph, Mo., and is a good and fit companion for the man, whose biography we offer. After his marriage, Mr. Wagner continued to farm, and, in 1897, purchased the Old Thompson farm, two miles east of Troy. Here he pursued the occupation of farmer in a successful and prosperous way until about two years ago. In common with the majority of the farmers in this vicinity, Mr. Wagner relied mainly on fruit and berries for his income, there being no spot in the world where these crops can be as easily and successfully grown as right here in this fertile section of Kansas.

The wonderful resources of Doniphan County are plainly shown, when one notices that the farmers are nearly always able to retire in early life, as in the case of Mr. Wagner. Two years ago he moved to Troy, having bought the Charley Bailey property on north Main Street.

There are two children of the Wagner-Vegley union; a son, Leo, and a daughter, Chloe M., who is now Mrs. Thomas J. Fisher. The son is thrifty and has been reared to handle the farm as well as his father himself; in fact, such is Mr. Wagner's confidence in his son's ability, that he permits the younger man to run the farm alone, while he lives a life of ease in town. However, when it is necessary, the senior Wagner assists on the farm and never flinches.

Leo has the farm set out in twenty acres of fruit and different kinds of berries, and the balance of the land is in alfalfa and corn. One hundred head of hogs are raised on the farm annually, which adds to the berry proceeds. In 1910, the Wagners sold nearly a thousand dollars worth of strawberries, of the Senator Dunlap variety, from one and three-quarters acres. He also raises the Snyder blackberry and the Kansas and Black Pearl raspberry. Leo stands a good chance to rival his father as a successful farmer. He was married to Lanzel Corcoran, a prominent school teacher of Doniphan County, a few years ago, and to this union one son has been born, Bernard Wagner.

Mr. Wagner, as a member of the school board, has always been identified with the educational progress of Doniphan County. Contrary to most parents, he has always been a champion of the teacher, and has endeavored to promulgate a harmonious relation between child and teacher and between teacher and parents. He was clerk of the school board in District No. 59, the Eclipse School House, and was a faithful and earnest attendant at all meetings.

Theodore Wagner is one of our most public spirited and broad minded citizens. He is possessed of a charming personality and has a host of friends, and never advocates a cause unless he believes it is right. His son-in-law, Thomas J. Fisher, who has clerked in Joe Hagenbuch's store for a dozen years, is a genial fellow, and draws custom for his employer. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher own a nice comfortable home in northwest Troy, and their home is blessed with two boys, Thomas Theodore and Robert.

Mr. Wagner, as a prominent member of the Fruit-Growers Association, was a leading spirit in the movement which resulted in the erection last year of a building for the use of that association. The offices are located therein and all business connected with the association is transacted within its walls.

Otto Weinberg and family of Troy. This halftone was made by his brother in Chicago.

## The Good Roads Movement in Doniphan County

(Contributed by Otto Weinburg, of Center Township.)

There have been a great many ways to attract the attention of the people of the United States to the good roads movement, and while most people favor the building of good roads, when it comes to raising funds for the purpose and actually paying for results in cold cash, enthusiasm wanes.

In Doniphan County we have thus far attained only dirt roads, and succeeded but partially in making them of enduring construction on account of the washy condition of the soil. In the rainy season it is a well-built road that will not cut into ditches and hollows.

Our county road officials and township officials seem to agree on one point regarding good roads, and that is to build cement bridges and culverts as fast as the money can be obtained and appropriated. If finances permitted, wooden bridges would be a thing of the past in a short time. The county commissioners have built numerous cement culverts in the past four or five years. In Center Township the road officials commenced two years ago to discard wood for cement and up to this time we have thirty-two cement crossings and retaining walls.

Naturally the first criticism of the tax payers in regard to cement bridges is the cost. We have not paid less than 40 cents per cubic foot for cement work, and that cost would be increased, providing the material is hauled farther than three miles. A wooden bridge may be built for $6 per lineal foot, at which rate the cement bridge will cost three or four times more than the wooden.

However, it is my personal opinion that the cement bridge is cheaper, even if the price were 50 cents per cubic foot, inasmuch as it is practically indestructible. The first cost, while appalling to the average farmer, seems to minimize when it is taken into consideration that the work is permanent, and the road will not have to be gone over in a year or two.

In this agricultural community, where threshing machines pulled by heavy engines are no uncommon sight in harvest time, a law has been passed requiring machine owners to carry planking to protect the wooden bridges. More than one farmer has been infuriated by a thresherman consuming some two or three hours in crossing a bridge fifty feet long, while if durable cement culverts protected the road, the outfit could have passed on at its regular speed and the road none the worse for the burden.

I predict that in four or five years hence, that on all roads leading from Troy there will be cement bridges for the first several miles, at least. It would then be possible and feasible that the township hire a traction engine, operated by steam or gasoline, to pull its road graders. At the present time it is not practical to harness the iron horse to the road grader on account of the many wooden bridges.

I have endeavored to show what an advantage cement crossings will be to the farmer from a business standpoint, in the way of saving him time and money—and temper. And now it does not seem out of place to mention what a blessing good, smooth roads will be to the automobile owner—good roads that will mean the elimination of bumping and profanity.

Now, finally, it occurs to me that when our cement bridges are built, will we then be prepared to consider paved roads?

# PROF. I. B. MORGAN

### A Noted Educator—Superintendent of the Continuation Schools of Kansas City, Kansas.

Prof. I. B. Morgan, vice-principal of the Kansas City (Kan.) High School, is one of the most progressive educators, not only in the state of Kansas, but in the broad United States.

Professor Morgan has devoted his life to educational work in Kansas, and it can be said to his credit that he has been eminently successful in his chosen profession.

The first experience of Professor Morgan in public school teaching was in the schools of Brown County. When he taught his home school in the Bryn Pleasant district, he taught not only the common school branches, but also gave instruction in algebra, Latin, geometry and physical geography to advanced students, many of whom came from adjoining districts.

In February of 1887, Professor Morgan was elected superintendent of the Sabetha schools, which position he filled with credit and ability for fourteen years. His long and efficient services in this position placed the Sabetha schools among the foremost in the state.

In 1901 he was elected superintendent of the Troy schools, where he remained three years and was elected for the fourth year when he was called to the Kansas City, Kansas, High School. During his superintendency the schools were raised to a high state of efficiency, a four years high school course was established, and a new high school building erected.

Professor Morgan is a busy man nowadays. He is vice-principal of the Kansas City, Kansas, High School, with an enrollment of 1,200; principal of the continuation schools, with an enrollment of 2,600, and is director of the vocation bureau. Professor Morgan believes that in order to meet with the highest success, the teacher must never cease to study. He is a student of the Kansas University, of the Kansas University summer schools and of the Harvard summer school. He holds a life diploma issued by the state board of education, and the degree of master of arts, conferred upon him by Ottawa University.

His wide experience as superintendent of schools, teacher and conductor of teachers' institutes, together with a liberal amount of common sense, and a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness, enables him to do his work with a maximum degree of efficiency with a minimum degree of waste and friction.

In educational circles he has filled the positions of president of the Northeast Kansas Teachers' Association and treasurer of the Kansas State Teachers' Association. Professor Morgan was honored by the National Congress of Mothers by his election as one of the contributors to "Parents and Their Problems."

On June 29, 1904, Prof. I. B. Morgan was married to Miss Anna Byard Brewster, the accomplished and charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Brewster, who for a number of years were esteemed residents of White Cloud. They have two fine boys, Brewster and William, who are the pride and joy of their fond parents. The former was born April 9, 1905, and the latter February 5, 1907.

Mr. Morgan believes that the boy or girl who will be successful in after years, must lay the foundation for success in youth, and he is impressing the same upon his boys minds. However, these children could do no better than to emulate their father.

Timothy Brown, residing in Elwood, started the first stage line between St. Joe and Troy, on Jan. 23, 1860.

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# Albert L. Perry

## The Present Mayor of Troy Began His Successful Career as a School Teacher and Educator—Practiced Law Seven Years and Then Began in the Abstract Business—A Republican Leader Who Has Been Honored By the People of Troy.

Albert L. Perry, the well known abstracter, attorney and Mayor of Troy, is a living testimonial to the truth of the old, old saying that "you can't keep a good man down." He is a native born citizen of Troy and belongs to a family that, as far back as our Nation's history runs, has been noted for great achievements, which in some measure accounts for his success in his undertakings. While this valued citizen has not been called upon to command a fleet of battle ships, or has been commissioned by our government to make treaties with foreign powers, as some of his ancestors were, he has been none the less useful as a citizen. He has helped to make the town in which he was born a good place in which to live, and the state in which he was reared one of the grandest in all the union of states; he has

A. L. Perry

contributed his full share to the public welfare, has been successful in his personal business affairs, and is a live wire in the community which is proud of him.

The date of Albert L. Perry's birth was May 9, 1862, at a time when all through Kansas there was a bustle of activity in organizing companies and regiments and hurrying them off to battle against the Confederate forces. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perry, who had settled in Troy some few years before and were then, as for many years, among the leading citizens of the place. As a boy Albert L. Perry attended the schools of Troy as he grew up in the town. When he was a little past fifteen years of age he entered the University of Kansas Lawrence and took a full four years' course, 1877 to 1881, finishing in the University before he was twenty-one years of age.

Returning home from the University this energetic young man did not permit the grass to grow under his feet. He applied for a position as a school teacher and was employed by the board to teach in the Union school in Union Township of Doniphan County. It was his first experience as a teacher. The next year he went to Beattie, Kansas, where he was employed as Superintendent of Schools in 1882 and 1883. Then he went to Lyons, Kansas, and filled the position of superintendent of the city schools for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Mr. Perry had been successful as a school teacher and superintendent and had bright prospect of a fine career as an educator before him, but he decided to take up the profession of law in which his father had been successful. He had made many new friends in and about Lyons and they persuaded him to remain among them. He practiced law there seven years and did well, but he wasn't satisfied with the legal business.

Returning to Troy in 1894 Mr. Perry decided to continue his practice and also engaged in the abstract business. His education and his experience as a lawyer had given him an insight into the land title business. His father, however, discouraged him by saying the young man could not succeed in the abstract business; to which the young man replied that he would make an attempt. Albert L. Perry, however, opened an office, hung out a sign and in an incredibly short time he was doing a fine business. Hie clients recognized his ability, for he brought into the business a legal knowledge that, combined with his technical knowledge of the business, made him an abstractor whose certificate on the last page of an abstract would be accepted anywhere and by the best title experts in the land.

During his abstracting career in Troy Mr. Perry very naturally took a great interest in politics and public affairs. He was elected in Nov., 1897, to the office of County Commissioner of the Second District of Doniphan County composed of Wayne and Center townships, on the Republican ticket. He entered on the duties of that office January 6, 1898, and so successfully did he serve the people that he was continued in office until January 8, 1904.

Mr. Perry had served the Republican party long and faithfully as a member of the county central committee and also as a member of the state and congressional committees. He made a splendid record as a county commissioner, and when the selection of a mayor was at issue in Troy in the spring of 1915, the Republicans nominated him for the office. It was a red-hot campaign in which Mr. Perry came out as winner. He took the office on the Friday following the election of April 4, 1915, and is making a fine record as Mayor of Troy.

One of the noticeable features of Mayor Perry's administration is his strict attention to business. He keeps in close touch with every department of the public service and is giving the people of the city a "run" for their money paid in taxes. He believes in public improvements, in pretty homes and clean streets, and in all of those things that make a town an attractive place in which to live. He is the kind of a public official who will always be popular with the people whose faithful servant he is.

Albert L. Perry was married to Miss Theodore Stenger on July 14, 1914, at Kansas City, Missouri. She is a woman of ability and of fine personality, and is a charming companion for the Mayor of one of the prettiest and most prosperous towns in Kansas.

## JACOB WILLIAM WALKER

### Has Established Reputation as Salesman in Northeastern Kansas—Is of German Parentage—Represents the Firm of John S. Brittain of St. Joseph, Missouri, Is Active in Politics.

That which is indispensable to a successful salesman is to be a thorough student of psychology, honest and straight in all deals with those with whom he comes in contact. All of these qualifications are possessed by John William Walker of 814 South Sixth street, Atchison, Kansas, who has represented the firm of John S. Brittain since 1890 in northeast Kansas. "Jake," as he is familiarly known by the knights of the grip, is of German parentage and speaks the language of his ancestors as fluently as English.

The subject of this sketch was born near Nazareth, Pennsylvania, Aug. 17, 1857. He was married on June 21, 1884, to Miss Clara A. Rank, who died Jan. 15, 1900. To this union was born one son, Herbert William, on June 4, 1895, who is a graduate from Midland College and is at present engaged with the Atchison Globe as a reporter. Also, Florence Marie, born Aug. 25, 1898, now a student in Midland College, and enjoying the distinction of being one of the brightest young ladies in the school. Mr. Walker was married a second time to Miss Myrta Olive Peak, Aug. 21, 1901. She is an ideal helpmeet and one who is held in high esteem by her acquaintances and friends.

Jacob William Walker

Herbert William could do nothing better than to emulate his father.

A. B. Zimmerman is the senior member of the firm of Zimmerman & Williamson Mercantile Co., of Troy. He owns a fine farm, consisting of 240 acres of fertile fruit and wheat land, two miles southwest of Troy. It is on this farm that the famous Duroc Jersey hogs are bred and raised, in which Mr. Zimmerman takes much pride and which are known the country over. This picture was taken in the Rock Island stock yards just after he and William Anderson had loaded several cars of hogs for shipment to various marts.

## A NOTABLE TROY FAMILY

### Industrious Local Blacksmith Rears Eleven Children and Sets a Good Example By Strict Economy and Hard Work

In these strenuous days when most people are devoting their time to talking about the "high cost of living," there is one citizen in Troy who can well boast of never having been bothered by such imaginary trifles.

This man is Isaac Scarbrough, the well-known blacksmith, who has established a record by his industry and economy which any head of a family might well strive to emulate. As the proud father of eleven bright and intelligent children, Mr. Scarbrough is a living example of how circumstances can be overcome and difficulties surmounted in making a comfortable living for a large family.

Although employed by others for twenty years Mr. Scarbrough reared and educated this interesting family on the fruits of his daily toil. As a working mechanic he never shirked his duties and being a man of sterling integrity he was destined to succeed in life.

When Mr. Scarbrough engaged in business for himself a few years ago he was helped in the shop by his eldest boy, Mark. That was the first assistance this popular blacksmith had in rearing and educating the family.

Last year Mr. Scarbrough was materially helped by his daughter Bertha, who taught school at the age of eighteen and the family chest will be further strengthened this year by the earnings of his daughter Anna, who is teaching school in the Le Grande. It will not be long now until all the younger children are able to make their way in the world.

The Scarbrough home is a comfortable one for a laboring man, and shows all the evidences of domestic economy and happy family surroundings, Mr. Scarbrough pays little heed to the high cost of living bogey. He long ago realized that provisions and clothing must be provided for a family and he was always willing to pay for these necessities without kicking on the price. The subject of this sketch was born in Andrew County, Missouri and came with his parents to Doniphan County in February, 1862, when only a babe two months old. On April 20, 1890, he was married to Miss Sarah C. Jennings in Troy, and Squire Frank Brown officiated. Mrs. Scarbrough is an industrious woman and an ideal mother and a faithful wife. His children in age order are as follows: Flora E. (now Mrs. Morrow), Mark, Enos, Anna, Bertha M., Ressa M., Bessie D., Sylvia L., Rena D., Sarah D. and Alpheus.

## Benton Wilson

Benton Wilson, born at DeKalb, Missouri, February 7, 1843, enlisted St. Joseph, Missouri, September 9, 1862, in Company D, 20th Missouri volunteer infantry. Mustered out Columbus, Texas, Aug. 21, 1865. Came to Doniphan County forty years ago, and settled south of Bendena on Jordon Creek. Wife died twenty years ago. Has one son, James L., who resides in St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Wilson served as bailiff in the Doniphan County court for almost a score of years, and is well known to the citizens throughout the county who have attended court the past few years. He owns a good residence property in the south part of Troy.

## Sam A. Macomber

Sam A. Macomber, born March 11, 1843, at New Bedford, Mass. He enlisted in the navy, July 28, 1862, in S. S. Osippee, and was discharged in October, 1863. He enlisted in 3d Massachusetts cavalry in Company A, in November, 1863, and was mustered out at Leavenworth and discharged at Boston, in October, 1865. Came to Kansas in 1866 and settled in Doniphan County, near Troy. He was married in 1872 to Minerva South. He has three daughters: (Lulu Maud) Mrs. W. G. Rose, Lotus and Gladys Macomber, and three sons, as follows: Harry L., Eugene A. and Richard E. Macomber. He resides in Wolf River Township, three miles from Troy, where he purchased his farm thirty years ago

# James S. Triplett, Cattle Buyer

## Former Doniphan County Boy Draws $6,000.00 a Year Buying and Selling Cattle for Maxwell, Spade & Company, of St. Joseph —First Car Deal Was With Gov. W. J. Bailey—Bought Two Calves of Michael Pfennig—Now Known as One of the Best Stockmen in Middle West.

When the good old stockmen meet in the lobby of the Transit House in South St. Joseph and talk of cattle and cattlemen, they invariably mention the name of a former Doniphan County boy as being one of the best judges of cattle in the Middle West. He is James S. Triplett, who was born and reared on a farm northeast of Troy. From a deal made at the age of eighteen, when he bought two calves from Michael Pfennig, a neighbor, he developed judgment in buying and selling cattle, until now he draws a salary of $6,000 a year as cattle buyer and seller for Maxwell, Spade & Company, St. Joseph live stock speculators.

Mr. Triplett was born March 10, 1873, on a farm five miles northeast of Troy and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Triplett. On account of his parents' large family, he had comparatively little opportunity to attend school—and schools then were not

James S. Triplett

what schools are today—he was an apt student and made the most of his opportunities, and graduated from the typical old country school which stood on the land now owned by Moses F. Cox, which was burned by an incendiary Thursday night, December 27, 1893.

His boyhood was spent on the farm where the conditions then are not to be compared with those of the present day, and improvements made by modern inventions and machinery were not known. Mr. Triplett went through all of the trials of such farm life and likely can recall how he used to wash his face by candlelight after breaking the ice in the basin. Perhaps, too, he has vivid memories of hoeing corn and potatoes under the hot sun, and loading hay, when he would have preferred to play ball or hunt wild turkeys in the bluffs north of Troy, which were clothed with regal splendor.

He knows the back breaking work of bugging potatoes and the arduous labor connected with hoeing water melons, chopping wood and doing chores until ten o'clock at night and rising the following morning at four. When Jim worked on the farm it wasn't from seven in the morning till six in the evening, but from five in the morning till eight at night. When the subject of this sketch is in a retrospective frame of mind, he can relate many ludicrous incidents, which transpired while he was toiling on the farm and which are as vivid to his recollection today as though they had happened yesterday.

However, more than likely the event of his boyhood which stands out above the others, was his first deal in cattle. Live stock had always interested him, even as a little boy, and as he grew up good cattle especially attracted his attention. He felt sure that he could make money by investing in calves, feeding them and selling them when he became a man. Mr. Triplett's father began to share this opinion and, as it happened, when the son was eighteen years of age, Michael Pfennig, a neighbor, now dead, had a couple of "likely" looking calves. Young Triplett had been noticing these calves, and being so confident that he could make some money on them, his father finally allowed him to make the investment on his own responsibility. The lad bought the calves, fed them and the transaction proved profitable for him. From that small deal he continued to develop judgment and foresight in buying and selling cattle until today, as cattle buyer and seller for Maxwell, Spade & Company, he draws one of the largest salaries earned by any former Doniphan county boy.

The first full car of cattle this prominent cattle man bought was a car of calves which Governor Willis J. Bailey ordered him to buy for his farm at Baileyville. When he delivered the calves to the governor at Baileyville, that venerable statesman expressed himself as being well pleased with the young man's judgment in cattle.

Mr. Triplett went to St. Joseph in the course of his career and has been connected with the St. Joseph Stock Yards nearly ever since the yards were established. In addition to being a good judge of cattle, he is a perfect psychology student and is an equitable man with whom to deal. He is business-like, genial, strictly honest and gives all a square deal, so he can conscientiously look every man he has dealt with in the eye.

The subject of this sketch attained his success comparatively early in life and his is the fine example of how work, study and judgment applied to a natural business ability along certain lines, has brought a material reward. Throughout the Middle West his reputation has extended until his judgment on a cow or steer is taken as the last word among prospective buyers and sellers, and by the firm by which he is employed.

Doniphan county people, when in St. Joseph, find Mr. Triplett most pleasant to meet and he always retains a great deal of interest in the affairs of his old home county. Invariably he takes time from his many duties to inquire about the friends of his boyhood, and to chat about the conditions of cattle and crops in his native county. In St. Joseph he has a comfortable home at 801 North Twenty-second street.

Mr. Triplett was married to Miss Alice Josie Moser, March 20, 1895, at the parsonage of the M. E. Church South in Troy by the Rev. Mr. C. W. Thorp, who was the pastor of the church. Mrs. Triplett was one of the popular girls of her neighborhood and is held in high esteem by her schoolmates and her acquaintances in St. Joseph. She was reared in the Moser homestead, four miles north of Troy, and graduated from the country school, District Number 72, known as the Mosquito Creek District. The facilities for gaining an education at that time were not what they are today and she had little opportunity to gratify her great desire for knowledge. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Moser, who still reside on the farm, were Doniphan county pioneers and are among the most respected citizens of the community. They possess the good qualities their daughter inherits. Mrs. Triplett was born on the farm four miles north of Troy, January 20, 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. Triplett are the proud parents of three children. Corrine, born October 4, 1899; James Smiley, Jr., January 3, 1903; and Charles Franklin born November 20, 1904. The children, like their parents, are exceptionally bright and of lovable dispositions. They are receiving their education in St. Joseph and will be assured of a good start in life. If they follow the splendid examples set by their parents when they grow to manhood and womanhood, they will become good citizens in any community wherever they reside.

The subject of this sketch enjoys the distinction of being the only party working at the stock yards who has not taken a vacation for ten years. He is alert at all times and serves his employers so faithfully, which accounts for the munificient salary he is receiving today. Located a mile south of Troy is his beautiful farm of two hundred and forty acres, and also the substantial residence located at 801 North Twenty-second street, St. Joseph, Missouri, which is the amount of his liabilities.

This prosperous and energentic young business man learned early in life that it was close application that counted, therefore he has applied himself. This speculator is destined to be one of the wealthy boys of Doniphan County. He is a lover of home, and every evening after his day's work is completed he may be found at home spending the evening hours with his estimable family.

James S. is leading a model life and his sons could do no better than to emulate their father.

## REV. MR. E. F. HOLLAND

### Of Holton, Known in Doniphan County.

The Rev. Mr. E. F. Holland, a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church now living at Holton, Kansas, is well known in Doniphan County. He was born at Bedford, Indiana, March 10, 1844. Mrs. Holland was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Sept. 22, 1851. To their union two children were born. The son, Clarence F., born Jan. 29, 1876, died Oct. 22, 1901. The other, a daughter, Margaret C., born May 9, 1894, will graduate from Baker University, June 3, 1915.

## JUDGE NATHAN PRICE

### Endowed With Remarkable Judicial Ability.

One of the most brilliant men who ever resided in Doniphan County was Judge Nathan Price, in whose honor the Wathena G. A. R. post was named. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, near Pottstown, in 1838, and died in Troy on the 8th of March, 1883. While he was growing to the years of manhood, the exciting debates on the Kansas and Nebraska bill by Stephen A. Douglas and others, and the stirring events that followed, were in progress, he became deeply interested and decided to locate in Kansas. In 1860 Mr. Price was elected a member of the

Judge Nathan Price

territorial council to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. Beebee, made secretary, and was a member of the legislature of 1861.

When the rebellion broke out, he assisted in raising a company intended for the Fourth Kansas, but which in the consolidation, became the Tenth Kansas, and he was made first lieutenant of the company. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he engaged in the mercantile business at Geary City. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Troy. Had a particular talent for the law and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1868 he was elected judge of the district court which he held almost four years, resigning in 1872. That year he was elected to the state senate and was a member at the time of the York and Pomeroy episode. He was one of the ablest men that ever lived in this county; being possessed of a prodigious memory, great reasoning powers and a legal mind that with proper direction and a due regard for public opinion and his own well-being, would have eventually placed himself in high position.

His widow, Mrs. Price, resides in California. His son, Clarence, is residing in Pittsburg, Kansas, and his daughters, Gussie and Marie Ware, reside in Topeka. The latter is assistant state librarian.

Rev. B. F. Parlette
A pioneer evangelist, who evangelized throughout northeast Kansas.

## JOHN S. NORMAN

### Popular Bank President Was a School Teacher When He Was a Young Man—A Believer in Athletics and Outdoor Sports—How He Saved a Rock Island Train.

John S. Norman, president of the First National Bank of Troy, started on his successful career as teacher of a country school. When he came to Doniphan County, his home was in Troy, and in 1890 when he was teaching in the school at Bendena, six miles southwest, he would walk to the school in the morning and then walk back at night. He needed the exercise, being confined in the school room all day, but he found after he became accustomed to it that walking was one of the most enjoyable of all outdoor exercise.

Mr. Norman usually chose the Rock Island Railway right-of-way as his path to and from school, and it was fortunate for the railway company and a train loaded with passengers that he chose the right-of-way going to school on the morning of January 18, 1890. The mercury was down to fifteen below that morning and he was moving along at a more rapid pace than usual when he discovered that one of the steel rails had been broken by a freight train that had passed but a short time before. It was near a curve in the road and the passenger train was then about due. There was no time to lose. He must save the train. Before him was the picture of an impending wreck.

Heedless of the cold the plucky young school teacher took off his coat and ran toward the curve. He heard the rumbling of the wheels on the frosty rails. A moment more and the engine appeared in view. Then frantically he waved the coat with one hand and his hat with the other until the engineer saw him and succeeded in stopping the train within a few feet of the broken rail.

Mr. Norman doubtless saved the lives of the engineer and many of the passengers. It was reported afterward that the railroad company rewarded him with a life pass over the road, but this is not true.

The reward that came to him through the consciousness of having the presence of mind to do the right thing at the right moment was satisfying. That has been one of the rules of his life and accounts for a good deal of the success that has come to him in business.

# "Buffalo" Jones

### Famous Wild Animal Catcher in Troy from 1866 to 1872—Brother of John H. Jones of This City—In Nursery Business Here—Built Dr. Elijah Monroe's Home—Traveled Extensively and Had Many Adventures in Africa—Employed by United States to Catch Mountain Sheep for National Park.

A former Troy citizen has a national if not an international reputation as a wild animal catcher. He is Charles Jesse Jones, known all over America as "Buffalo" Jones. This heroic man came to Troy, March 7, 1866, and lived here until May 7, 1872. In that time he was engaged in the nursery business.

"Buffalo" Jones was born in Pazwell county, Ill., Jan. 31, 1844, and was reared in Bloomington, Ill. The same adventuresome spirit which afterward made him famous as a wild animal man, impelled him to desire to conquer the then untamed West. Accordingly he came to Kansas and located in Troy, where he was successful in his nursery business and the years from 1866 to 1872 saw him prosper. Some of the apple trees he sold still stand in the orchard of Mike Forest, who resides south of Troy, the latter's father buying the trees from the man who has given Troy a national reputation.

On Jan. 20, 1869, Charles Jones married Miss Martha J. Walton, a Doniphan County girl, who was one of the county's best known and best hearted women.

While in Troy, the subject of this sketch built the house now occupied by Dr. Elijah Monroe. Restlessness again seized the destined animal hunter and on May 7, 1872, he left Troy and went to Finney County, near Garden City, where he took a claim. He also became owner of a herd of buffalo and for that reason was called "Buffalo" Jones, by which name he is known all over America.

Charles J. invested heavily in Garden City, the metropolis of Finney County, at the beginning of the boom, and his holding increased in value and at one time he could have sold out for $100,000. However, his faith in Garden City and in its people, too, led him to retain his interests there. Then came the collapse of the Garden City boom, the decline of western Kansas in general, and his real estate gradually decreased in value until he experienced quite a loss.

Charles J. Jones

In the meantime the old adventurous spirit was stirring him. He decided to go to Africa and engage in catching wild animals. In this hazardous occupation he experienced many thrilling escapes from death. Another characteristic phase of his interesting career was his hunting mountain sheep. Mr. Jones was employed to do this by the United States government, which wanted the animals for the National Park.

These and other adventures have made the topics in numerous books which have been written relative to his life. His thrilling experiences with wild animals are also the subject of lectures with which he is occupying his declining years. He gives the real facts about himself, and the facts in themselves are stranger and more interesting than any fiction. This lecture he delivered in his former home in Troy at the Cy Leland opera house, June 30, 1915. Although it had been pouring rain all day long and there was considerable rain that evening, the opera house was crowded, attesting to the distinguished gentleman's popularity in his own home town, where he was visiting his brother, John, and brother-in-law, C. E. Walton. The lecture was illustrated with motion pictures showing the daring animal catcher taking his life into his own hands by going after ferocious animals.

Mr. Jones' beloved wife died at Topeka, Oct. 27, 1907, and her demise was sincerely mourned in Doniphan County, where she had been most popular, and in Topeka, where her kindliness had won her many friends.

"Buffalo" Jones' two daughters, his only children, are living. Olive Waltonia Jones was born at Garden City, Aug. 10, 1885, and is now the wife of Charles R. Whitmer, of 324 Topeka avenue, Topeka. Miss Jessie Irma Jones, who possesses literary ability, was born in Garden City, Jan. 28, 1889. She is in the employ of the Topeka Daily State Journal, and is making her home with her sister. Miss Jones has been popular wherever she has lived. Like Mrs. Whitmer, she has been a favorite among her associates and those with whom she comes in contact. Their father's fame has not turned their heads. They are proud of him, of course, but do not let their pride in their father's achievements and reputation affect them in their associations with other people. In Topeka the daughters of "Buffalo" Jones are exceptionally popular. Their charming ways and keen intellect have won them a place in the hearts of the people of the capital city of Kansas. They are fine examples of young Kansas womanhood and are a good reflection upon the characters of their parents and the training the daughters received at their hands.

Miss Olive Brant Walton and Miss Alice Walton.

## MISS OLIVE BRANT WALTON AND MISS ALICE WALTON

### Twin Daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Walton, Who Are Attending the Wathena High School in Their Third Year.

Among the bright students in the junior classes of the Wathena High School are Miss Olive Brandt Walton and Miss Alice Walton, the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Walton, who live on a farm four miles east of Troy. These two young ladies were born August 26, 1896, on their father's farm. They attended the country school at Blair and graduated from that school in 1912. Afterward they entered the Wathena High School and they are now in their third year.

The Misses Walton are among the most estimable young women students in the school and are popular with their fellow students and classmates, although it isn't every one—even those 'knowing them well—who can tell one from the other. They look alike, dress alike most of the time, and their actions are about as nearly similar as it would be possible to find in two persons.

However, it may be observed that the striking similarity in appearance of the Misses Walton rather enhances their popularity among the people, for while to have one such a girl as either of these in the community would be a blessing, to have two such girls is a double blessing. They are studious in school, refined and graceful and of pleasing manners. They also take an interest in Sunday school work and are regularly seen in the Sunday school at Blair. The Misses Walton are an honor to the Wathena High school and to Doniphan County and the people are proud of these twins.

## Benjamin Patton Curtis

Benjamin Patton Curtis was born March 27, 1839, in Platte County, Missouri, while his parents were en route from Tennessee to Platte County. He came to Doniphan County April 24, 1854, and settled on a farm between Elwood and Wathena, on the land owned by the Grohs. He enlisted in Company A, First Kansas volunteer infantry at Elwood, April 10, 1861, under Capt. Bernard P. Choneworth; mustered out at Memphis, Tennessee. He was married to Miss Mary Eliza Ashcraft July 23, 1865, at Doniphan, by Reverend Mr. Houts, the Methodist minister. Their children are as follows. Anna Mary, Mrs. Julian Tate, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Mabel, Mrs. William Maynard, of Cologne, South Dakota; Bird, Mrs. Judson F. Thayer, of Stromsburg, Nebraska; Maude, Mrs. Alva W. Toole, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Jessie, Mrs. Clarence H. Allison, of Chicago, Illinois; Frances, Mrs. Ernest A. Williamson, of Troy, Kansas.

Referring to reminiscences of the Civil War, Mr. Curtis said:

"The time that Van Dorn got in our rear to cut off our supplies, they captured Holly Springs and burned up everything; took over $2,000,000 worth of rations and army stores, and that left us without anything to eat, so being a good forager, I was out foraging on my own hook. There was another fellow with me, Alberton Abbey, and we were captured and paroled,

Mrs. Martha J. Jones

and then we traded our uniforms for a couple of rebel uniforms at Rippley, Mississippi, and then beat our way to Corinth, which was ninety miles from Rippley, and gave ourselves up to the Federal army as rebel deserters. At that time they were organizing the First Alabama cavalry, made up of refugees, and I enlisted in that regiment, Company E, under the name of C. F. Barker; served my time out, which was for one year, from the 28th of February, 1863, to the 28th of February, 1864. In February, 1864, I was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, and came back to Kansas.

"I applied for a discharge from the First Kansas, Company A, in 1890, and got it in my real name. I had been mustered out under the assumed name of C. F. Barker. At the time I got my discharge in 1890, I got the $125 bounty that was given to all soldiers who enlisted in 1861, and also got seven months' back pay."

## Nate Swiggert

Nate Swiggett was born in Pike County, Illinois, February 6, 1841. Enlisted in Company G, Fifth Illinois cavalry, at New Salem, Pike County, Illinois, January 1, 1861, and was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, October 27, 1865. He came to Doniphan County in March, 1869, and settled at Lafayette about ten miles northwest of Troy. Was married October 24, 1869, to Mary K. Simpson and to this union three daughters and three sons have been born: Jessie Belle, who died in infancy, and Edna, at the age of five months; Anna Marie, who is now Mrs. William Briggs. The sons are as follows: Harry, Beaver City, Nebraska; Charles A., who is in Columbus, Ohio, engaged in business. James E. died at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Swiggett was engaged in the livery business for several years in Troy, and later in the restaurant and hotel business, and owns the home where he lives, and the St. Charles Hotel.

## Volney Abbey

Volney Abbey, who died in January, 1915, was born in Essex County, New York State, September 15, 1823, and came to Kansas in November, 1864. He enlisted at Camp Alert, near St. Francis, with Company H, Second regiment, colored cavalry, and was mustered out at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City. His wife and four children are living, as follows: Mrs. Linda M. Addis, Mrs. Nettie L. Gates and Henry N. and Archie L. Abbey.

Deposit at the First National Bank.

# The Gibbins Family

## James Noel Gibbins, Frontiersman and Pioneer of the Plains of the 1850's—Over the Old Trails to Laramie and Sacramento—Down the Missouri from Montana on a Flat Boat—His Son, John Ritchie Gibbins, and His Daughter, Sarah Emily Gibbins—The Younger Members of the Family.

James Noel Gibbins—born at Perryville, Kentucky, January 16, 1824; died in Highland, Kansas, April 5, 1915; aged 81 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Between the date of his birth and the date of his death James Noel Gibbins had a remarkable career. Reared to the age of nine years in the Kentucky home in the early half of the preceding century, with three years of schooling under a tutor when there were no public schools in that state; then in the year 1843 taken with his parents to the Platte Purchase, after-

James Noel Gibbins

ward Andrew County, Missouri, there was plenty of romance in his early youth for any boy. The development of Kentucky scarcely was begun, and the part of Missouri to which his parents went to live was all "back woods" country. The new country offered little of educational advantages—reading, writing, arithmetic, including the rule of three now called proportion, with spelling, Murray's Grammar and Wilson's Fifth Reader—but there was everything a boy could wish in the way of hard work mixed with adventure. Somehow the educational advantages, or the lack of them, together with the enviornment produced strong men of character and intelligence and bravery, such as we know little of in this day and age.

The memory of that long journey up the Missouri River on a steamboat in 1843 clung to James Noel Gibbins through life. It was in the glorious hey-day of river traffic, when the "Big Muddy" was the great highway to the undeveloped and almost unexplored country between the Mississippi River and the Pacific slope, and when the steamboats were floating palaces, and there was a romanticism about everything such as to cause the pioneer of that period who is now living to sigh and long for a return of those good old days.

That journey of more than five hundred miles by land and water from Kentucky to Western Missouri created in the youthful James Noel Gibbins a desire to travel and to explore other countries, and it is not strange that when he became a young man of twenty he was found driving a team overland from St. Joseph to St. Mary's Mission on the Kansas River above the site of Topeka. It was his first view of the Kansas prairies and he was filled with a love for this beautiful country that never afterward grew cold. In December of that year, 1853, Mr. Gibbins worked for Ben Harding at Wathena. The next year, 1854, he took a claim on Wolf River, and he, with the help of Thornton Chase, erected the first roofed cabin in Brown County.

The life of a pioneer homesteader was too tame for this romantic young man. He went into the business of freighting and made his first trip overland to Laramie in 1855, following the old trail. Returning he engaged his services to a government surveyor's crew and helped to survey parts of Anderson, Woodson, Coffey and Allen counties in Kansas in 1856.

The next year, 1857, was an eventful year in the life of this venturesome young man. With a desire to see the Pacific Ocean and the country lying west of the mountains he drove a team to Sacramento, California. He spent ten years in the West, mining, freighting and trading. Then came the eventful trip of his life, a voyage of more than one thousand miles down the Missouri River on a flat-boat. He left Montana with his party in July of 1866 and floated down as far as Omaha. There they took a steamboat for St. Joseph. It was his last long journey. He had seen pretty much of the world lying between the Alleghenies and the Pacific Ocean and he had had enough of the wild adventurous life to do him.

James Noel Gibbins' next move was a trip to Illinois. There, in 1867, he was married to Mary Eleanor Ritchey, the wedding taking place December 17

Mrs. Mary E. Gibbins and Granddaughter, Sophia

of that year. They went to housekeeping in Andrew County, Missouri, and henceforth for nearly fifty years their lives were one. Miss Ritchie was born at Rushville, Illinois, February 14, 1845. She was educated in the schools of that state and taught seven terms of school in Schuyler County.

The Gibbins family came to Doniphan County in 1872, locating on a farm four miles northeast of Troy where they lived for forty years. Mr. Gibbins was a prominent member of the school board in his district twenty-five years. He was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Gibbins passed away on December 31, 1912, in Troy. Mr. Gibbins died April 5, 1915. They were both honored and admired by the people as among the oldest and best citizens. Funeral services for both were conducted by the Rev. Walter M. Rogers, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Troy of which they were members for many years.

John Ritchie Gibbins, only son of James Noel and Mary Eleanor, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, before the parents came to Kansas to reside. Therefore, he early in life got the Missouri web-foot off by taking on the Kansas red leg. When a boy he hopped the clods on his father's farm in season and went to school in the autumns and winters attending the country school in District No. 23.

The son partook of some of the qualities of his mother in that he inherited a faculty for teaching school and was ambitious to make a success as an educator. He taught first in a country school, and attended Campbell College at Holton where he completed several courses and thus prepared himself for higher educational work. Then followed several years of remarkably successful work at teaching. He taugh at Avalon College from 1892 to 1895; at Clarksville, Missouri, 1895 to 1897; Nebraska Normal College at Wayne, Nebraska, from 1898 to 1902; York College at York, Nebraska, 1902-1903; private school at Savannah, Missouri, 1903-1904; Oak, Nebraska, 1904 to 1906; Robinson, Kansas, 1906-1907; Sumner County High School, Wellington, Kansas, 1907 to 1910; Hanover, Kansas, 1910 to 1912; Highland College 1912 to 1915.

A better testimonial to the high class work of this young man in the schoolroom could not be found than is here shown in the number of high class institutions in which he has labored. He is one of those teachers to whom we are pleased to call natural born educators. He has the faculty of imparting knowledge to his pupils in a way that they can readily comprehend its meaning, and is a pleasant man both in and out of the class room. He loves the work and his heart is in it. Thus it is easy for the reader to understand why he has continued so long in educational work and why he has made a success of it. One of the secrets of his success lies in the fact that he is never content with merely well doing. He is a believer in educational progress, in improvement of our system of education and in making education of more practical use to the students, on the theory that it is of little use to fill the mind of a young man or woman with knowledge that is of no earthly use to them.

Mr. Gibbins, may we also add, is something of a farmer. He learned farming through hard experience on his father's farm, starting into the business when he was a little fellow. There may be teachers in Kansas who have taught more months, and there may be farmers in Kansas who have plowed more corn, but there is no other one teacher living in Kansas today who has taught as long and plowed as many acres of corn as our Mr. Gibbins—and he is still a young man.

Mr. Gibbins spends his vacations on the farm in Doniphan County, and as the vacations usually come along when corn is up and ready for plowing, he can be found about that time of the year following a cultivator in a corn field not far away from Troy. Re-

Sophia E., Emily and Ivanoel Gibbins

cently Mr. Gibbins has been devoting much of his time during vacations to the development of a small fruit farm near Troy, in which he finds both recreation and profit.

This young educator married Elizabeth Margaret Thomas on March 1, 1892, who shared his life as a noble wife until her death on August 18, 1909, in Troy. Mrs. Gibbins was born at Cosby, Missouri, August 25, 1873. She was educated in the public schools of Andrew County, Missouri, finishing at Campbell College, Holton. She was a fine example of a cultured wife and mother and a true Christian, one whose influence in her home and in the community is felt today though her earthly career is ended, and her family and her many acquaintances bless her memory.

The three children of Mr. and Mrs. John Ritchie Gibbins are Sophia Eleanor, born July 20, 1895, in Troy; Ivanoel, born in Wayne, Nebraska, June 24, 1901; Anita Ritchey, born at Troy, July 1, 1906.

Miss Sophia Eleanor Gibbins is one of the highly accomplished young women whom Troy people are proud to own. As a girl she attended the Highland High School and graduated in the spring of 1914. She is ambitious to succeed as a teacher and possesses some of the qualities that have made her father one of the most successful teachers in Kansas. She taught last school year in the public schools near Rulo, in Richardson County, Nebraska. Miss Sophia also is an accomplished musician. She has a voice of fine quality and is talented as a pianist.

Ivanoel, who is a student in her sophmore year in the Troy High School, is also talented as a reader and is an honor to her parents and sisters.

Anita Richey, the youngest of the three, is in school and is a very bright

Prof. John R. Gibbins

pupil. She has shown exceptional talent for one of her age in singing and in public speaking.

Miss Sarah Emily, daughter of James Noel Gibbins, was an honor to her father, the pioneer of the plains whose memory is blessed. She is a native product of Doniphan County to whom great honor is due. She attended the public school in District No. 23 and District No. 60 of Doniphan County, attended the Wayne Normal School at Wayne, Nebraska, and graduated there. Afterward she attended the State Normal School and the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Miss Gibbins is a specialist in primary department work in school, at present teaching in the schools at Horton, Kansas. She is also a specialist in Sunday school work and is devoting her life to the noble self-sacrificing work of implanting useful knowledge in the minds of the little children and shaping their characters. She is one of the noblest women of her kind.

Anita Ritchey Gibbins

# Grant Dishon

## Old Missouri Has Furnished a Prosperous Farmer and Fruit-Grower for Doniphan County — Grant Dishon Began With Nothing Twenty-Eight Years Ago—Now Owns 360 Acres of Productive Land and Home in Troy.

While Doniphan County is famed for its capable and successful farmers and fruit-growers, still in all things, some few excel, and we can say without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Dishon ranks supreme among those who have made farming and fruit-growing a real art.

There is an adaptability about some men, which especially fits them for certain avocations, and the subject of this sketch could have made a success at most anything, but it seems that his vocation was farming and fruit-growing, and he has thus far pursued said industry. Grant received his education in Missouri, in the country schools, and learned all there was to know about "readin', writin' and 'rithmetic"; however, that later and mature education which is acquired only by application and personal perseverance, and is frequently termed experience, he received in the state of Kansas. He started bright and early in the year of 1887, on January 1, to be exact, to turn over a new leaf by coming to Kansas and settling on the same farm which he now owns. He possessed, at that time, worldly goods to the amount of one team of horses, one wagon, a set of harness and skads of energy and ambition. Many pioneers owned the first named requisites for farm life, but few just actually yearned to work, to cultivate the soil and to make apparently barren soil productive, as did the subject of this sketch. Mr. Dishon evidently believes firmly in the adage about trying again and again, for he has never failed in any undertaking, which he has assumed, and least of all, in making fertile any land in his possession.

Not very long after Mr. Dishon settled in Doniphan County, he purchased still another eighty acres in addition to the farm on which he lived, and still later 160 acres. As a word of encouragement to aspiring young farmers, we would say that this hard-working man bought all of his land on credit, which was not hard to obtain, owing to his exemplary conduct, and as he tilled the land and harvested the crops the debt was gradually liquidated. Mr. Dishon's farm is improved in every detail, one of its features being an up-to-date silo, modern in every respect. He also enjoys the distinction of being among the first to advocate spraying of fruit trees in this section, and has the reputation of marketing some of the choicest apples shipped out of Doniphan County. He has fifty acres set out in fruit trees, and, five years ago, he bought Ed Townsend's forty acres, one-half mile north of Troy, which is in small fruits.

Mr. Dishon's wife was Miss E. Adda Waddel of Buchanan County, Missouri, and it is only justice to say of this lady that she must have been a loyal helpmate and co-worker for the family to have attained the success and position which they now enjoy. She has reared a large and happy family, consisting of three girls and five boys. Two of the girls are married—Beulah C., who is now Mrs. L. D. Swiggett, and lives at 1709 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal., and Bessie E., now Mrs. Ed Webster, who lives at Lincoln Center, Kan. Beulah was born in Missouri, and all the other children were born on Kansas soil.

Grant Dishon was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, near the old county seat of Sparta, the 30th of September, 1863. One of the very nicest things we know about Missouri is that it is the birthplace of one of our efficient and highly respected farmers and fruit-growers.

Mr. Dishon's mother is still living in Missouri, near the place of his birth, and it is a source of gratification to her to know that her son is popular at home and has achieved success.

Residence of Grant Dishon in Center Township, five miles northeast of Troy.

# THE REVEREND MR. W. J. BYERS

## Former Doniphan County Methodist Minister, Now Field Secretary for Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas, Well Qualified and Making Success.

If a man is a successful preacher, and a true minister of the Gospel, he should be gifted more than the ordinary man. He should be broad-minded with a full understanding of human nature, exemplary in his life and character, sympathetic but firm, unusually self-controlled, energetic, resourceful and prepared to meet emergencies and tactfully to handle delicate situations. These qualities are possessed to a remarkable degree by the Reverend Mr. W. J. Byers, a former Doniphan County Methodist minister, who now occupies the important position of field secretary for Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Kansas.

His financial ability was recognized by the Methodist conference. This asset is not frequently found in one who devotes his time to preaching the Gospel, and for that reason when large sums of money are to be raised to carry on some branch of the church activities it is a rare gift with which to be endowed, to be able to go out into the world and cause hard-headed and sometimes hard-hearted business men to give of their means to support such a cause. In this capacity the pastor of whom we now speak has a wonderful ability. And the Methodist conference prided itself upon being able to find one so capable of this task.

His work, since his appointment to the place by the last Methodist conference, at Topeka in March, 1915, has been to solicit funds for this institution, and that he is successful in this work, shows that he knows how to approach people, that he is a convincing speaker, and can win wherever he goes.

The Reverend Mr. Byers was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Aug. 21, 1866, and was educated in the Illinois State Normal, at Normal, Ill. Thus did the subject of this sketch preface his life work by a thorough preparation, and he put this training into effect by teaching school for five years. He again demonstrated his ability to deal honorably with people, and especially young people. This fact, no doubt, has in a large measure contributed to his later success in the ministry. His first sermon was preached at Fenton, Illinois, and was a turning point in his life. This acceptance of the work of the church made a profound impression in his young mind and heart, and was the forerunner of many other able and helpful sermons.

His wife was Miss Nettie Hoodler of Albany, Illnois. They were married Aug. 21, 1889, on his twenty-third birthday. To them were born four children, one boy and three girls. LeRoy was born Jan. 30, 1890; Nellie Dee's birthday was Feb. 23, 1892; Alta May was born April 7, 1894, and Erma Irene, June 15, 1901. Together they have formed a happy and contented family.

After coming to Kansas, this able pastor has had charges in Doniphan County in four different places, serving in all fourteen years. He was located at Severance for four years, three years at Wathena, four years at Goffs, and three years at Robinson. Both the minister and his family were well liked wherever they located. They found a place at the heartstone of each family in the vicinity, and were alike sought in social as well as religious affairs. And their home always was open to everyone, be he rich or poor. The hospitality which they showered upon their friends made them general favorites with everyone. Their home is now in Kansas City, Kansas, at Number 4, North Twelfth street, where he is educating his children.

The Reverend Mr. Byers is a most pleasant man to meet, always has a glad hand and is keenly interested in the sorrows and joys of his fellowmen.

# WALTER S. JOHNSTON, VETERAN JOURNALIST AND PROMINENT POLITICIAN

It is a source of pride and pleasure to know that Doniphan County has produced some very intellectual people, and not least among these is Walter S. Johnston, now living in Kansas City, Kansas, and employed on the Gazette-Globe, a daily paper of that city. He is well known in the field of journalism, and if practice makes a man perfect, then he has no peer, for he has served long and well at his trade. Farther back than runneth the memory of man, Walt was just a printer's devil, and that isn't as bad as he might have been. Now, behold today the evolution—a finished, well-versed man of literature. Please mark we do not transform him from devil to angel in a trice; nay, we make it a cross between the two, a newspaper man.

Probably the first experience Mr. Johnston ever had in newspaper work was on the old Investigator sheet in Troy, where he learned to set type, and later to compile copy and do reporting. He was putting in his first week at the trade when word was flashed over the wire that Lincoln was assassinated. With nervous, excited fingers he prepared the big, black-typed head to announce the fate of the beloved President. Since then, the tragic deaths of two other Presidents have set the machinery of newspaperdom to throbbing, and Mr. Johnston may have written the version you read. Did you ever stop to think, dear reader, when you read the printed news of a sudden disaster, an unexpected political defeat, or calamity of any nature whatever, that someone has had to be nimble-fingered and quick-witted to get that story to you before it is cold, so to speak. Such a one is the subject of this sketch, with a brain polished to razor edge keeness through constant use. He is recognized as a newspaper man of exceptional ability.

Mr. Johnston also devoted a year or two of his life to work on The Weekly Kansas Chief, and many old-timers will recall him in this capacity. Mrs. Johnston was well and favorably known here also, and was very popular among the townspeople of Troy. Before her marriage she was Miss Eva Wood, the daughter of Bony Wood, well remembered in this locality. She had many friends here who mourned her death, which occurred April 27, 1914. The couple was married in Troy by Reverend Thompson, in 1882, and one son, George, was born to the union. This son is now employed on the Gazette-Globe, the same paper on which his father works. George could not do better than to emulate his worthy father.

Mr. Johnston was born in St. Joseph, Mo., August 6, 1853, but the family moved to Troy in 1860, so his early impressions were formed in the latter place. He went to school in Troy and was as good a pupil as is the average boy of a healthy and inventive turn of mind. We have not interviewed any of his former teachers, as it is not our aim to expose anyone's past, be what it may. He grew to manhood in Troy, and he became interested in the newspaper game; he gradually formed political opinions and was eventually recognized as one of the most able defenders of Democratic principles in the state. He was an authority and leader among local free silver men; he studied political science and his judgment was unerring. He is particularly remembered for his bitter denunciation of the radical faction of the Republican party in county, state and district. He is a forceful speaker, having the art of obtaining and retaining the interest of his hearers, and what he says lingers long in the memory. Today he is one of the most effective speakers on the hustings of the State of Kansas.

Walter S. Johnston

# Kinkead Grain Company

## TROY, KANSAS

## Wheat, Oats, Corn and Livestock

**Growers and Shippers of Native Fruits**


# Perry Homer Price Dittemore

### One of the Promising Young Men of Doniphan County and the Present Principal of the Denton Schools—He Is a Native of the County and the Son of One of Our Old and Honored Families.

Perry Homer Price Dittemore, now principal of the Denton schools, is one of the most promising young men of Doniphan County. Although he is but a little over twenty-three years of age, his rise has been so rapid that he now is occupying a position such as is seldom attained by educators before they have reached the age of thirty years. Professor Dittemore, as properly he should be called, has a bright future before him, and if popularity and good wishes of the people, and patient, studious effort on his part, count for anything he will attain a high position among the educators of the state ere his career reaches its zenith.

The young man of this sketch was born June 5, 1892, on the Dittemore farm in Doniphan County, and his entire life has been spent in the county of his nativity.

The parents of young Dittemore were Wiley E. Dittemore and Elizabeth Dittemore. The father was a native of DeKalb County, Missouri, born December 20, 1869, and the mother, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Price, was born on a farm in the southeast corner of Iowa Township, November 12, 1872. His paternal grandparents were Samuel Perry Dittemore and Orlena C. Dittemore, pioneers of Missouri, while his great grandfather was Price Dittemore, one of the heroes of the revolutionary period of our country.

With such an ancestry much may be expected of Perry Homer Price Dittemore. From his early childhood he evidenced an aptitude for learning which was remarkable. As a little boy he displayed this quality, or faculty, while attending the old McGalliard school in District No. 49, which is three miles northwest of Troy. He applied himself closely to his studies and it is recorded that he stood first in his classes and was the pride of his teachers. When he finished in the district school his parents, solicitous for his future, sent him to Troy where he entered the Troy high school. There, as in the grades, he continued his studies, advancing upward and onward until he graduated with the class of 1912, and with honors deservedly won.

It was the ambition of this studious youth from the beginning to become a teacher. In the high school aud out, during vacation time and at night while school was held, he gave much attention to the business of preparing himself for teaching and, we may add, he was successful in so equipping himself for his choosen work that he found his services were in demand as soon as he could obtain a certificate.

Mr. Dittemore's first school was in the Bellevue district No. 14, which is situated on the south line of Iowa Township, one mile east of the west line of Doniphan County, five miles southeast of Highland and three miles north of Leona. He taught two terms in that district with such success that he was commended by the school officials as well as by the patrons and his pupils. He was popular with the pupils and won their lasting friendship and esteem by entering into all of their school activities and with whole-heartedness directed their minds along the right lines of study, and at the same time shared in the joys of their clean and healthful sports. He was accounted an ideal teacher for a district school in a farming community, because he knew the life of the farmer boy and girl.

At the close of two season's teaching in the Bellevue district young Dittemore's teaching qualities that had made him so popular were noised about. Thus it happened that he was elected by the school board of Denton to the principalship of their school. This was an honor such as he had not looked for so early in his career, though he was in every way qualified to fill the important position. He entered on his work with an intelligent understanding of its full scope and its technical requirements, and by injecting into the school some of the snappiness and the spirit that had characterized his own school days and those of his teaching he had everything going his way in an incredibly short time. He has the hearty co-operation of his assistant teachers and of all of the pupils in the school. He is a believer in practical education and everything is done to interest the pupils in those things that will be of benefit to them in their everyday lives, whether their schooling is to end with the grades or in some institution of higher learning.

Perry Homer Price Dittemore is the eldest of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley H. Dittemore. The brothers and sisters are: Ethel Clara, born March 4, 1894, on the farm, educated in the McCalliard district and later graudated from the music department of Graceland College at Lamoni, Iowa, and later graduated from the Kiester College of ladies tailoring; Bertha Lenora, who graduated from the Troy high school in 1915 and who is teaching her first term of school in Eclipse district No. 59, born January 13, 1896, on the farm northwest of Troy; Earl Chapman, born April 14, 1899, will graduate with the class of 1916 in the Troy high school; Edna Margaret, born December 21, 1903, on the farm; John Marvin, born September 9, 1905. These brothers and sisters of the subject of our sketch are all representatives of the Dittemore family and it is predicted that all will uphold the dignity and honor of the name.

Homer's grandfather, Josiah D. Price, was born in Glamorganshire South Wales, on the 8th of April, 1832. Died February 28, 1906. His grandmother, Elizabeth Wilson, was born November 22, 1846, near Glasgow, Scotland. Died January 7, 1885. He came to this country in the twenty-first year of his age, and his wife when eight years old, when she came accompanied by her sister and husband; Robert and Isabell Murdock, who also in after years in the first settling of Kansas in the sixties pre-empted eighty acres just west of the Herzing farm. Mr. and Mrs. Price were the parents of ten daughters, one died in infancy, nine having survived them. Their names are:

Mrs. Agnes Tilden, Topeka, Kansas.

Mrs. Sarah A. Blauser, Troy, Kansas.

Mrs. Mary J. Hopkins, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mrs. Margaret E. Dittemore, Troy, Kansas.

Mrs. Etta J. Graves, Troy, Kansas.

Mrs. Emma R. Hedrick, Fanning, Kansas.

Miss Daisy B. Price, now of Troy, Kansas.

Mrs. Grace M. Burbridge, Ludwig, Nevada (deceased).

Mrs. Pearl Oleson, Horton, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Price came to Kansas in 1869 and settled on forty acres one mile north of the Wolf River school house, district number fifty-two. Lived there a number of years. Then moved in the year 1883 to the farm now owned by Gustave Koehler, where his wife died and left the family to be reared by the father, who struggled bravely along until they were all reared to womanhood and saw them all married except one. In the year 1893 he was married to Elmina Thomas, she died February 20, 1904. Mr. Price was a man of sterling qualities, known for his honesty and integrity. Always interested in the uplift of the country and his fellowman.

Homer's father has one brother and two sisters living, James Edward of Sterling, Colorado; Margaret Hancock of San Monica, California, and Mrs. Belle McGalliard of Seneca, Nebraska. Samuel Dittemore, grandfather of Homer, died May 4, 1912, and Mrs. Dittemore, his grandmother, died March 4, 1908.

# Sold First Rock Island Ticket

### William E. Reese First Station Agent for Rock Island—Way A. Hargis, the Present Agent, Has Been With the Rock Island About Twenty Years.

With the completion of the Rock Island Railroad into Troy, in 1886, William E. Reese was appointed first station agent, and he had the honor to sell the first ticket from his little window on November 4, of that year.

Mr. Reese was a native of Doniphan County, having been reared on a farm two miles south of Troy. He held the position of station agent until June 30, 1888, when he was succeeded by W. N. Keran, who is now agent at Nelson, Neb. Among the other agents who officiated at Troy in the years succeeding were C. W. Tanksley, L. M. Coons, M. C. Brown and then came Way Hargis, who has been on the job for the past twenty years, with the exception of several months he was at Holton, and Orley Monroe was agent.

The building of the Rock Island from St. Joseph to Topeka through Doniphan County gave a great impetus to business in the different towns through which the road passed.

The first station on the Rock Island is at Elwood, and next in order along the line are Wathena, Troy, Bendena, Denton and Purcell. Coming in from the east the Rock Island road goes direct to the southwest corner, where it leaves Doniphan County near Ben Reichenburger's elegant farm home. The only excitement created in Troy during the building of the road was the fist encounter between Boss McCormick and Pat Graniger, a laborer.

Goods bearing our name and trade mark are a guarantee of excellence.

WARRANTED
BLISH, MIZE & SILLIMAN
BEST MADE STEEL
HARDWARE CO.

FOR SALE BY

A. D. Jones—Hardware

Troy, Kansas

## TAUGHT SCHOOL THIRTY-SIX TERMS

(By F. F. Paige.)

If it can be said of me that I ever did any good for my fellow creatures, the credit would naturally be given to those twenty-eight years spent in teaching school in Doniphan County.

The difficult undertaking of teaching the young idea how to shoot was a labor of love with me the best part of my life. From the time I first engaged in the work, away back in the '60's, I devoted my absolute indispensable time to the honorable profession. In the first place, teaching seemed to be my calling from early years, and I think I may modestly state I qualified satisfactorily, and I always experienced a sense of achievement and pride when one bunch of pupils went through from babyhood up to my school, and finally graduated as informed men and women, ready to take up the burdens of life, either on the farm, in business or advanced education.

I have several times diverted my attention to other avocations, but it invariably happened I would wind up at a school, no matter with what degree of success my other business enterprises would turn out.

New York State was the place of my birth, and I was reared to manhood there. My first school was taught in Schuyler County, that state; I finished eight terms there before coming to Doniphan County in 1871. The prospects in the Empire State were fairly good enough to warrant me remaining, but, on the other hand, there was the constant inducement to go West that was offered in those days to every man of grit and gumption, so I struck out for Kansas in the year 1871, and located six miles southwest of Troy, as it is now, across the road south of what is now known as the Alkire farm.

Of course, I was a stranger in a strange land, and had to arrange a few preliminaries, but without tiring the reader, will state I finally was employed to teach at the Zimmerman school house, District No. 20, four miles southwest of Troy. I taught there five terms, and had many pleasant experiences. Next I was elected as teacher at the Climax District, No. 9, about two miles south of Troy, where I was retained another five terms.

The longest period that I was at one school in Doniphan County was when I went to the old brick school house in District No. 10, four miles southeast of Troy, where I taught seven terms. I had many friends among the parents of my pupils, and remained long enough to establish myself as one of the community. I formed friendships in that district which I treasure to this day. After leaving Number 10 school, the Rock Creek School, seven miles south of Troy, had my services for one term, and an equal length of time was spent in charge of the McGalliard school, District Number 49, four miles northwest of Troy. I also served one term in charge of the Eureka district, five miles southeast of Troy, and taught a part of one term in the Norway District, finishing out the unexpired term of Frances E. Katner, who had received the nomination for county superintendent on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1889.

These one-term schools were very tiresome to me, as it gave me no chance whatever to form any ties of friendship, and I was made very happy indeed when my next promotion made me the principal of the schools in Troy, which position I held for two years, beginning my first term on September 1, 1887.

Upon the expiration of my term as principal, I embarked in the mercantile business at Troy, in conjunction with Elden Perry, the firm occupying the building where Winzer's hardware store is at the present time. After one year, Mr. Perry sold out his interest to G. C. Gray, and the store was run with the new partnership for six months, when the fever for farming caused me to sell out.

In the meantime I had acquired the ownership of the W. A. Alkire farm and the forty acres north to where Henry Foley now lives, four miles south of Troy. I paid cash for this land and traded it for land where Green Taylor lives now, a mile northwest of Troy. When I went into the store at Troy, I had disposed of all this land, but the lure of the land made me repent of my bargain; so when I left the store, I bought the old Toole place, east of Troy, which is in my possession at the present time. It is good land, and I take pride in the ownership of it. The land is fertile and crops are easily produced.

I had no sooner taken over the Toole farm, until a new school district was created one and a half miles east and a half mile north of Troy, and styled the Eclipse District, although the trend of public opinion was that it should have been named in honor of Charles V. Norman, who was superintendent of public instruction in Doniphan County, and who made the organization of the new district possible after the burning of the 60 school house, December 27, 1894.

When the new school house was built, I was urged upon to accept the appointment as teacher, and after debating the question with my wife, I decided to accept.

The building was a substantial one and was erected by the late J. A. Godden and his son, Harry L. After starting the new school out in life, I was engaged in the Blair District for two years. Since the expiration of that time I have not been actively connected with school work. We have a comfortable home in Troy, which has been my residence for twenty years.

Mrs. Paige and I have had a happy wedded life, and the only cloud on our horizon was the death of our son, Grant, in Omaha, on March 24, 1889. We brought the body to Troy for burial. Our daughter, Ellen, is the wife of Dr. G. W. Reneker of Falls City, Neb., and Harry E., our remaining son, lives here in Troy.

## THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

### John W. Marcum Has the Distinction of Being One of the Oldest Blacksmiths in Kansas and is Noted for His Expert Knowledge of Horseshoeing.

Among all her other distinguished personalities and institutions, Doniphan County can boast of having within its confines one of the oldest blacksmiths in Kansas. He is John W. Marcum, who for the past fifty-nine years has been one of the honored residents of Troy.

Mr. Marcum is a product of the Blue Grass State, having been born in Campbell County, Ky., March 27, 1856. The anti-slavery agitation was assuming national proportions at the time and Mr. Marcum's father decided to quit a turbulent locality and take up his residence in the future free state of Kansas. With his family he migrated to Doniphan County, when John W. was less than six months old.

The elder Marcum opened a blacksmith's shop in Troy, where the son afterwards learned his trade in the smithy which stood on the site of the present Baptist Church. John W. early in his career developed a strong liking for his chosen calling and while still a young man was conceded to be the most expert horseshoer in this part of the West. He still works at the business and is regarded by his numerous customers to be a master of his art.

People familiar with John W. Marcum's personal nature are convinced that the immortal poet, Longfellow, made a direct application to him when he wrote the following lines on the "Village Blacksmith:"

"Under the spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;

The muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands;
His hair is thick and black, and long,
His face is like the tan;

His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can—
He looks the whole world in the face
For he owes not any man."

### Bluger M. Owens

Bluger M. Owens, a former teacher, will be remembered by many in Doniphan County, who will be pleased to learn that he is now an eminent attorney. He was married to Miss Nellie Reed, June 14, 1894, in the Christian Church at Troy, by the Rev. Mr. Speer. Mr. Owens now lives in Scott City, Ind., and is the county attorney there. He is fulfilling the promises of a great man, which he showed when a young boy.

### Methodist Church Organization

At a meeting called for that purpose on the 21st of May, 1866, at the Presbyterian church at Troy, a society was organized under the title of the Methodist Episcopal Church Corporation for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a house or place of worship in the town of Troy for the use of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal church and also a parsonage or place of residence for the minister of the church. Col. D. M. Johnston, father of Walter S. Johnston, the celebrated newspaper man of Kansas City, Kansas, George H. Mosley, John Rhue, J. Y. McAdams, Josepha A. Wood, Chas. Rappelye, George Loyd, A. B. Burr, John Holden, N. Redd, X. K. Stout, Albert Perry and E. S. Davis, associated themselves together as incorporators, under an act of the legislature approved Feb. 27, 1866, after which they immediately held a meeting and proceeded to the election of officers, resulting in the choice of D. M. Johnston as president and Chas. Rappelye as secretary. A board of trustees was also elected, consisting of D. M. Johnston, Chas. Rappelye, E. S. Davis, Albert Perry, George H. Mosely, John Rhue and A. B. Burr. The corporation then adopted the following resolution, that the trustees be instructed to procure an eligible lot and proceed to erect brick church thereon as soon as practicable, the edifice to be thirty-eight by fifty-two feet, of proper height and if not practicable to make it of brick, then of some material as the trustees might decide. After appointing a committee of three to draw up by-laws for the regulation of the corporation, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the president. Monday evening, May 21st, at 8 p. m., the trustees were convened by the president. The committee to select the lot reported that they had chosen lot 6 in block 13. The report was, on a motion, received and adopted, and the committee instructed to purchase said lot for the sum of $50.00.

### Troy

Troy is located on Section 17, Town 3, Range 21, in Center Township. Was laid off by A. Payne and T. J. B. Cramer, October 12, 1855. Original townsite consisted of 80 acres, as first surveyed by James F. Forman, Oct. 16, 1855. In 1856 the county records were moved from Bellemont to this point, where they have since remained.

Henry Boder, Jr., was the first express agent in Troy.

# The Buick Motor Car

ALL STYLES

Sold in Troy and Doniphan County by **E. L. KLEPPE** at Kleppe's Garage on Main Street, Troy

The Buick Valve-in-Head, 6-Cylinder Motor Car is guaranteed to have more power, more speed, more durability, and is more economical in fuel consumption than any other type of motor of equal size ever built.

**All Styles of Buick Motor Cars are Superior** in workmanship, material, finish and design to the best cars of other makers. They are easy running, they ride comfortably, they are dependable at all seasons, they last longer—and the **price is lower than for other first class cars.** A full line at our garage for your inspection.

**Motor Car Repairing by Experts** **Motor Livery at Reasonable Rates**


## E. L. Kleppe

**Representative in Troy of the Most Popular of All the High-Class and Serviceable Motor Cars, the Buick—He Conducts an Up-to-Date Garage With Experts to Handle and Repair Cars, and Also Does a Big Livery Business.**

The most popular place in Troy today is the garage of E. L. Kleppe on Main Street. There is a reason. Mr. Kleppe is the representative of the Buick Motor Company. Therefore the cars he has for sale are the best and most popular on the market today, offering real luxury of motoring at the most reasonable prices. The fact that Mr. Kleppe has the Buick motor cars also accounts for the crush of patrons for livery service who come to his garage without advertising or solicitation because they want the car that gives the best and most reliable service. Another thing that contributes largely to Mr. Kleppe's business and helps to make it the busiest place in Troy is the fact that he employs experts for repairing cars. Mr. Kleppe's success in the garage business and in the sale of motor cars in Troy has been one of the pleasing things it is our duty to record in this publication.

Mr. Kleppe formerly was engaged in business in Denton and was successful there. He saw the need in Troy of a first class garage, and also the opening of a sales house for the Buick motor cars in Troy. He came to Troy August 1st, 1914, and leased the garage on Main Street, owned by E. A. Sinclair. He proceeded to employ men who were expert automobile mechanics and handlers of automobiles, and from that time to the present he has had a splendid business.

One of the surprising things about the business was the demand on him for livery service. Being himself an expert driver and having also men around him who understand every part of a car, the people soon realized that at his garage they could always get the most dependable livery service and also the safest service.

It is in the handling of the Buick cars, however, that gives the garage popularity and makes it known throughout the northeast section of Kansas and by tourists over the great automobile highways. Mr. Kleppe will tell all about the Buick motor cars—and the Buick motor trucks, too—but all you have got to do is to see the full line of Buicks he carries and make an examination for yourself—and that is just what you should do if you are going to buy a car. You don't have to take somebody's else word for it. See it for yourself.

The Buick Motor Company's plant in Kansas City is the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the West. It was established there at the border of Kansas in order that it might be accessable to the Kansas trade, along with that of the other states in the

turned out at this plant are the most perfect that skilled mechanics can turn out.

The advantages of the Buick motor cars are plain to be understood. If you want real luxury in motoring you will find it in the luxury of power—for power is the essential thing in a motor car. No matter how flashy the body, or how swell it looks, it counts for nothing but sorrow and disappointment if it hasn't the power that can be depended upon to keep it going. The six cylinder Buick motor car is the finest illustration in the world of a high powered car at a cost that is within the reach of any substantial citizen.

Mr. Kleppe will be glad to show you the Buick motor cars in all of their styles and let you see for yourself. The prices of these splendid cars will be an object to you if you contemplate purchasing a car. Don't rush off to the city until you see Mr. Kleppe's line of cars. You will get them here just as cheap.

The subject of this sketch, proprietor of the garage on Main Street, is one of the substantial citizens and boosters of Doniphan County. He was married to Miss Geneva Molinare at Hiawatha, on January 27, 1910, by Judge Ham. Mr. Kleppe was born in Brown County, December 10, 1883, and Mrs. Kleppe was also born in that county. They have one son, Virgil Eckhart, who was born May 3, 1915, in Troy. The Kleppe's formerly resided at Denton and have a large host of friends there. They have resided in Troy since August 1st, 1914. They have established themselves here in Troy and are respected by the people of the town and throughout the county. Mr. Kleppe is of German descent and speaks the language fluently which is of great assistance to any business man. His mother is still living in Brown County.

## ROBERT SWINEY

**The Celebrated Mule Buyer Is One of the Foremost Negroes in Kansas, a Friend of the Late Booker T. Washington and of Professor W. T. Vernon—His Interest in the Welfare of His Race Is Asserted By His Great Activity in Behalf of Industrial Education for the Colored Man.**

Every man, deep down in his heart, has a particular admiration for the man who, through his own will and determination, is able to rise to a place of distinction and honor. There is something grand in such achievement that appeals to our finer sensibilities and calls for expressions of pride. The late Booker T. Washington was one of the men most admired in America, and when he died, November 14, 1915, every newspaper in the country paid a fine tribute to him as an educator and as one of the greatest leaders of his people. Booker T. Washington had a great many warm friends among the negro people of Kansas, among whom were several co-workers with him in the great plan of uplifting the race through industrial education. And among these was Robert Swiney, a resident of Hiawatha, who is known through Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa, as well as throughout the South, as the best expert buyer and judge of mules and horses in this country.

Robert Swiney is a native of Kentucky, born at Sharpsberg, in Bath County, October 20, 1867. He received a little education in his native state when a boy, attending school about twelve months in all. At the age of twenty-one he left the state of Kentucky, going to Audrain County, Missouri, near Mexico. He spent one year there, working on a farm and feeding mules for W. E. Robertson and R. L. Stone. From there he went to Moseby in Clay County, Missouri, working there one year he was recognized as a capable manager and was made foreman in charge of the ranch, a position he held two years.

About this time Mr. Swiney concluded to change in the business of buying mules. In 1890 he bought his first mules from Judge Crowley, in Clay County, paid $170 for a brown mare mule, which sold for $200 at Kansas City, to J. W. Howard, of Columbia, Tennessee. He then worked on a ranch for three years and these men recommended Mr. Swiney to Ben D. Williams, of Highland, who is a big mule buyer. Mr. Swiney was in the employ of Mr. Williams from January 3, 1892, until 1910, buying mules for him in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa. When he left Mr. William's employ he went to buying for Ben D. Allen, of Highland, and for Sparks & Shonyo, of Highland, and later with Nemby & Jackson, of Plattsburg, Missouri. For two years he bought mules for Montague & Hart, of Hiawatha, and for several others on commission. In this business he has been remarkably successful.

Mr. Swiney was married to Miss Julia Ann Smith at Independence, Missouri, May 9, 1899. To them were born five children: William H., Jessie May, Robert L., Emma and Jennie. He was married again to Sarah Tolbert, of Plattsburg, Missouri, February 24, 1914, at Kansas City, Missouri. He now resides at 202 North Twelfth Street, Hiawatha.

Mr. Swiney is now buying mules and selling them to the same men he dealt with and in whose employ he was twenty years ago, and he is proud of the fact. His interest, however, does not cease with his work as a buyer and seller of mules. He has taken a very active part, along with the foremost men of the race, for the uplift of the negro. He is a believer in industrial education for the youth and his influence counted for a good deal in securing the support of the

Robert Swiney.

state of Kansas to the Industrial School which was started at the Western University in Kansas City, Kansas, when Professor William T. Vernon, the noted negro educator and former registrar of the United States treasury, was at the head of that great Kansas school. Mr. Swiney advises the colored men of the cities to go to farming, become independent, upright and honorable citizens.

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If you want to get acquainted with a thorough business man, who is making a success of his business, you should meet A. L. Decker, the leading grocer of Troy.

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For a glimpse of the largest, freshest and neatest stock of groceries in Troy you should step into A. L. Decker's store.

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The Farmers Bank of Leona is an illustration of the benefit of a well ogranized bank for the convenience of farmers.

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The State Bank of Sparks has an attractive advertisement in this issue.

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The total length of Doniphan County's railroads is 90.85 miles.

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The First National Bank of Troy is one of the best banks in Kansas.

# Buy of Your Home Merchant

## Where You Have An Opportunity to Inspect Before Paying—The Hardware and Implement Business as Viewed By One Who Has Had About Fourteen Years' Experience in This Line.

(By E. C. Winzer.)

I can well remember, when a boy, that the happiest days of the year were when my father would inform me that I could go to town with him. This great occasion only happened about twice a year. Our town then was Atchison, Kansas.

Our headquarters were located in a hardware and implement house. As the manager and owner welcomed us and quoted father prices on so many articles without looking at the tags, I thought he was undoubtedly the greatest man I ever knew. It was wonderful that he could remember so much and so well.

The hardware and implement houses came into existence because the customer wants to see the goods before he buys them and likes to come in personal touch with the seller.

The dealer also stands good for defective goods or parts that show flaws in the making of them, and manufacturers most always reimburse the dealer. The consumer has been humored so much, that in a few cases he becomes very unreasonable in asking for parts to be furnished free of cost.

A large percentage of the people do not realize that a merchant must not only supply the customers with the staple goods, but also the articles just newly patented and offered to merchant and farmer, in order to stay and be a progressive power in the community.

There is the danger of selecting a new piece of machinery which is absolutely a failure. This generally results in a great loss to the dealer. This is service for which the dealer cannot charge, but it is worth money to the customer. The dealer and farmer or consumer should get together for their mutual welfare and advancement.

The merchants and customers should work in unison for the betterment of a community, by looking for a higher plane of intellectuality, honesty, humanity and morality.

It is the hardware and implement man's business to devise means for keening the progressive conveniences as they develop; such as are used in modern equipped homes; that the rural homes may have modern lighting systems, water works and up-to-date machinery for the housewife.

Everyone living in a community where such merchants reside will naturally realize that property values must increase in that vicinity.

The real merchant must have high ideals as to methods of doing business. His store and merchandise must be well taken care of and cleanliness must be observed.

Such a business man is progressive, is a benefit to the community, takes interest in the municipal welfare, keeps a watch on every movement with a scrutinizing business eye to see if it is for the best interest of the community. The greatest man in your community is the one that renders the greatest community service. You cannot buy with money a strong arm; you must make it with physical service. You cannot buy a strong brain; you must strengthen it with mental work. You cannot buy character; you must make it with moral service. You can afford to do anything that will strengthen the citizenship of your community, and you cannot afford to do anything that will weaken the character of the citizenship. The best that is in us comes from the day's work.

In the development of local communities, the interest of merchant and customer, or farmer and townsman are mutual; the family which purchases supplies of any sort abroad rather than of the local merchant, to that extent weakens the entire community.

As a usual thing, both farmers and merchants give themselves all credit for success in any business enterprise, and seem to be oblivious of the fact that their wives are co-operating with them at all times by lending encouragement. When we are disheartened, a word of cheer from our wives is beneficial. When Robert Fulton, who invented the steamboat, was ridiculed and hooted at because of his "crazy" scheme and became disheartened, his wife said, "Patience, my Robert;" and by her inspiring words he made and moved the Clearmont. And so it is, the inspiration which our wives give us is of untold benefit to us. I have tried to give you an idea of what a merchant (not a store-keeper), should strive to be, and am glad to say that a number of merchants are rapidly advancing toward this idea.

## Court House Burned

On Tuesday noon, about 1:30 o'clock, March 12, 1867, the court house which stood on the east side of the walk, near where the jail stands today, was burned. Fire was first discovered in the roof by Xerxis Kees Stout, who dashed a pail of water on what could be seen of it around the flue, in the ceiling of the court room, and he thought the fire was extinguished, but in a few moments it developed that there was no chance to save the building. The entire town of Troy, including men, women and children, and the farmers who were in town at that time, formed a bucket brigade and rendered valiant service. The records were carried out and on account of the velocity of the wind, many of the papers from the different offices were blown away. The structure was pine, and dry as powder and the conflagration soon destroyed the building. The jail was connected with the court house, and the two prisoners who were at that time locked in the county bastile, were taken out by Sheriff Enoch Crabb and placed under special guard. The sheriff had stored in his office about $2,000 worth of clothing attached for some parties in St. Joseph, which was all carried out and saved. A great many of the loose papers from all the offices were scattered by the wind and in getting them all gathered up they were somewhat mixed. However, the records in books were all saved. The court house was insured for $4,000 in the North American Insurance Company of Philadelphia; the policy having been issued about six weeks previous to the fire. Three stoves, several desks, a few lamps and thirty hymn books belonging to the Methodist Sunday school were burned in the building. The building was put up under the old border ruffian rule, costing the county $15,000, which, it is said, was enough to have erected a better building. The building was cursed enough to be charmed, and was referred to by the people in general as the monstrosity of human architecture. Court was in session at the time the building burned, and Judge R. St. Clair Graham secured the Presbyterian church and continued the term of the district court in that edifice. Immediately after the burning of the court house there were many efforts made by practically all of the towns in the county to secure the county seat. Several of the towns offered several thousand dollars in cash and others offered several thousand dollars worth of property. The most liberal offer came from Buffalo; that town promising thirty corner lots, provided the county seat was moved there and a court house erected. Persons in remote portions of the county did not want the county seat any farther away from them than it was and they objected to moving it to other points. The law established the county seat at Troy, which will be found in the statutes of 1855, page 208, after prescribing the boundaries of the county, reads as follows: "and Thomas J. B. Cramer, A. Payne and M. P. Rively are hereby appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice of said county of Doniphan, within six miles of the geographical center of said county. Said commissioners shall meet at the house of James R. Whitehead on the 1st day of October next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and, after being duly sworn, shall proceed to locate said seat of justice in accordance with the provisions of this act, and make a report of their proceedings to the tribunal transacting county business, which report shall be signed by said commissioners, and shall be filed with the tribunal transacting county business; and such location, when made, shall be a permanent seat of justice of said county." An election was held soon after the burning of the court house to determine where the county seat should be located, and Wathena won in the fight. Immediately the building of a court house began on the site where John A. C. Gordan's residence stands today in east Wathena. Several of the influential men in the western part of Doniphan County and in Troy set about to frustrate the plans of the commissioners in building the court house in Wathena. The matter was taken into court and it was not until the supreme court gave a decision in favor of Troy that the matter was settled.

The first hotel erected in Troy. It stood on the lot where Jeff Claytor's house stands today, and was operated by Leonard Smith for a few years. Was destroyed by fire in the latter part of the fifties. Photo by kindness of Zenith Smith of Holsteen, Nebraska.

## Henry H. Hickman

Henry H. Hickman, born Saline County, Missouri, March 10, 1845. Came to Doniphan County and settled at Highland about August, 1858; enlisted in Company H, 13th Kansas infantry, under Captain McCauley, at Troy, August 12th, and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 16, 1865, and was discharged at Leavenworth, Kansas. Has a wife and two sons, Claude V. of St. Joseph, Mo., and Hiram, at Norton, Kansas.

## SAMUEL N. JOHNSON

### Served Eighteen Years in County Treasurer's Office

Samuel N. Johnson, former county treasurer and Civil War veteran, has one unique distinction. He is the only man in Troy owning property which has been transferred but twice; he thinks once from the government to the county, and secondly from the county to him. He has other claims to distinction quite as good, and chief among them is his war record.

Mr. Johnson was born at LaPorte, Indiana, March 6, 1846, and when he was quite young his father moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where the son attended school until Feb. 1, 1862. Then he enlisted in Captain H. B. Johnson's independent battery of artillery of Missouri, in which he was a sergeant. His service was in that state, much of the time operating against the bushwhackers who were numerous.

In 1867 Mr. Johnson came to Troy, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter. In 1872 he became deputy county treasurer, serving in that capacity until 1880, when he became treasurer, holding the office for four years; then deputy again for two years, and after that treasurer again for four years—making eighteen years of continuous service in the office. Mr. Johnson was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Miss Ellen A. McLin of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri. There are two children living, Hubert B., of New York City, and Helen B., who resides with her parents in Troy.

Samuel N. Johnson

## Francis Berry

Another of Doniphan County's old soldiers was Francis Berry, who died at Holton, Kan., Feb. 11, 1913, at the age of 70 years. He was born in Stone County, Missouri, July 2, 1842. With his parents he moved to Troy in 1857. He enlisted in the army Jan. 8, 1862, at Kansas City, Mo., under Captain Boyd, and was mustered in as a corporal in Company F, 10th Kansas Volteler infantry, by Lieutenant Butler. He spent three years and six months in the service, taking part in the most important battles, being mustered out at St. Louis, Aug. 30, 1865. He was united in marriage to Miss Nannie E. Bass, Oct. 11, 1868, to which union were born five children, three sons dying in infancy and two daughters, Mrs. Minnie B. Slattery of Mayetta, Kan., and Mrs. Nannie B. Zimmerman, wife of the station agent at Purcell. He moved into Jackson County in 1884, residing ten miles south of Holton until 1891, when he moved to town and lived there until his death. Mrs. Berry resides in Mayetta, where she expects to spend her declining years in peace and happiness.

## James Butler

James Butler, colored, born March 10, 1845, at Louisville, Ky. Enlisted at Troy, Kan., April 2, 1863. Mustered out at Camden, Ark., and discharged at Leavenworth, Kan., December 18, 1865. Served in Company K, 83rd United States 2d Kansas volunteer infantry. Came to Doniphan County 1862, Aug. 4. Has three daughters: (Hattie) Mrs. Charles Coleman of St. Joseph, Mo.; (Myrtle) Mrs. Henry Hughes, Falls City, Neb.; (Ada) Mrs. Jim Lytle.

## Peter W. Pierson

The most obliging conductor who ever punched a ticket on the Rock Island system is the conductor on the Rock Island train which runs between Troy and Topeka. He is a conductor who takes a personal interest in every passenger, and is genial, and by his pleasant demeanor has made friends for the company all along the line. Peter W. Pierson is the father of Mrs. Charles Adams of Troy, whose husband is in the employ of the Northeast Telephone Company in Doniphan County.

# The County Farm

## THE DONIPHAN COUNTY INFIRMARY IS SELF-SUSTAINING AND PAYS DIVIDENDS TO COUNTY ANNUALLY

"Over the hills to the poor house" does not strike terror to the hearts of the people who are compelled to live on the bounty of the county in this day and generation. The system of renting some old building, and fitting it up as a place where poor unfortunates are compelled by force of circumstances to spend their last days, as is done in some other counties in Kansas, does not apply to our county as we have a good, comfortable home for the unfortunates.

Doniphan County provides handsomely for those whose circumstances and health do not permit them to earn their own living.

The present county infirmary was erected in 1889.

The grounds surrounding the infirmary comprise two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land, which is under the supervision of a practical farmer, Henry A. Benitz.

The rule which is most strictly enforced here is that of cleanliness. The sleeping rooms are models of neatness and cleanliness. All bedding and clothing are carefully looked after by Mrs. Benitz, and the beds with which the rooms are furnished are good.

All the different departments of the institution are kept in a strictly sanitary condition. The floors of the rooms and corridors are swept or scrubbed daily and there has not been a case of any contagious disease or a case of typhoid fever for years.

The kitchen was inspected by the writer and was found to be as neat and clean as the kitchen of any good housekeeper and the meals served, while you would not call them fancy, are nevertheless wholesome and of wide variety.

The mildly insane of the county are also kept here in the Infirmary, which is also a considerable saving to the county. The older men of the institution are quartered together, which makes their lot more pleasant.

The county poor farm is located four and one-half miles southeast of Troy, near the corner of Center Township, and consists of two hundred and forty acres, as aforesaid, valued at one hundred and fifty ($150.00) dollars per acre.

For years it was the custom of the county commissioners to sell all products of the farm at private sale, but when Billy Gillen, Andy Symns, and Frank Drosselmeier were elected county commissioners, they decided that the best interests of the county would be served by selling everything that the farm produced at public sale. This system has since been followed with success, and at the three sales that have been held, all stock and other products have sold to good advantage and at much higher prices.

While the county infirmary of Doniphan County is not strictly up-to-date in the matter of improvements, none of the inmates suffer. All fare well and are comfortably taken care of.

The commissioners in charge of the farm are Frank H. Drosselmeier of Wathena, Theodore Teufler of Severance, and Charley Kibler of Troy.

Bonds were voted for the purpose of raising money to purchase the poor farm at the election held Nov. 6, 1866, in Doniphan County. The proposition carried by a majority of 916 to 123.

It was two years before the farm was in full operation, with Jesse Brown as the first superintendent. A complete list of names of superintendents, with date of time served, follows: Jesse Brown, 1868-1870; Jacob Larver, 1870-1875; James H. Hall, 1875-1878; M. Stockbarger, 1878-1880; James H. Earhart, 1880-1886; M. C. Morgan, 1886-1889; Albert H. Benitz, 1889-1896; F. W. Rice, 1896-1900; Gustave Phillips, 1900-1905; H. W. McClellan, 1905-1908; George Newman, 1908-1911; George Eberle, 1911-1914; Henry Benitz, 1914-1916.

Henry Albert Benitz was born May 16, 1887, on a farm near the county infirmary. His esteemed wife was Miss Lizzie Cathryn McKittrick, who was born on a farm near Troy, March 8, 1885. They were married at the Lutheran parsonage in Marion Township, on Feb. 28, 1911, by the Rev. Theodore Hoeman. They took possession of the farm owned by the county on March 16, 1914.

Mr. Benitz gives entire satisfaction to his employers, the county commissioners, and is held in high esteem by those who know of his management there. Perhaps it runs in the family, as Mr. Albert H. Benitz, for whom the younger man is a namesake, enjoyed the longest tenure of office in the fifty years of the existence of the farm.

Mr. Benitz is assisted by his able wife. She was a graduate of the Troy high school and for eight years was a popular teacher of the county. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McKittrick, and a granddaughter of Mrs. John Kiley, one of the pioneer settlers of the county. To this union one child has been born, Milton Leo, December 7, 1914.

### Big Apple Crop

In 1897 the forty acre orchard of Ben Davis apples owned by Mordica J. Rhue, made an extraordinary yield. A buyer from Waterloo, Iowa, offered Mr. Rhue $6,000 for the apples on the trees, but the latter refused and his friends thought he was foolish. His wisdom showed itself a few days later, however, when he sold 7,500 barrels at approximately $1.50 a barrel.

### George Large

George Large, was born March 27, 1835, in Noble County, Ohio. He enlisted in 98th Illinois regiment, in Company B, August 13, 1862, and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., July 6, 1865. Came to Kansas in 1884, February 12. He has four daughters, as follows: Myrtle May, Lu Trilla, Zola, and Nellie, and two sons: Frederick Homer and Vernon Hillery. Mr. Large resides six miles northeast of Troy on his 360-acre farm.

### Charles Young

Charles Young, born in Taswell County, W. Va., 1832, April 24. Came to Kansas, 1856. October 30, married to Miss Elizabeth Merritt, 1857, Aug. 9th. Enlisted July 18, 1861, in St. Joseph, Mo., Company D, 13th Upper Missouri. Mustered out in St. Joseph Nov. 25th. Has one daughter (Charlotte) Mrs. Ed Clary, and three sons, Ansel Lee, William M., Edward.

Reading left to right, top row: Henry A. Benitz, Superintendent of the Doniphan County Infirmary. The others represented in the picture are those who on account of bodily infirmities are dependent upon the county.

## JAMES LAWRENCE, PIONEER EVANGELIST

### He Came to Kansas Before the War, and Was the First Preacher Ever Heard in Holton, When that City Was Only a Small Village of a Dozen Houses—Still Lives in Kansas.

James Lawrence, a pioneer evangelist of Kansas, was born in New York City, April 13, 1838. Although nearing four score years, he is possessed of all his faculties and lives an outdoor life, communing with nature at his small fruit farm and bee and chicken ranch in the suburbs of Lawrence. He came to Kansas, Sunday morning, May 1, 1857, and located at Leavenworth. Like Peter Cartwright, he was educated "in the brush." He became a preacher and was placed on a circuit in the fall of 1857 as an exhorter and was licensed to preach and admitted to the Kansas conference on trial in March, 1858. He was appointed junior preacher of the Holton circuit and preached the first sermon ever delivered in Holton. About one dozen houses comprised the village at that time. He preached in an uncompleted store building to a small congregation.

This pioneer was married to Miss Felina Smith, daughter of George Smith, who lived in Holton, the ceremony taking place in March, 1864. He has one child now living, James F. Lawrence, who teaches school in Loaog, P. I. The subject of this sketch resides at Lawrence and is retired from the Methodist ministry. In the suburbs, at the corner of Vermont and Twenty-third streets, he lives the life in the open air, surrounded by his bees and his chickens, and under the shade of his fruit trees. He keeps in touch with passing events, and has telephone connection with the city.

The Troy circuit was his field of endeavor for the first time in March, 1864, and he served the members of his congregation faithfully for two years. He was located at other charges for four years, but returned to preach again from 1870 to 1872. One of his pleasant duties was to tie the bonds of matrimony for practically all of the young people of the community. Two Presbyterian ministers, Mr. Shelden and Mr. Chapman, were located in Troy during his time.

Before this pioneer evangelist left Troy he started subscriptions for a church edifice, but it was not completed during his stay. However, he laid the foundation for the improvement by arousing the sentiment in its favor and the minister who followed carried it to full fruition. As far as the Rev. Mr. Lawrence remembers, the Rev. Mr. John Paulson was the builder.

One night in the fall of 1869 the enthusiastic evangelist went to Troy on business and preached that night. The church members were holding a week of prayer and after the meeting he told them he would have to leave the following morning, and would be glad to shake hands with everybody. As the people came forward and crowded around the altar, some of the old folks told him he must stay. He replied that such was then impossible, but they importuned him. He finally consented that after he had gone home he would return and did so the next Monday and conducted a revival of great force and power. After he left the congregation circulated a petition and sent it to the bishop to have him returned to Troy as a regular pastor. In this they were successful and in March, 1870 he was assigned to that charge.

He then went to the Salina district after serving in Troy for two years, and remained there eight years. In 1911 he returned to Troy for the first time in nearly forty years and preached in the morning and also held a night meeting in the park. His subject was divided into three parts, each one dealing with a subject of timely interest and vital importance. He preached on the subjects of "War," "Temperance" and "Religion."

In addition to being a powerful preacher this pioneer is also a veteran of the Civil War. He was residing in Troy when the war broke out and went with the 10th Kansas, under Colonel Frank Tracy, and was appointed chaplain of the regiment and stayed with the soldiers until the war was over.

# William J. McKernan

### A Doniphan County Young Man Who Became an Expert Horseman and Whose Chief Occupation Is Selling Horses at St. Joseph and South Omaha—His Father an Early Settler and Farmer of This County.

There are few of the farmers of eastern Kansas and Nebraska and and western Missouri and Iowa, patrons of the livestock markets at St. Joseph and South Omaha, who do not not know William J. McKernan, the expert horseman who sells horses in the big stock pavilions.

Mr. McKernan, it should be known to all, is a native of Doniphan County, Kansas, and it was here among our own people he gained the knowledge of horseflesh and the knack of business that has made him one of the best men of his kind on any market in the United States. He has the ability and tact necessary to the success of a salesman of horses. He has an eye that is quick to judge an animal. He has the horse selling business down as nearly to perfection as it is possible to be, and with his recognized integrity of business, his knowledge of human nature, his qualities as a mixer among men, there are no better horsemen anywhere than this Doniphan County native.

William J. McKernan was born on a farm three miles northwest of Troy, April 4, 1880. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McKernan, who were old settlers of this part of Kansas. The father, after a long and useful life on the farm and in the community, died March 12, 1884. The mother died April 20, 1907, and her funeral was preached in the Catholic church at Fanning by Father John B. Stader, whose text was, "Blessed are those who die in the Lord." The burial was in the cemetery at Fanning beside her husband. These pioneers were respected by the entire people in life and in death their memory is revered. The parents were both natives of Ireland.

The subject of this review, William J. McKernan, possesses a good deal of the wit for which the Irish race is famous. Even as a boy, in the school known as the Hickory Grove school, five miles northwest of Troy, he displayed this quality to a remarkable degree, keeping his teachers and classmates laughing with his sharp wit and his ready repartee. But, boy or man, William J. McKernan has always commanded respect because of his strict honesty and his integrity.

Whether on the farm or in town, however, William J. McKernan has from his early boyhood shown a fondness for horses. On the farm the colts would follow him about and before the rest of the family knew it he would have them broken to the saddle or harness. He studied the horse thoroughly and before he was grown he was recognized as an authority on horses. He was a valuable young man to the community in which he was born and reared and it was predicted by the friends and neighbors that he would some day be recognized as a great horseman.

William J. McKernan married Miss Katharine Delaney on Feb. 6, 1902, in the Cathedral at St. Joseph, the Rev. Father O'Reilly performing the service. This young man from Doniphan County went into business for himself by taking up the business of auctioneering. In this he turned to good account his ready wit and his knowledge of horses and farm animals. He was a successful auctioneer and did a lucrative business, being much in demand in the neighborhoods throughout northeast Kansas.

Three years ago Mr. McKernan began to do business in the line of selling horses at the St. Joseph and Omaha stock yards. In this business he was "at home" from the start. He knew horses when he saw them, knew what they ought to bring at the market, and he found no difficulty in working his way to the front. It was not long before he had about everything coming his way and the sales at the two great Missouri river stock markets made by him went a long ways toward making them recognized by both shippers and buyers as among the best horse markets in the United States. This work, together with the knowledge he brought to it and his large acquaintance with the people whose horses were sent to these markets to be sold, enabled him to command the highest salary paid for such services.

Mr. McKernan conducts horse sales in the pavilion at the St. Joseph market every Friday and on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week he has sales at the yards in South Omaha. He has been doing this for three years and his sales are a fixed business with those two yards. The patrons of these yards make their shipments of horses there to be sold on these sale days, well knowing that they will be sold by a man whose judgment and ability as a salesman is unsurpassed.

Mr. and Mrs. McKernan are parents of six children, as follows: Patrick Edgar, born April 5, 1904; Rose Mary Mildred, born May 27, 1905; Philip Bernard, born Jan. 6, 1908; William James, born Oct. 26, 1910; John Daniel, born Jan. 11, 1912; Louis Francis, born Feb. 22, 1913. These children now growing up are an honor to their parents and possess the Irish wit of their father and mother to a remarkable degree. Whether the sons will become expert horsemen like their father is yet to be determined, but certainly should they choose that profession they will have to be going some to achieve the great success that has come to William J. McKernan.

## LEWIS H. GIBSON

### A Useful Citizen of the Old Town of Charleston Who, With Few Opportunities for Education, Has Won His Way to Success and Honor—His Work as Postmaster, Assessor and Township Trustee.

Among the men of Doniphan County who have won popularity by reason of their splendid citizenship and their activity in public affairs, is Lewis H. Gibson, farmer, former postmaster of the old town of Bozarth, and now trustee of Center Township.

Mr. Gibson was born in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, November 18, 1867, and came to Doniphan County March 12, 1870, with his parents, Henry and Elizabeth Gibson. The father died March 7, 1872, and the mother was born in Henry County, Indiana, Jan. 19, 1827, and died February 17, 1913. Both were laid to rest in the Courter Cemetery.

The son, Lewis H. Gibson, was an ambitious boy, but he had little opportunity to obtain the kind of education he most desired. He made the best of it, however, by attending the Center School about two months in the year and acquiring what knowledge he could from books that he read and from association with people. He was a hard worker, always busy with something useful, and earned the friendship of everybody in his neighborhood because of his industry. He did well everything he undertook and was never without employment.

The La Grange School House, District No. 30, situated in Center Township, about eight miles northeast of Troy.

On October 2, 1893, Lewis H. Gibson married Miss Irene Jane Bozarth, who was born September 3, 1868, on the place where they live, belonging to one of the oldest families of Doniphan County. This union has been blessed with six children:

Josie Clare, June 28, 1894, who was married March 14, 1915, in the Baptist parsonage in Troy by the Rev. Cecil E. Sheets, to Clarence Franklin King, who was born August 30, 1896, the day the Baptist church at Burr Oak was dedicated.

Mamie S., born April 4, 1896, and married to Cyrus E. King May 12, 1914, by the Rev. Cecil E. Sheets, pastor of the Troy Baptist church at his residence; Robert Allen, born June 13, 1899; Everett Lester, born June 18, 1904; Eugene Alfred, born April 28, 1906; Elsie Irene, born November 4, 1910.

Mrs. Gibson's grandfather, Jacob Bozarth an early pioneer of the county, was postmaster at the historic old town of Charleston in Doniphan County, under President Lincoln's administration, from 1861 to 1865. By a singular circumstance, when the old Charleston postoffice was revived, October 12, 1900, after having been abandoned for several years, Lewis H. Gibson, the husband of Jacob Bozarth's granddaughter, was made postmaster. The name was then changed to Bozarth, in honor of the distinguished founder of the Charleston community and the first postmaster. Mr. Gibson served as postmaster until October 1, 1902, when the postoffice again was discontinued and the territory supplied by mail through rural route out of Troy.

As postmaster of Bozarth Mr. Gibson performed his official duties efficiently and with honor. He served the patrons of that little office with the same fidelity he would have served them had it been an office which paid a fat salary. He has lived an ideal life, open and free, and merits the high esteem in which he is held by the people of that part of the county. Mr. Gibson's interest in politics has made him a host of friends. Always broad-minded and fair, an ardent Republican of the Kansas kind that believes in a square deal, he has made his influence felt throughout the county.

It was his interest in public affairs, however, that induced him to accept a nomination in 1912 from his party for the office of trustee of Center Township. He had during his residence in the township taken a lively interest in its affairs, had become sufficiently informed as to the details of these affairs to know all the ins and outs of the business of the township. Upon his election to the office and his subsequent installation into the office, he gave a good part of his time to the business of his office. His carefulness in the public expenditures and his ability as a manager to make every dollar of the township money bring its full value in service, merchandise, or whatever it went for, caused the people to again make him a candidate in 1914 and to re-elect him November 3, 1914, by a larger majority than that which he received in 1912. This of itself is the highest testimonial to his character and fitness for the position that could be given. He has also served the public in the capacity of assessor and in this, as in every other public work he has performed, he has displayed rare business judgment and has made an enviable record. Mr. Gibson has also taken an interest in his home school district, No. 60, and for eighteen years was a member of the board.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and their children are members of the Baptist Church and are active in the religious affairs of their community. They have a neat farm of sixty acres in Center Township, about five miles north and town of Charleston, a quarter of a mile south of the Missouri River in Center Township, about five miles north and one mile east of Troy. It is an ideal neighborhood, the lands rich and productive, and the people—like Mr. and Mrs. Gibson—open-hearted and generous.

The subject of this sketch was elected treasurer of Center Township at the November election in 1908, and re-elected in 1910.

### John L. Emory

John L. Emory, born near Burlington, Iowa, April 18, 1846. Enlisted at Springfield, Iowa, March 26, 1864, in Company D, 13th Iowa infantry volunteers. Mustered out July 29, 1865. Came to Doniphan County twenty-six years ago. Has five sons, William A., of Rulo, Neb.; Fred, Ben, Ed, Everett. Three daughters, (Myrtle) Mrs. James Gentry of Kansas City, Mo., (Mary) Mrs. Lou Hennis, (Edith) Mrs. George Morehead.

### Geo. Estes

Geo. Estes (colored), born Ray Co., Mo., March 4, 1842. Came to Doniphan County March 5, 1880. Enlisted Nov. 26, 1863, Company I, 62d Missouri colored volunteer infantry. Discharged November, 1865, Benton Barracks, Mo. Married November 16, 1878, to Miss Dilthia Inard. Children, none. Owns home in Troy, Kan., where he resides.

### Walter Zimmerman

Walter Zimmerman, who resides on the Rock Island highway, between Troy and Bendena, was born Aug. 26, 1861, and is still a resident of Doniphan County and a good citizen.

### William Folsche

On July 24, 1900, William Folsche was killed in a well, a few miles southwest of Troy, having gone down after a dog which had fallen in the well.

Mrs. Townsend gave a concert in Troy on Tnursday evening, Dec. 20, 1866, consisting of excellent music, both vocal and instrumental; charades, tableaux, etc., were well performed to a delighted audience. Pat Maloy, a youth of Troy at that time, was a prominent figure and the entertainment was a topic of conversation of the Troy people for several years afterward.

### La Grange School House

The last school district organized in Doniphan County was LaGrange number 30 which is situated in the northeast corner of Center Township and was organized through the efforts of Miss Edna S. Whitney, Superintendent of Public Instruction and a number of patrons residing in District Numbers 23, 44, 38 and 60.

The school house was erected at a cost of $1,500.00 on one acre of ground bought from John Weidemeier. The boss carpenter was James Brown and he was assisted by Dal M. Sharp, Otto Kiger, John Weidemeier, James Fibert, Henry Bibbs, Samuel Lewis and several other patrons of the district. The above named patrons worked in conjunction with the carpenters and did practically all of the hauling. The material was purchased from John A. C. Gordon Lumber Company, which was located at Blair and is managed by Billy Maag.

The school house was completed on the 15th day of December, 1914, and Miss Anna Scarbrough, of Troy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Scarbrough, was the first teacher, beginning her school on December 12, 1914, and the members of the school board are Samuel Lewis, Dale M. Sharp and John Weidemeier.

The teacher for this year is Miss Emma Meers. There are about forty scholars in the district.

# The Days of the Bushwhackers

### Mrs. Frances Irene Soper Recounts Some of the Terrorism Which Was Created in Troy and Vicinity in 1861—Rebels Corralled and Given Hours to Leave the Country—Notices to Get Out Left Under Doors During Night.

There are few people in Troy or Doniphan County with a more vivid recollection of the stirring events which took place during the early days of the Civil War than Mrs. Frances Irene Soper.

She came to Doniphan County in 1858, and her memory goes back with remarkable accuracy to the pioneer days. She is a woman gifted with a keen perception of public events and is well qualified to narrate the happenings of the time. This is a little history which Mrs. Soper informs the Chief about:

"In 1861 there was a band of lawless men in Doniphan County. Whether they were bushwhackers, jayhawkers or some other secret organization, we do not know. The Union men of Troy were greatly worried for fear there would be serious trouble here on account of the pro-slavery element.

"One night," Mrs. Soper says, "the Union men secretly went to Joe Haton's barn and organized a company which in a few days surrounded the town. All the rebels were caught and taken to the court house. No violence was intended, but the Southern sympathizers were told that they had just so many hours to leave the state, and if they ever came back, they would be severely dealt with.

"All the slavery men left except one man, and the Union men did not molest him, because he was a good, kind man, and had never made any threats against anything or anybody. The band of men who organized in Troy were not vicious in their dealings with whom they decided were undesirable, but they were surely determined in their course.

"The marauders, or vigilantes, or whatever they might be called, were in the habit, if they had any grudge against any one, to go secretly about their work. They would leave notices in the dead hour of the night under a man's door telling him that he had just so many hours to leave the state.

"One man, Dr. R. H. Payne, from Tennessee, awoke one morning and found a slip of paper under his door stating that he had twenty-four hours in which to leave the state. He left, all right, before the time limit expired. The "organization" could find nothing against the doctor, except that he was a Southern man. He was one of the kindest men that ever lived in Troy.

"Two years ago, Dr. R. H. Payne came back on a visit and went to his old home in North Troy, where Mrs. Jenkins now lives. He had many friends in the early days, but there were very few of them living when he came to pay them a friendly call. However, we were all glad to see him and renew old acquaintance. The doctor called upon all his old-time friends that he could find, and they were happy to see him again, after so many years' absence."

# Charles E. Butts, Lawyer

### A Native of Illinois, Transplanted to Kansas Soil, Makes Good as a Useful and Loyal Citizen and a Valued Member of the Community.

The law, which is essentially a learned profession, has many representatives in the cities and towns of Kansas who are indispensable as citizens. These learned men contribute much to the well-being of the communities in which they reside and also to the upbuilding of the commonwealth and all of its interests—social, educational, governmental, as well as financial, commercial and industrial. Such men are valuable to every community, and in fact are necessary to the public good.

The city of Troy is not without such

Charles E. Butts and his Shetland pony. Standing on porch, Frank Smith, Rosa Mae Gorham and Walter B. Montgomery.

honored citizens and lawyers, and in a thousand ways they have helped for the general public good, often rendering valuable service without pay or thought for reward. Among these might be mentioned the subject of this sketch, Charles E. Butts. Although he has resided in the community only seven years, he has become known as one of our staunchest, most loyal and respected citizens. While the practice of law in Doniphan County has not yielded lucrative returns, it goes without saying that Mr. Butts has been and is now getting his share of the legal business and has a large clientage.

Mr. Butts is a native of the state of Illinois, born on a farm in Iroquois County, Sept. 19, 1870. He received his education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school at Hoopeston in the class of 1888. Deciding to make law his life work, he entered Chicago College of Law and was graduated from that school June 1, 1897, being admitted to practice law by the supreme court of Illinois, June 23d of the same year. Not content with this he added to his equipment of learning by taking a post-graduate course at Lake Forest University and received the degree of bachelor of law there, June 1, 1898.

Having thus prepared himself for a career as a lawyer, Mr. Butts lost no time in taking the next important step requisite to a successful career, for on April 19, 1898, just before receiving his well-earned degree and his license to practice, he was married to Miss Louise KaDel, a young woman of many accomplishments and charming personality, of Williamsport, Indiana. In August, 1899, they set up their home in Danville, Ill., and there Mr. Butts engaged in the practice of his profession for a little more than nine years.

In October of the year 1908, Mr. Butts, whose dreams had been of Kansas, moved to Troy and established an office here. Being a man of intelligence and learning with a personality that drew men to him, he soon became one of the best liked and most popular men in the county, and an honored member of the state bar, he having been admitted to practice by the supreme court of Kansas, Jan. 17, 1911.

Mr. Butts has at all times taken a lively interest in all matters affecting the public interest, and particularly the interest of this community, which he regards as the best in the United States, so far as soil productiveness, social and education advantages and right conditions of living are concerned. He is one of the citizens upon whom we can depend at all times to uphold the dignity and honor of Kansas, its laws and institutions, its people and its homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Butts are prominent in social and culture affairs in Troy and Doniphan County. Their only daughter, Helen KaDel Butts, who was born in Danville, Ill., Oct. 1, 1900, is a student in the Troy high school. Although she is only fifteen she has shown exceptional talent for music, and for one of her years is quite accomplished both as a vocalist and instrumentalist. Troy is proud of Helen, as Troy is proud of her parents, and we predict a brilliant future for her and the other members of the family. Charles E. Butts is a man who manifests considerable interest in fraternal orders and is a member of practically every order in Troy.

## ONE OF TROY'S OLDEST BARBERS IN POINT OF SERVICE

### Robert W. Vigus Also Claims the Distinction of Owning the Finest Shop in the County and One of the Prettiest Little Homes in Kansas.

Robert W. Vigus, who purchased the barber shop and business of George Lair in Troy on Aug. 1, 1915, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest barber in this section in point of service, besides owning the finest barber shop in Doniphan County. Also it may be mentioned he is one of the popular citizens of the county seat and is the owner of a pretty home and as fine a tract of seven acres of land as one could find in a week's travel.

Mr. Vigus was born on a farm in Buchanan County, Missouri, near the city of St. Joseph, Nov. 10, 1867. Three years later, when he was a toddling child, his parents, William T. and Zerildia J. Vigus, came to Doniphan County. They settled on a farm two miles north of Severance. There Robert grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools.

At the age of eighteen, Robert started out for himself. He entered a barber shop at Severance and for fifteen years was engaged in business there. Fifteen years ago he decided to go back to the soil and he followed the farming business with success.

Five years ago he purchased of Joseph Hayton, a tract of seven acres of land at Troy, lying directly across the tracks of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad south of the company's freight depot. He then built a snug little home, improved the place until now it is one of the choicest little pieces of land one could find in a week's travel. The land is very rich and highly productive and is well worth $400 an acre, although its proud owner, comfortably established there for life, would not think of taking a fortune for it.

Cebron Tate Vigus and Robert W. Vigus, Troy's Popular Barber.

Mr. Vigus is one of the citizens of Troy and Doniphan County of which we are proud, and he enjoys the acquaintance of hundreds of our people throughout the county. He was married May 7, 1900, to Miss Myrtle E. Thomas of near Fanning. To this union was born a son, Cebron Tate Vigus, on Sept. 15, 1905. The boy is a bright, studious youngster who gives promise of growing up to manhood and making for himself a successful career.

With razor keen and water hot
You'll always find me on the spot.
Your hair I'll dress in latest style,
Which will cause the ladies all to smile.

## Erasmus F. Dickson

Erasmus F. Dickson will be recalled by many who live in Doniphan County. He was an official who served with honor to himself and the community for a number of years. He was a probate judge for many terms, and was the father of Mrs. Arthur C. Bell, and died April 22, 1895. Mr. Dickson served the community well and had the respect and esteem of all

## First Grand Island Agent at Troy

S. C. Beach was the first Grand Island agent in Troy, and in addition, ran a lumber yard. His assistant was John Fee, who came to Doniphan County, July 4, 1868, and who now lives six miles north of Troy on a small fruit farm. The latter relates many interesting incidents which took place during his residence in Troy in the latter '60's.

Townsend Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Co. — First of All—Reliability — Townsend Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Co.

MR. JOHN TOWNSEND

# Greeting to Our Doniphan County Friends

OUR STORE BUILDING, LOCATED CORNER FIFTH AND FELIX STS.

WE are proud to occupy this space in the History of Doniphan County--in fact we do not think the history would be complete without the old familiar name of "Townsend & Wyatt" being incorporated in it. This store dates back to within twelve years of the date at which time the real history of Doniphan County began, which was in 1854.

The grandparents and great-grandparents of the present generation were among our first customers and many of them are customers yet. Most of the Doniphan County brides, for a period of more than fifty years have purchased their wedding trousseau at this store, whose name has been a household word in Doniphan County for four generations.

John Townsend, the founder of this store and who is still its president and actively engaged in the conduct of its affairs, is a member of a family that is honorably and prominently identified with the settlement and development of Doniphan County, and he has observed its growth and prosperity with interest and pleasure.

This store has kept fully ast of the times. It has kept pace with the rapid growth of St. Joseph and of the rich territory tributary to this city. It has broadened and expanded to meet the constantly increasing needs of the people of this section and today is better equipped to supply those needs than ever before.

Its chief ambition for the future is to merit a continuance of the confidence and good will of the good people of Doniphan County and to be identified with everything that makes for the advancement and upbuilding of the unrivaled section of country of which St. Joseph is the proud commercial center.

We take this opportunity to thank our Doniphan County friends for their generous and long continued patronage and we shall contribute our share toward their future prosperity and happiness by giving them honest value for every dollar they spend with us and the same efficient service and courteous treatment that has made it a pleasure to you to trade here in the past.

St. Joseph, Mo. **Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Co.** St. Joseph, Mo.

### The Courthouse Burned — The Records Saved

(From the Troy Reporter.)

On Tuesday afternoon, March 12, about 1:30 o'clock, the court house in Troy was discovered to be on fire in the roof of the building. Mr. Stout dashed a pail of water on what could be seen of it, around the flue in the ceiling of the court room and, though the fire was extinguished, he gave the alarm, and several came running with water. The hatchway was raised, when it was discovered that the whole roof was in flames. All hands, when this was announced, began to carry out and save the records and papers. The wind was blowing very hard, and it was impossible to save the building. The woodwork was all pine, dry as powder, and it burned very rapidly. Two prisoners were in the jail, who were removed and placed under guard. The sheriff had stored in his office about $2,000 worth of clothing, attached for some parties in St. Joseph, which was all saved. A great many of the papers were scattered by the wind, and in gathering them up, they were somewhat "mixed." The books and records of all kinds, together with the safes, are all saved in good order. The court house was insured for $4,000 in the North America of Philadelphia. The policy was issued about six weeks ago. Three stoves, some desks, a few lamps and some thirty singing books belonging to the Methodist Society, were about all the property burned with the building. The building was put up under the old border ruffian rule and cost the county near $15,000—enough to erect a much better building. It has been "cursed" enough to be "charmed," but it seems the charm departed about the time it took fire. The sheriff will secure another room for the district court, which will open next Monday. The district clerk will have his papers all straightened up for court. Our citizens are taking steps for the erection of a new and good court house, which will be built with little or no expense to the county.

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Taken from the Kansas Chief, October 29, 1857: White Cloud is situated in Doniphan County, Kansas, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about two miles below the Nebraska line, fifty miles by river from St. Joe and 615 from St. Louis. It was named for Ma-hush-hah or White Cloud, a celebrated Indian chief of the Iowa tribe of Indians, who died a few years since near the Mission in this county. The lands upon which the town is situated extend west some fifteen miles, were held in trust for the Iowas and were sold in June last. The Iowas still have a reservation north and west of here, lying partly in Kansas and partly in Nebraska. Their village is some three or four miles from here. Some fifteen or twenty miles west lies the Sac reservation, occupied by the remnant of the celebrated Black Hawk's tribe. They do a great part of their trading here, and many of the old warriors bear scars of numerous wounds which they probably received while following the lead of Black Hawk.

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### Doniphan County Slaves

In 1855 there were at least thirty-five slaves in Doniphan County. Cary B. Whitehead traded his farm, on which afterwards was located the town of Blair, once Blair's Station, founded by Judge Joel P. Blair, for a number of slaves which he afterward took to Missouri. When Sol Miller ground out the first issue of the Chief on the old Washington hand press at White Cloud, the press was pulled by a slave whom Mr. Miller hired from his owner for that purpose.

# Doniphan County Celebrities

**Miss Mary Morrissey, Hon. A. W. Brewster, Lee Broom, Hon. Charles L. Faust, Prof. Robert N. Malone, Alcid Bowers, Miss Edith Gallagher, D. M. Duncan, F. M. Lovejoy, Robert Tracy, Chris Otten, J. B. Brady, C. W. Noyes, J. S. Triplett, George Weber, John Duncan, Frank F. Brown, William Shepherd and Charles Hamilton Wykert, Miss Esther Turkleson.**

That the farm reared men are the ones who do the world's work is strikingly exemplified in Doniphan County which has furnished St. Joseph with many of her prominent men and philanthropists. It is an astounding fact that our neighboring city has been practically run by the men who were boys on Doniphan County farms, a fact worthy of mention.

In all the professions and business represented in St. Joseph the sons of Doniphan have made a success. Our county has furnished for St. Joseph its city counselor, its postmaster, a few of its millionaires and philanthropists, one of its former newspaper men, several of the city's prominent lawyers, school teachers, policemen with long and good service as well as detectives, and one business woman, and her best mayor.

These people built their success on the foundations of their character acquired while growing up in Doniphan County with the example of the county's pioneers before them. Doniphan County is proud of the career of her former citizens in St. Joseph and that city takes an equal pride in their achievements in the professions and business. The former Doniphan County boys, now grown men, have made a record in St. Joseph which reflects much credit on the county in which they were born and reared. If their work in life is the result of home enviornment, Doniphan County may be regarded as one of the banner counties for rearing children as well as raising crops. The facts are that "dear old St. Joe" would have a sweet time eaking out an existence were it not for Doniphan County.

One of the most prominent ex-Doniphan County men in St. Joseph was Arthur W. Brewster, who was a well-known and widely sought attorney of that city. He was well versed in the most intricate phases of legal procedure and was at the top of his chosen profession. His recognized efficiency in this profession led the people of St. Joseph to believe that he could superintend the handling of their mail equally as well and so he was appointed postmaster of St. Joseph. In this capacity he served well from 1901 to 1909. His methods and results in conducting the complicated business of handling a great city's mail were above criticism. Mr. Brewster now lives in Kansas City, and enjoys a lucrative law practice.

In the spring of 1915, following the election to the mayorality, Elliott Marshall began to look about for a lawyer to fill the responsible position of city counselor. The man chosen from the bar as the one best qualified for the position was Charles L. Faust, who was reared in Doniphan County. In the judgment of the mayor there was no other lawyer in St. Joseph who measured up to the requirements as did this young lawyer from Doniphan County. It is safe to predict that the former Doniphan County lad will be one of the most prominent in his profession and some day will be recognized as one of the leading jurists of the United States. This young man has ever been active in politics and many of his friends in St. Joseph are urging him to make up his mind to run for Congress when his term of office expires. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic but if this ambitious young man who is endowed with rare ability would make the race, it is believed that he could be elected and thus honor the people of that Congressional district.

William White and Pete Dill.

Among the newspaper men of St. Joseph, the name of Robert Tracy, now retired and living at 636 Powell street, St. Joseph, is well known. He was formerly of Doniphan County and, in fact, among the first editors of this county. He edited a paper in Elwood in the later '50's. Afterward he published the Troy Reporter, then was owner of a paper at Wathena. Many years later in the '70's he went to St. Joseph where he became prominent in newspaper work. He was exceptionally clever and versatile, with the fingers of a type-setter, the nose of a news gatherer, the instincts and art of a skillful writer and the courage of a Belgian. He could do anything from washing press rollers to pacifying an angry society leader whose daughter's name had been left out of a party list or bluffing an angry prize fighter who had objected to an account of a boxing match. In addition he was conscientious, got the straight of every story and wrote it as straight as he got it.

Chris Dubach, who is destined to become a millionaire, and who owns considerable land in Doniphan County and in Missouri, was born and reared in Doniphan County. Mr. Dubach, although independent of attorney's fees, practices law for amusement and spending money. He is one of the substantial and progressive men of St. Joseph and Doniphan people are proud of him.

Chris Otten, whose business sense and geniality makes him the successful proprietor of the Otten Hotel in St. Joseph, was formerly from Doniphan County, having gone to St. Joseph February 1, 1891. Mr. Otten was Cy Leland's business manager and bookkeeper for six years before going to St. Joseph and if any one could manage Cy Leland's business successfully—it's the State of Kansas against a national convention that he could manage a hotel successfully.

When J. B. Brady, of the J. B. Brady Carpet and Furniture Company, of St. Joseph, died May 9, 1902, both St. Joseph and Doniphan County felt a great loss. Mr. Brady was a former Doniphan County resident and was engaged in business in the Winzer building in Troy, and when he went to St. Joseph became a successful and popular business man.

Another successful St. Joseph business man and philanthropist, formerly of Doniphan County, was the late C. W. Noyes of the Noyes-Norman Shoe Company in St. Joseph. He was a county official in our county and lived at White Cloud several years. He was one of the best hearted men and a frequent contributor to benevolent and charitable institutions. The hospital which bears his name in St. Joseph will be completed in a few days and will forever stand as a monument to his good work and liberality.

Another man whose loss is much felt by both St. Joseph and Doniphan County is W. B. Craig, who became one of St. Joseph's wholesale men. He died a few years ago. He came to Doniphan County at an early date.

James S. Triplett, who resides at 801 North Twenty-second street, and who is a leading cattle salesman and speculator at the St. Joseph stock yards, was born March 10, 1873, near Troy. Mr. Triplett learned his business at the "grass roots" and has a speaking acquaintance with more thoroughbred Texas steers than any other man in St. Joseph. His employers pay him a salary of $6,000 per year, and he's worth the money.

Education in St. Joseph is efficiently represented by a former Doniphan County man, Professor Robert N. Malone, who has been superintendent of one of the city schools for several years. Likely in the coming years, many St. Joseph people who make a success in life, will look back with grateful remembrance to the training received under this kindly and learned educator.

And woman in the business world of St. Joseph is well represented by a former Doniphan County school ma'am. She is Miss Mary Morrisey, who holds the responsible position of cashier and bookkeeper in the O. K. Store at St. Joseph. To her fingers and head is entrusted the life-blood—the money—of the store where for twelve years she has been one of the factors of its growth.

Doniphan County people will recall with pride the service rendered them by Alcid Bowers, from January 7, 1894, to January, 1896, he was county attorney here, and is now an attorney in St. Joseph, at 515 Corby-Forsee building. He was also an efficient school teacher in Doniphan County at one time.

When St. Joseph needed men to handle its criminals the city had to send for the country boys of Doniphan County to tackle the job. Among those who attained distinction in that risky work is Frank M. Lovejoy of Sparks.

Mr. Lovejoy served on the St. Joseph police force from January 12, 1884, until February 12, 1892, when he resigned his position. In those years roughs, toughs and thugs were more in evidence than now, the aftermath of the border ruffian days, and those fellows valued but little their own life, and less the lives of others. They were desperate characters. The man who got the "drop" on him was the man who won. Mr. Lovejoy was one of those men, fearless and clever, and he is said to have arrested more criminals in St. Joseph than any other man on the force. He is now engaged in arresting the growth of weeds on his farm where he makes a specialty of subduing crops of alfalfa in Doniphan County.

Another Doniphan County man, who had much to do with enforcing the law and order in St. Joseph is George Weber, who received his appointment November 1st, 1891, serving faithfully until ground hog day, February 2, 1914. He now resides at 1109 Powell street, St. Joseph. He enjoys the distinction of having served on the St. Joseph force twenty-four years, from 1885 to 1909, and now lives in St. Joseph. Mr. Weber's efficiency won him promotion from policeman to plain clothes detective in which he won another enviable record.

The Doniphan County Teachers' Normal Institute of 1915. Picture through kindness of Miss Edna Whitney, County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Steam Heat
Electric Lights

Phone 5205
Elevator Service

Commerce Building
MODERN ROOMS

Mrs. N. C. McCollum, Manager

612-614 Kansas Avenue

Topeka, Kansas

Also from our county, David M. Duncan went to St. Joseph police force and served there from June 1, 1888, to February 17, 1897, a term of eight years, eight months, and sixteen days. He dealt successfully with a number of criminals and was considered a valuable man for his place. Mr. Duncan now lives five miles east of Troy in Center Township.

Some men are born great, some men achieve greatness and others refuse to have greatness thrust upon them. Such is John Duncan, who has made good on the St. Joseph police force since he was taken on March 17, 1899. He is a brother to David and of course a former Doniphan County boy. John's efficiency has been such that he has been promoted to plain clothes man, and moreover, his skill and cleverness in apprehending criminals became so well known that no other detective than the great John Burns of national reputation offered him a job. And then John Duncan refused the offer. Burns' proposition would have taken him far from St. Joe and Troy. He would not leave because—just because he did not wish to be too far away from his parents who live in Troy. Perhaps there is no more eloquent tribute paid to a mother. John received his appointment St. Patrick's Day in the morning, 1899, from the Mayor Dr. P. J. Kirschner, when Chief Broder had full sway.

When rural free delivery was established out of St. Joseph in 1902, Oscar Weakman one of the former Doniphan County teachers passed a creditable examination and was appointed carrier which position he still holds.

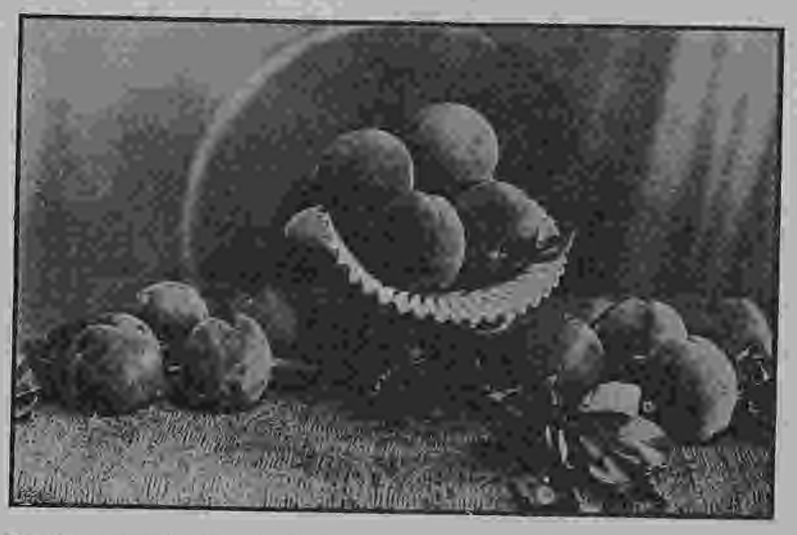
William Shepherd, formerly of Doniphan County, whose administration as mayor of the city of St. Joseph from April 1890 to 1896, is referred to by thousands of St. Joseph citizens as being the most profitable for the city, was a man whose name will be revered for years to come. He faithfully and promptly discharged the duties requested of him in a manner which reflected credit not only upon the individual but upon Doniphan County and the great state of Kansas.

When the Hammond Packing Company of St. Joseph was in need of a competent, painstaking and trustworthy young man of sterling character, it sent for Frank F. Brown of Troy. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Brown and a grandson of the venerable old Squire Frank Brown, who was so well and favorably known throughout Doniphan County. This young man is at the head of the provision sales department at the Hammond Packing Company of St. Joseph and the indications are that he will be promoted to one of the best positions at the head of the company before many years.

One of the courageous men on the police force in St. Joseph is Charles Hamilton Wykert, who was born in Burr Oak bottom, October 28, 1858, and reared in Doniphan County. He enjoys the distinction of having served longer on the police force in St. Joseph than any other Doniphan County man, with the exception of George Weber and John Duncan. He received his appointment June 18, 1900.

He has a penchant for recollecting dates and names and can probably give the exact date of more important events in Doniphan County which have transpired since 1865 than any other living man.

Lee Broom, the popular restaurant man, of 420 Francis, whose cafe is known to every nomad west of the Mississippi River, was partly educated in Doniphan County, and trained horses for Cy Leland during his youthful days. According to the judgment of some witty people, St. Joseph didn't have a swell place to eat in the city until this Doniphan County boy invested his money.



Peaches grown by Mrs. J. D. Williamson on her farm one mile west of Troy.

## WYETH HARDWARE CO.

It seems a fitting climax to the history of fifty years of growth, to give our friends and patrons a description of our new home, completed and occupied in our anniversary year.

To this end we purchased in September, 1908, a half-block of ground, 240x140, on the east side of Second street, between Jule and Faraon streets, adjoining the harness and saddle factories on the west and the collar factories on the south, which are now connected by tunnels to our main building. The foundation for the new structure was started November 1, 1908, the completed building being occupied July 24, 1909.

The building is 240x130, seven stories and a basement, and contains six and one-half acres of floor space or, with floor space of factories included, ten and one-half acres. The walls are of vitrified brick, laid in cement, all columns and girders of steel, three and one-half-inch wood joists, double hard maple flooring, lined with tar paper. All floors have a pitch of four inches, draining surplus water to the scuppers in case of fire. A fire wall divides the building into two separate risks.

The offices occupy 130x100 feet on the south end of the second floor and are equipped with every modern device for convenience and comfort, including steam heating, Tungsten ceiling lamps, tile prism glass, modern toilets, shower baths and dressing rooms, and telegraph and telephone exchange connecting all departments of the building and factories. The private offices of Huston Wyeth, president, are finished in mahogany and the remainder in quartered oak.

Economy in receiving and shipping being one of the greatest factors in the jobbing business, special attention was given that feature. The grade in the alley permitted the switching of four cars down to the first floor level on our own ground and the unloading of three cars direct from the alley on the second floor over a bridge spanning the lower track, thus enabling us to handle seven cars at a time, delivering a large proportion of our goods in stock without elevator service or drayage charges. All outgoing freight is handled almost as economically, as cars are loaded from the packing room floor and all goods distributed by teams have the advantage of a down-grade to each depot in the city. Five direct connected elevators handle the freight and passenger service, while an automatic device, known as a "Lowerator," delivers goods from every floor to the packing room.

There were used in the construction of the building 900 cars of material, equivalent to 36 trains of 25 cars each; 24 cars of lumber for shelving; 66,000 pounds of white fireproof paint; 574 window frames, 161 in rear fitted with fireproof glass; 91 steel columns running from basement, from 91 base plates, to roof; 42,000 sacks of cement.

In looking back over the past fifty years we cannot but recognize the part our patrons have had in helping us to grow from 1859, when we were in a building 20x70 on Market Square, until today our main building and factories cover a floor space of over eleven acres, and seventy-six men represent us on the road, covering closely all the territory from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Huston Wyeth was born in St. Joseph, Mo., July 8, 1863, the only son of Wm. Maxwell Wyeth, founder of the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co. Aside from the time given to securing an education, Mr. Wyeth absolutely grew up with the business of the company, and has given it all his time and attention. In recognition of his interest, he was elected a director and vice-president in 1888. Following the death of his father he was elected president of the company April 13, 1901.

Mr. George M. Johnson, born in Morrow County, Ohio, May 1, 1861, moved to St. Joseph in 1883, and at once entered the employ of the Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co. July 30, 1896, he was elected secretary, and April 13, 1901, he was elected vice-president and member of the directorate.

Mr. J. A. Warner was born March 17, 1867, in Centerville, W. Va., came to St. Joseph and entered the employ of the company in 1885. He was elected secretary April 13, 1901.

Picking apples in George W. Kinkead's and C. S. Hambleton's orchard, Troy.

Mr. Wm. M. Wyeth, son of Mr. Huston Wyeth, was born in St. Joseph, May 12, 1884, and has grown up with the business, as did his father. He was elected second vice-president Feruary 2, 1909.

Good roads enhance the value of everything they touch and bring good returns to everything that travel them.

### John Craycraft

On Saturday, July 29, 1871, while switching cars at the Junction, and while in the act of coupling them, a brakeman, Mr. John Craycraft, had his right hand and arm crushed nearly to the elbow. Mr. Craycraft was brought to the Troy depot, where he was given treatment by Dr. Reeder to allay the pain until he could reach his home at St. Joseph.

### Charles Rappelye

On Monday, April 10, 1871, Chas. Rappelye, husband of Mrs. Rappelye, who resides near Troy, secured permission from the trustees of the Methodist church and opened a select school. Great care was exercised over the manners, deportment and morals of the pupils. The discipline was mild but firm, positive and decided and the school was a success. The tuition was $2.00 per month.

### Andrew J. Loyd

On Friday, Jan. 11, 1867, Mr. Andrew J. Loyd and Miss Laura J. Sergeant were married at the bride's home in Troy, the Rev. Mr. F. C. Sheldon performing the ceremony. The house in which they were married is the one owned by Wm. E. Reece of St. Joseph and Ed Reece of Topeka, directly across the street east from the old Methodist church, adjoining Miss Gettie Hanson's residence on the north and the house in which Mrs. Wilson lives.

### Elijah Monroe

Elijah Monroe, born June 22, 1845, in Muskingdom County, Ohio. He enlisted in 75th Ohio volunteer regiment, December, 1861, and was mustered out at Jacksonville, Fla., in December, 1864. Came to Kansas in 1866, May 1st. He has one daughter (Nellie) Mrs. Wilbur Clark, and three sons, as follows: Arthur B., Orley B., and Edmond. Mr. Monroe resides in Troy, where he purchased a home twenty-four years ago. Subject of this sketch enjoys distinction of being oldest veterinary in northeast Kansas.

### Elijah N. Hull

Elijah N. Hull, born March 1, 1842, in Knox County, Ohio. He enlisted in 10th West Virginia infantry, in Company E, March 1, 1862, and was mustered out at Wheeling, W. Va., in latter part of September, 1865. Came to Kansas in 1872, and settled in Phillips County. He has one daughter, (Emma) Mrs. Harry Rutter, and one son, Albert A. Hull. Mr. Hull resides eight miles northwest of Troy, where he has lived twenty-one years. This soldier has honor of being present at surrender of Robert E. Lee at the Appomattox court house, Virginia.

### Miss Gettie Hanson

Miss Gettie Hanson, who resides in Troy, taught the school in District Number 10, four miles southeast of Troy, beginning Sept. 4, 1871. D. W. Brown, county superintendent of public instruction, in making his report for the county newspapers at that time said: "How small and poorly seated. Organization good except a lack of oral exercises. Order excellent; class called and dismissed in fine style, showing careful drill. Instruction good. Windows provided with inside blinds—what extravagance—the county will be busted."

### Miss Ada Welton

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, 1871, while attending the Mite society at the residence of Elder Alward, in Troy, Miss Ada Welton met with what was though to be a very serious accident, by falling into a cellar. Mr. Alward was having an addition built to his house and the cellar, which had just been excavated, stood open near the door. Miss Welton stepped outside, and in the dark, not knowing the cellar was there, walked into it. She fell across a rail that was in the cellar, striking upon her breast and sustained several bruises. She was carried from the cellar in a semi coma state. However, it proved, within a few days, that none of her injuries were serious.

Cyrus Leland, Jr., was succeeded as assistant U. S. collector of this district by John Normile, Jan. 1, 1867.

Hirsch Brothers
Dry Goods Mo.

ST. JOSEPH
MISSOURI

# St. Joseph's Greatest Woman's Store

**Here's a small picture of a large store.** It's a store that you, or some of your Doniphan County friends, doubtless, have had a share in building. The criticisms of your neighbors who buy at this store have kept it improving. Their continued patronage —and yours—have kept it growing.

**We want YOU to use this store** whenever you are in St. Joseph. We want you to do your buying here because it is easier and cheaper to do it here, and more satisfactory.

Our store is always filled with the brightest and best of goods in every line we handle, such as Women's, Misses' and Children's Apparel, both outer and inner-wear, Millinery, Shoes and Accessories, also complete stocks of Silks, Dress Goods, Linens and various other lines.

We can assure you of the best always at a fair and square price, and we can guarantee you a full, round dollar's worth of merchandise for every dollar you spend.

Let us show you the latest goods whenever you are in St. Joseph. Make this store your headquarters when you come to town, whether you wish to buy or not. Use our comfortable waiting rooms to rest up in. Check your luggage here free.

Member Retail Merchants' Ass'n. Railroad Fares Rebated.

## Hirsch Brothers Dry Goods Co.

The Progressive Store — ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

# Joseph Walker

### Pioneer Settler, Who Is Now Dead, Lived in Dugout Until Home Could Be Built.

Joseph Walker, prominent among the pioneers of Doniphan County, who died near Adrian, Jackson County, Kan., on Jan. 18, 1901, was one of the early settlers who was compelled to live in a dugout until a home could be provided. His widow, Mrs. Harriet Walker, is still living at the age of seventy-eight, on the old farm in Jackson County, and furnished the facts for this history.

Joseph Walker was born in England in 1829, and came to this country when he was scarcely eighteen years old. He was married at Painted Post, New York, in 1852, to Miss Harriet S. Smith, who was born in New Field, N. Y., in 1837. They had four children, Mae Walker, who was born in New York in 1853; Frank Walker, who was born in 1856, in Illinois, and Ida Walker, who was born in Illinois in 1859, and Jennie Walker, who was born in Kansas. She is now Mrs. J. A. Ayers, and lives in Holton.

One year after his marriage, Joseph Walker and his young wife started West, to Illinois, and farmed in that state from 1853 until 1864, when he bought two covered wagons and started for Kansas with his family. They drove thirty cows and sixty head of sheep before them, while six head of horses followed in the rear. This was their capital. Arriving at Troy they settled on a farm two and one-half miles northeast of the city. It was a veritable wilderness and having no money with which to purchase lumber for the erection of a home, they lived in a dugout for nearly a year.

The cows furnished the material for the home. When there was sufficient butter and butter-milk on hand to make the trip worth while, Mr. and Mrs. Walker would haul it to the little town of Charlestown and sell it to the general store at that point. From there it was shipped by steamboat to other river towns. Charlestown, at that time, as a thriving little village with a post-office, a saw-mill and a general store. It was near where John Kotsch's farm is now located, but has long been a town of the past. With the proceeds from the sale of the butter and eggs, a small load of lumber was purchased at the saw-mill and hauled back to their farm. After enough lumber had been procured in this way, the house was erected and it is shown in the picture accompanying this sketch. Nothing remains but a tangled mass of debris, the ravages of time having destroyed it. At the present time it is owned by Mrs. Dr. Phoebe Briggs.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker reared large families and there are a large number of grandchildren and great grandchildren, today, to gladden the heart of the aged lady who worked so hard for her home here. The Walkers were from old and respected families and were loved by their neighbors, who were loath to see them move away to Jackson County, Kan., in the spring of 1883.

Mae Walker, the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker, was married to D. A. Olin in Troy in 1873. They had one daughter, Hattie Olin, born in 1876.

Frank Walker was married to Miss Rebecca Wykert in 1875, and their children's names are: Mrs. Thomas Graham, Joseph R. Walker, Mrs. Chloe Little, Travis Walker, Minnie, Hattie and Harry (twins), Blanch and Rebecca.

Ida Walker married William Hukill at Adrain in 1880, and their children are William B., Frank A., Charles H., Jennie Mae, and Maud, who died in 1897. Jennie Mae Walker was born in Troy and married J. A. Ayers, who taught school for several years in Jackson County. He was immensely popular with everyone and was elected register of deeds of that county, serving four years to the satisfaction of everyone. At the present time he is with the Rafter Farm Mortgage Company of Holton, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Ayers have four children, Edna, Hattie, Wesley, and Aletha Ayers.

Ruins of Joseph Walker's residence. Was built by selling butter and eggs.

## How It Turned Out When I Felt Like the Kaiser.

(Contributed by Mark E. Zimmerman.)

When a small boy, living on the old farm east of Troy, my parents sent my brother and I to school in town and, as usual, the town and country boys did not get along very well together. We had many little scraps and difficulties, and had the notion we could lick everybody. One day Clarence Price went back to the water bucket and on returning to his seat, slapped me in the face. After school was out, the first thing in order was to put a face on Price. He was waiting when my brother, Ed, and I came out, and I jumped on him without further delay. He soon had enough and, with Frank Kotsch and Glenn Byers, went on down toward Doctor Dinsmore's office. Near there someone had thrown out a great many rotten onions. When we came up Price threw one of the onions at me, and then and there I undertook to whip the "allies." As soon as I tackled Price, Kotsch jumped on my back and pulled me over, while Byers stood looking on. They scratched every bit of skin off my face, while my brother, Ed, stood and danced up and down. Years afterward Price informed me that Byers had formed the league. The agreement was, if Price and Kotsch could not skin me, he would help. Since then I have stood for peace, and I have never been scratched since.

MARK E. ZIMMERMAN.

On July 20, 1861, four negroes belonging to a man named Connet, a slave-holder in Buchanan County, Mo., made their escape to Elwood, and while en route for Troy were captured by some pro-slavery men. Thos. Dillon of Wathena presented a pistol at the head of one of the negroes, commanding him to stop, but he said he would die before he would go back to Massey. A short distance west of Wathena, several persons on horseback joined in the chase, and Mr. Frye and Wm. Evans attacked two of the negroes, when an altercation took place, in which one of the blacks was instantly killed by a ball through the head from a pistol shot from Evans, and Mr. Frye was mortally wounded. He was cut in the side in two or three places by the negro with a butcher knife. Thos. Dillon, who shot at one of the negroes, was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Two of the negroes escaped, one was killed and one captured.—Elwood Free Press, July 27, 1861.

Messrs. Hawes & Morris opened a brick kiln in Elwood with a capacity of 150,000 brick, August 25, 1857.

# Mary E. Townsend

## An Honored Woman of Doniphan County Whose Husband, the Late Moses R. Townsend, Was a Pioneer Who, With Oxen, Hauled Lumber for the Old County Court House in 1858 and Then Saw Hard Service as a Soldier in the Civil War.

Center Township enjoys the distinction of having for a resident one of the capable women of Doniphan County in the person of Mrs. Mary E. Townsend who is one of the honored women of the Troy neighborhood. She is the widow of the late Moses R. Townsend, who was one of the pioneers of the county, a soldier for the cause of the Union in the Civil War, and one of the most valued citizens and farmers this community ever had.

Mrs. Townsend was Mary E. Peugh, a daughter of George Peugh and Euphemia Monroe Peugh, natives of Ohio, the father born there December 8, 1836, and the mother July 12, 1843. It was in Morgan County, Ohio, where Mary E. Peugh, afterward Mrs. Townsend, was born February 25, 1861. Her parents came to Doniphan County October 12, 1865, and it was here in the vicinity of Troy she received her early education. Her father served in the 75th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Company E, enlisting at Bishopville, Ohio, December 7, 1861, and was mustered out December 2, 1864, at Jacksonville, Florida.

The marriage of Mary E. Peugh to Moses R. Townsend was at Winthrop, Missouri, now known as East Atchison, on November 7, 1878, by the Rev. Mr. Fleenor, pastor of the Baptist Church.

Moses R. Townsend was born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 14, 1835. He came West when a young man and located on a farm in Doniphan County near Troy, shortly after the lands of the Territory of Kansas were opened to settlement in 1854. With three yoke of oxen Mr. Townsend hauled lumber for the Doniphan County Court House, which was built in 1858 and destroyed by fire in 1867. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted April 2, 1862, in Company C, 13th Kansas Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was recruited by Cyrus Leland, Sr., in the counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Marshal and Nemeha, and was composed of the flower of the young men of Northeastern Kansas of that day. The regiment saw a great deal of guerilla warfare in Missouri and Arkansas and bore the brunt of the hard fighting in the engagement at Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge and Cane Hill. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, June 26, ceived the degree of Free Masonry in Berkeley Lodge No. 37, at Hodgesville, West Virginia, in his twenty-escond year. He was a member of the Troy Lodge No. 55 since November 11, 1876. He was survived by his wife.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Townsend are, Jessie M., who lives with her mother in Troy, and Robert Edwin, who was born November 22, 1892. Robert Edwin owns a nice farm three-fourths of a mile north of Troy. He married Miss Edith Roberts on August 8, 1914, at Atchison, the Probate Judge performing the ceremony.

Moses Raymond, one of the sons, born July 5, 1887, died Nov. 26, 1891. Charles R., one of Mr. Townsend's sons by his first wife, was nine years old at the time Mr. and Mrs. Townsesd were married and lived with them until he became of age. He is now a practicing physician in Centralia, Kansas.

Moses R. Townsend died July 30, 1900, on his beautiful farm one mile north of Troy, honored and respected by every one. He had the reputation of being one of the best farmers in Doniphan County. He was a staunch Democrat, a Union soldier, and a splendid patriotic citizen. His death was a great loss to Mrs. Townsend who was an ideal wife and mother, to his children, his friends and to the community.

Mrs. Townsend and her daughter, Miss Jessie, and her mother, Mrs. Euphemia Monroe Peugh, now in her seventy-third year, reside in Troy. They are surrounded by all of the comforts that could be desired and in the enoyment of the society of a host of admiring friends. Miss Jessie has grown to a pleasant young woman and is one of the many bright young daughters of Doniphan County. She is pleasing in manner and is a joy and a comfort to her mother.

Mrs. Townsend, while a leader in the society of the Troy community and an active worker in the Christian Church of which she is a member, is something of a business woman and a decided success as a manager.

The farm which Mrs. Townsend owns is situated just north of the city of Troy. It embraces one hundred and fifty acres of the most valuable land in Doniphan County and is in a high state of improvement. It is such a farm as might be classed as one of the richest and most attractive country estates in the Missouri Valley, with its fine fields and meadows and its great orchard, all making a picture that is pleasing to the eye.

Mrs. Townsend's love for the farm is only equalled by her devotion to its interests. She is a good common-sense business woman of fine judgment, and a very capable manager. She takes great pride in her orchard of twenty-five acres, considered by experts to be one of the best apple orchards in the county. From the orchard she receives larger returns than is possible to receive from twenty-five acres put to any other crop. This year she sold the apple crop off the twenty-five acres for the neat sum of $3,000 spot cash.

Mrs. Townsend is a woman who enjoys the friendship of the people of the entire community in which she has spent so many happy years of her life, and the community has been blessed by her sweet influence and her lovely personality.

Jackson J. Buzzard's crew of apple pickers working in Mrs. Mary E. Townsend's orchard. Carl Johnston, of Quitman, Mo., foreman.
Carl A. Johnston, foreman, Chas. H. Johnston, William E. Johnston, John M. Johnston, Earl C. McDonald, Chas. T. McDonald, Howard L. Barker, Tom A. Buckley, Harry A. Bailey, Edgar O'Riley and Walter W. Ellsworth, Quitman, Mo.; B. K. Haukins, Alfred K. Crane, Ralph S. Johnson, Frank C Younger, William B. Miller, Roland R. Palmer and Everett E. Archer, Burlington Junction, Mo.; Ralph L. Caywood, Courtner L. Phillipps, Maitland, Mo.; Ernest Powell, Denton, Kans.; Mack Gendron, Festice, Mo.; William A. Fleming, Startford, Okla.; Paul A. Osborne, F. C. Osborne, Oscar C. Whittington, Edgar W. Bradley, Henry T. Tiffin, Alma, Ark.; Fred Plummer, DeSoto, Kan.; Silas Dykes, Orb Dykes, Highland Kan.; Alva L. Proffitt, Emery A. Proffitt, Oregon, Mo.; E. W. Baker, Troy, Kan.; Emil Kanaly, Oklahoma City, Okla.; John A. Gorham, Troy, Kan.; Master Johnnie Gorham, Troy, Kan.

## James D. Williamson

J. D. Williamson died at his home one mile west of Troy, Friday evening, Feb. 13, 1914, of heart trouble. Mr. Williamson was born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, Feb. 19, 1847. He came to Doniphan County in the spring of 1872, and continued to make it his home up to the time of his death. In 1877 he was married to Miss Mary Bromley and soon after purchased the farm one mile west of Troy. He served three terms as township trustee; was elected representative in the legislature in 1888 and re-elected in 1890, and in 1892 was elected state senator for the First senatorial district, comprising Doniphan and Brown counties, which position he held for four years. He was a straight Republican all his life.

Mr. Williamson was a Mason from early manhood, being elected and re-

## Early Day Convention

An election for delegates to the constitutional convention was held Monday, June 15, 1857, by means of a mass meeting at Troy. The following delegates were elected: Jas. Reynolds, William Matthews, D. VanDerslice, H. W. Forman, Thos. J. Key, Joel P. Blair and Milton E. Bryan.

On Thursday night, the 23d of November, 1858, Mr. Allison, proprietor of the Prairie House in Troy, gave a banquet. F. M. Tracy and G. W. Larzelere of the Elwood Press attended.—Chief.

## COL. D. R. ANTHONY, FREE STATE WAR HORSE

### Came to Kansas in 1854 and Was One of the Most Aggressive Leaders of Free State Men

Whenever Doniphan County people, residents of Leavenworth or of Kansas at large, talk of the early days, and especially when they discuss the conflicts of the Free State and Pro-Slavery men along the border, the name of the late Colonel D. R. Anthony, Sr., ex-editor of the Leavenworth Times, is sure to be mentioned. From the time Colonel Anthony first landed in Kansas, in 1854, he was an ardent champion of the Free State party. Many anecdotes are told of his physical and moral courage in this cause, and how he would fight on the slightest provocation. As man, soldier, politician, editor and writer he won the confidence of his friends, and the respect and fear of his enemies. Both in words and deeds he was aggressive, fearless and relentless, undaunted by threats or show of arms. Such men as he were needed in those early days.

While he has been criticised for his extreme vindictiveness, he was conscientious and consistent, sincere in his beliefs and the methods in which he sought to carry out plans for the betterment of Kansas. His son, D. R. Anthony, Jr., is an able editor, and is our representative in Congress from the First district.

Kansas lost one of its most alert leaders when Colonel Anthony died.

# A Fortune From Apples

## Harry L. Macomber Believes in the Efficacy of Spraying and Is Convinced That No Orchard Can Possibly Become Productive Without the Application of Modern Methods in Cultivating the Trees.

No more able exponent of the productivity of the soil in the vicinity of Troy can be found than Harry L. Macomber, whose farm one mile west of Troy is a potent example of what modern methods of cultivation will accomplish. He is an ardent advocate of the latest ideas as formulated by the scientific experts who give their time and energy to the upbuilding of the rural communities.

Although still a young man, Mr. Macomber has had years of practical experience in the apple industry, and has the distinction of being the first man to adopt the spraying idea in the cultivation of his orchard in this part of the state. Many farmers and orchardists in Doniphan County and the northeastern section of Kansas have deplored their lack of forethought in not following the example set by Harry. Had these men sprayed their trees years ago as he has done from the beginning, their apple yield would have been many times greater and the financial returns would have been highly remunerative.

This marked success of Mr. Macomber is not surprising, as his industry and economy were inherited from his father, Sam Macomber, on whose farm west of Troy, he was born on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1873. Whether this coincidence had anything to do with his frugality and ability to make trees grow, it is difficult to say, but he has been a follower of the "Father of His Country" in his love for the farm, the orchard and outdoor life in general. He has always loved to roam in the large fields and woods on his father's farm, ever since he was a mere boy. The instruction which he received from the elder Macomber in the arts and crafts of nature were valuable lessons to him. And he profited by them to the fullest extent. As a lad Harry was thoroughly imoued with the farming spirit, although the methods of cultivation at that time were primitive and the work laborious. His father still resides on the old place, but early in life Harry evinced a desire to branch out on his own account. In this ambition he was encouraged by his father, and was given all the aid in the way of suggestions and hints that were possible.

While yet a mere lad Harry had so impressed his father, Sam, with his industry and capability that he was given sufficient backing to purchase a 195-acre tract of prairie land one mile west of Troy in 1897. The prospect for immediate success was not alluring, but the grit possessed by the young Macomber more than made up for a lot of the drawbacks. He was not the kind of boy to bemoan his fate, and look at the difficulties, but instead, pictured a vision of a large and growing orchard, which would one day make him independent. With this goal in front of him he set to work and soon the results were apparent.

Aided by a yoke of six oxen, Harry Macomber commenced in 1897, the arduous and seemingly impossible task of breaking the virgin sod of the prairies, and two years later, in 1899, he was enabled to set out sixty-five acres to apples. The early ravages of the rabbits and the ground hogs so decimated the trees, however, that there are now a number sufficient to comfortably grow on a forty-acre tract. The use of the spray was early advocated by Harry Macomber, who soon realized that apple trees, in order to be productive, should be given as much attention and cultivation as corn or any other farm staple.

This modern orchardist sought all the information that was available to help him in his work. He proceeded along scientific lines, by procuring and digesting the bulletins issued from the Kansas State Agricultural College in Mannattan. These he read perseveringly and thoughtfully, and whenever he found a suggestion that seemed adaptable to Doniphan County, he made arrangements to put it into effect. And the results have been remarkable in many instances. Here he learned the latest methods of spraying and treating the trees. He examines his orchard frequently and konws just when to spray. As a result he has never been bothered by the San Jose scale or other orchard pests. He has never found it necessary to use smudge pots, and this fact alone has added largely to the profits of his venture.

The effects of the spray were almost at once perceptible, but as the years rolled around the efficacy of spraying became more and more apparent in the abundance of the harvest. It is a noteworthy fact that the apples from Mr. Macomber's orchard commanded a better price and attracted more buyers since the spraying system of cultivation was inaugurated, than previously. During the entire life of the orchard Mr. Macomber has sold $33,250 worth of fruit, which is considered a fairly good return from what was a strip of prairie pasture not so many years ago.

Another source of information came to the subject of this sketch by making a systematic study of the methods used by the orchardists of North Yakima. This section of the Northwest has been notable for producing the most perfect apple grown in America. Many of the ideas which have gone to make this section famous were adopted by Harry and he has been many times repaid for this added effort.

So well have the Macomber apples become known to the trade that the owner has encountered no difficulty in selling the crop from the tree during the last four harvest seasons. The following figures showing the net proceeds from the crop for the last four consecutive years, need no explanation: In 1912 the yield amounted to $7,000; in 1913 to $5,000; in 1914 to $7,000, and in 1915 to $4,750.

A glance at the above figures tell a convincing story. Looking them over a second time it seems rational enough for Mr. Macomber to advocate the use of the spray. Twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in four years from an orchard approximately forty acres in area, seems to be a fairly good return on the original investment. And there is no reason to anticipate either a lower price or a lighter harvest soon.

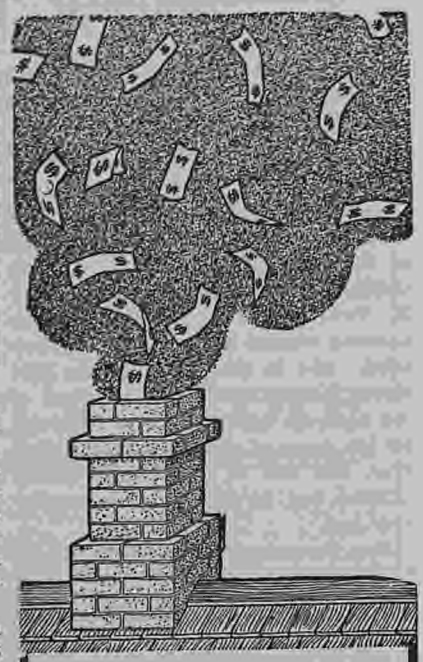
In addition to having this most productive fruit industry which brings him in his thousands, Mr. Macomber is an extensive breeder of cattle and hogs. As he put all of his energy and thought into the cultivation of his fruits, so he has done with his livestock. There are nowhere to be found any finer cattle or hogs than can be seen on his farm. He has arranged modern and fully equipped barns and has given the industry much careful study.

Poland China swine especially have held his interest, and his herds of cattle have brought in a nice return on the original investment, largely through the exercise of progressive and up-to-date methods. Although the major portion of his time is given over to the extensive cultivation of his fruit trees, Mr. Macomber devotes what is left to his cattle and hogs.

He was one of the first men in Doniphan County to erect a silo. At that time they were a little known and less tried "experiment." After giving the matter thoughtful attention for a time, Mr. Macomber had the foresight and good sound judgment to realize that here was something that would be a great aid to him and accordingly he made the purchase. Its value has been proven conclusively and his judgment sustained through the quality of his cattle.

Residence of Harry L. Macomber, situated one mile northwest of Troy.

Mr. Macomber was married on Jan. 27, 1897, to Miss Eva Kotsch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kotsch. Mr. Kotsch was a well known veteran of the Civil War and the owner of several handsome business houses in Troy. The marriage has been a most happy one and as Mr. Macomber is intensely of a home-loving disposition he has erected a beautiful residence on his farm. There, at any time after the day's work is finished, he will be found with his family, consisting of his wife and two daughters. His daughters are Mary Maud, born April 19, 1898, and Ruth Etta, born June 10, 1908. Both are being educated in the Troy schools and are general favorites not only with their fellow students, but with an extensive circle of acquaintances as well.

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Don't you know that when you put high-priced fuel into a commonplace stove that there's a steady stream of *wasted* dollars pouring out your chimney? Get rid of that *spendthrift* stove. *Sell* it. *Better give it away* than try to satisfy its hoggish appetite with fuel at the present high price.

**And Get a "Garland"**

Get a new, 1912 model "*Garland*" heater or base burner.

Then you'll stop saying things about the coal dealer.

And you'll be comfortable *all the time.*

Maybe you think some other stoves are as good as the "Garland."

We ourselves didn't know till we investigated.

But we are convinced that the "Garland" is the greatest fuel saver. That's why we choose to *sell* it.

Now, you step inside our store and see how quickly we will convince *you* of "Garland" superiority.

It doesn't make any difference what style of stove you want or what price you can afford to pay, we will show you a "Garland" that exactly fills the bill.

We will even put a "Garland" stove in your home, *at our risk of pleasing.*

We will deliver it, set it up, build a fire in it and let you use it a month.

If it don't please, it's our *stove* and your *money back.*

We won't have any dissatisfied customers. It's poor advertising.

Why not inspect our "Garland" Stove *Exhibit today?*

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES "The World's Best"

**HARTMAN'S**

**210 S. 6th St. 516 Edmond St.**

**ST. JOSEPH, MO.**


# Settled Here in 1856

## Frederick S. Moser Has a Vivid Recollection of Conditions in Doniphan County in Its Wildest Days—Passed Through Troy on Way to Claim When There Was Nothing But a Few Stakes on the Present Site of the Town—Hauled the Lumber From Flickinger's Saw Mill in Geary City, Which Was Used in Constructing the First Houses in Troy.

Gifted with a remarkable memory, Frederick W. Moser, one of the few living pioneers of Doniphan County who can vividly recall the frontier conditions which prevailed in Doniphan County away back in 1856.

Mr. Moser was not quite seventeen years old when he first put foot on Doniphan County soil. He was born in June, 1839, and his memory goes even farther back than the stirring times he encountered after coming to the territory of Kansas.

In the winter of 1855 Mr. Moser's brother, John, took up a claim two miles north of the present site of Troy, and it was to live in this and help his brother work it that Frederick S. came to Doniphan County.

The Mosers' old home was in Buchanan County, Missouri. Frederick, his brother John and their mother, Mrs. Moser, left their home April 1, 1856, and started for the new country of Kansas. The party crossed the river at a place then and now called Doniphan. There was not much of a town, just a few houses and a steamboat landing.

The ferry was a scant little craft, just large enough for one yoke of oxen at a time. The Moser boys were obliged to run the wagon on by hand and also run it over after crossing the river. There were exciting times getting across the river those days, and many an unfortunate pioneer lost his belongings when the water was high.

Upon reaching the Kansas shore the little party struck an old Indian trail going in a northerly direction, and came to a place which people told them was the townsite for the new county seat. Mr. Moser remembers well today that the only sign of anything on the rough prairie was a few stakes which had been driven where the court house now stands.

Going north about two miles Mrs. Moser and her two sons reached their claim and took shelter in a small pole shanty that a man named Jack Pierce had built the summer before. It was just a temporary shelter, as the Moser boys had made preparations to build a house on the claim without delay.

When the site of Troy was laid out, Frederick Moser and his brother were engaged to haul the lumber for the first two houses from Flickinger's sawmill at Geary City. One of the houses

was a dwelling, and it was situated on the site of Chris Jenkinson's present residence, and the other was a combination store and living house, near where Nelson Rogers had his blacksmith shop, and where Nick Theiss' shop now stands. Rogers had been conducting a postoffice and a blacksmith shop a mile out from Troy and when the new county seat had been located he moved the whole works, postoffice and all, into Troy. Consequently Rogers' shop had the honor of being the first building in the town, but its luster was dimmed through having been put up at second hand.

Mr. Moser recalls that there were several sales of lots in Troy during the summer, and that houses and stores went up as if by magic. It was not long until there were a number of stores in operation and saloons were

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Moser, who reside five miles north of Troy.

running full blast. New people came trooping in and in a short time the town was the liveliest spot in Doniphan County. There were a number of river towns in a deathgrip struggle for supremacy, but Troy was going along in the even tenor of her way, building up and not bothering about the others.

Mr. Moser tells graphically of how the river towns were booming. He says there was such a craze for towns along the river that one could be found almost every two miles. Each town was trying to beat the other's game at being the biggest city, and the promoters were hustling night and day. Many of those towns have long since disappeared, but Mr. Moser remembers Mount Vernon distinctly, which was located on Joe Hargis' farm. He says that judging by the haste of the others to get started, Mount Vernon was rather late in entering the race for supremacy. After he came to Doniphan County Mr. Moser remembers that there were several houses built in Mount Vernon and a doctor named Bowen was practicing medicine there. A man named Collins had a residence, a law office, a dry goods house and a grocery store. There was also a large warehouse erected, but it was never used for that purpose. Mr. Moser recalls that it was used by the neighbors for a Sunday school conducted by Robert Mansfield, who lived in the hollow near by.

The only person living at the present who resided in Mr. Moser's neighborhood north of Troy in the early days, is Mrs. Hester Ann Schauffler, who still resides on her old homestead. During the winter of 1857 Mr. Moser's brother, John, carried the mail from Bellemont to Falls City, Nebraska, on a mule. That is believed by old-timers, and shown by weather records, to have been the coldest winter ever experienced in Kansas. Mr. Moser has the gratifying pleasure to know that he saw Kansas grow from a wild, unbroken prairie, to its present high state of cultivation and civilization. He has been a close observer of current events all his life and has often regretted that he was deprived of the advantages of a better education in his youthful days. With the family in limited circumstances, he was obliged to work hard in his youth, and believes that if he had the advantages of the boy of today he could not only enlighten the public on past events, but that he could write the history himself. Mr. and Mrs. Moser celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary about six years ago.

## FROM BULLWHACKER TO REAL ESTATE DEALER

### J. H. Earhart, Barefoot Boy, Develops Into Prosperous Business Man.

The hardships endured in my early childhood are, no doubt, what toughened my physical and moral fibre to achieve any success in later years. Left motherless at the tender age of five, I had scarcely had time to become accustomed to her loss when my father rode away one day on a spirited black horse to join the Seventh Kansas cavalry under Capt. Robert Hayes. As I watched with tear-dimmed eyes, while he cantered down the long ridge toward Wathena, I had a presentiment I would never see him again. And so it happened—he never returned to his family of motherless children. How well I remember how he used to have me run out and climb upon the old-style mounting block, and shout, "Hurrah for Abe Lincoln!" when anyone drove past the house.

Our home at the time of my birth in 1856 was in what was known as Boston Bottom, near where Mrs. Henry Gummig and August Haupt now live. Later we moved out on Smith Creek, close to the German church, on land now owned by George Schuler. I was four years old when Lincoln, then commonly known as the "rail splitter," spoke in Troy, where the New Transit House now stands. After my father went away we children, two boys and two girls, were left poorly provided for, and in the hands of people who cared little or nothing about our happiness or comfort. We were scantily clad, and went barefooted to school in the winter time, and you oldtimers who recollect what the winters were in those days, will agree with me that Washington's troops, that famous winter in Valley Forge, had little on us, who underwent severe privations and discomforts.

My first school teacher was Charles Rappelye, husband of Mrs. Rappelye, who now lives west of Troy, in the district of old Columbus, now all in farm land. As we ran along to school, every now and then we would scare up a flock of prairie chickens from the tall grass. They were as thick in those days as the common snowbird of today. My next teacher was Mrs. Tersah Kincaid, sister of Mrs. Montgomery, the widow of Alexander Kincaid, who was so brutally assassinated at the outbreak of the war by Joseph Tribble, a violent slavery man. When the long, cruel war was over, R. H. Montgomery, who had served his country during the conflict, returned to his former occupation of school teaching, and I received further education under his guidance.

W. M. C. Hill was now appointed guardian of us children by the probate court, and I lived with him until I was thirteen years old, at which time I was induced by an outsider to run away. I went to W. T. Wood, who now lives four miles west of Troy, and stayed there seven years, working for him through the summer and going to school in the winter. My last teacher was Harry Shaner, who recently died in Chicago, and he certainly was a very excellent pedagogue. His school was at Moray, Kansas.

A few years later I attained my majority, and in the fall of 1877, October 11th, I was married to Miss Bessie Charles. All the old people remember locust year; well, it was in that year, 1879, to be exact, I took charge of the Blair farm, which Cyrus Leland, Jr., had bought from the Blair estate. The next year I superintended the poor farm, and, while some considered it a big job for young shoulders, still the county commissioners evidently approved, and I apparently gave satisfaction for the five years I remained there. In 1889 I moved on the Graham-Ashmead eighty, now owned by John B. Kennedy, for which I paid $1,000. Here I squandered some five or six years, running a breaking team of oxen. For the benefit of the younger generation I will describe the obsolete way of clearing and breaking new land. Five or six yoke of oxen were used to a plow and the plow itself consisted of trucks made of the front wheels of wagons fastened close to a twenty-inch plow in front, in such a manner that the brush and saplings would be crushed and completely covered, leaving naught but the bare upturned earth behind.

In the fall of 1887—November 8, election day—my wife died, leaving three sturdy boys, the oldest only eight years old. I was so bewildered by this turn of affairs that I hardly knew how to plan for the future; but I made a temporary arrangement by giving the boys out to different relatives and renting out the farm, while I continued over Doniphan and part of Brown County with my breaking team. Bad luck followed bad luck for awhile. The rattlesnakes, which were a pest to horses and cattle in pioneer days, caused me to lose part of my team. The dry murrain also was responsible for the death of an animal or two. All the long winter and summer I had longed for my children and wanted them near me in the susceptible age of their development, so I could think of no better plan than to choose a good woman for a helpmeet and a mother for my boys. Providence willed

James H. Earhart

I should meet Mrs. Kate Davis, a widow with a six-year-old daughter. We were mutually attracted, and after a brief courtship were married February 17, 1889. We took the children and moved out on the eighty acres I had abandoned. I bought more cattle and continued with my oxen that year with excellent success, as the ground was in good condition from abundant rains.

The next year I leased 160 acres from Charles E. Brown, which I first broke and then farmed for a number of years. I planted a great deal of sod corn the first year, and the following winter fed it to the cattle, which got fat enough to send to market in Kansas City, where I realized 3½ cents on the pound. Today I could get, perhaps, three times that much.

I was a busy man for some time, as I put out fifty acres of orchard on the Brown place and forty acres on my eighty, and did considerable small farming beside. About two years afterward, John Kennedy offered me $4,000 for my eighty, and the temptation was so strong I accepted. For a long time I pitied John on his lack of judgment, but I think I am safe in saying he would not take $12,000 for the same property today, an increase of $1,000 per year in its value.

In the fall of 1897 I bought what was known as the Widow Thompson's sixty acres, two miles east of Troy, for $2,500. We lived there a little over six years, and disposed of it for $4,600 and August 26, 1905, moved to Troy, retiring from active farm life.

For awhile I engaged in the hotel and real estate business, and oftimes, when relating my pioneer experiences to commercial men stopping at my inn, some nervy fellow would call out, "Say, Earhart, do you feed those same breaking oxen to us for steak?"

September 1, 1912, I quit the hotel and have since devoted my time and energy to the real estate business. I own property here in Troy, and while my business has taken me around quite a bit, over the country, I want to say I've always had to take off my hat to my birthplace, Doniphan County, Kansas, where the people are generous, the land rich, water plentiful and the market alert and active.

J. H. Earhart.

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### Big Fourth of July

On Wednesday, July 4, 1866, probably the largest crowd ever assembled to attend a Fourth of July celebration was the one which convened at Benjamin Harding's grove, near Wathena. The Troy brass band furnished the music. Dr. P. H. Sturgis was president of the day and opened with prayer by Rev. John Paulson, the appointed chaplain of the occasion. Hon. W. H. Sherman of St. Joseph, Col. D. M. Johnston and the ladies club of Wathena, Captain Larzelere, Ev. J. Jenkins and several others delivered addresses that day and Johnson & Company's circus performed during the day. The crowd was estimated at 2,000.

On Monday, the 23rd of July, 1866, the president, Major Chew, and the superintendent, Mr. Sawin, of the St. Joseph & Denver railroad, and a surveying party, including Messrs. Cook and Burlingame, efficient engineers, arrived at Troy and pitched their tents at the terminus of the old grade. They went over the proposed route as far as Wolf river, making observations as to the best and most practical location. The engineers then continued the work of surveying to Marysville, Marshall County.

Captain Bell, who was captain of the steamer J. H. Lacy, and an old Missouri river man, died in St. Joseph, about July 20, 1866, after a short illness.

# William H. Chapple

## Born In Doniphan County Nearly Three Years Before Kansas Became a State, He Has Been Satisfied to Spend All of His Lifetime Here, and Has Amassed a Neat Fortune in His Landed Possessions—A Descendant From a Sturdy, Longlived Old English Family.

William H. Chapple, who lives on a farm of 240 acres two and one-half miles west of Troy in Center Township, is one of the fortunate men of our county. He was fortunate in the fact that he was one of the children who were born in Territorial Kansas at a time when the struggle for the admission of Kansas into the sisterhood of states was at a white heat and attracted the eyes of the people of the civilized world. There are few persons now living who can base a claim to so conspicuous a place in the history of our state and nation as that occupied by Mr. Chapple, by reason of his birth, and well may he feel proud of his nativity.

The parents of the subject of this sketch were William and Elizabeth C. Chapple who had come to Kansas Territory from the old colonial state of Virginia in the year 1857, seeking a home in the new lands that had been opened for settlement by the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill which had passed Congress in 1854 through the efforts of Stephen A. Douglas, known as "the Little Giant of the West." It was that bill which, leaving the people of the territory of Kansas to decide for themselves whether their lands should be slave or free, precipitated the bloody conflict along the border and brought to this land thousands of men of blood and iron from the New England States, the Eastern States, the Middle States, and also from the states below the Mason and Dixon line.

The senior William Chapple, father of he of whom we write, was a man of strong parts, of high principle and of sterling integrity. Back of him was an English ancestry which traced its lineage back to the time of William the Conqueror—men who dared to do the things which they thought was right, and men whose word, in the transactions of life, was as good as a bond, and men to whom America owes much for the high character and stability of the foundation upon which our Republic was builded. This English stock transplanted in America proved true to the country of their adoption and no small part did they take in the conquering of England in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

The farm that was homesteaded in the year 1857 by the father of William H. Chapple was selected with an idea that in future years a city would be builded near it. It was a beautiful rolling tract commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and as good land as could be found. Subsequent developments have shown how wisely the elder Chapple selected his farm, for the city of Troy, with its lines of railroads and all of its advantages to the farming community surrounding is within two and one-half miles of the Chapple farm.

On this farm William H. Chapple, the subject of this sketch, was born July 11, 1858. He was reared by his parents according to the old English idea of development of a strong character and the qualities that go to make a rugged industrious manhood and one who would be capable of making the most of the opportunities presented to him through life.

The farm which this ambitious farmer purchased and which he still owns consists of 240 acres. It lies across the road from his father's old home farm, the place where William H. Chapple was born. It is a splendid farm, with large, well-tilled fields and meadows and fine pasture lands for grazing.

Mr. Chapple has from boyhood taken an interest in live stock, particularly in cattle and hogs, believing as he does that blood counts. His Shorthorn cattle are neat and sleek and when they are sent to market as fat stock for beef they usually top the market. If an animal is sold for breeding purposes it brings a good price, and all cattle experts consider the cattle from the Chapple farm as among the finest of stock of that breed. This farmer doesn't speculate; he uses the right stock for breeding, knowing that with proper care the best quality are produced.

In the same way Mr. Chapple leads in his community in the breeding and raising of hogs. His preference is for the O. I. C. breed and he has been successful in producing as fine quality of hogs as is found on any farm or in any market.

There are a great many things in farming that yield good returns to the farmer from the labor he puts into them. Mr. Chapple is a lover of alfalfa and having made a study of it he knows how to care for his crops so

Residence of William H. Chapple, west of Troy.

there will be little loss and the fine quality of the hay is preserved.

The improvements on the Chapple farm are substantial, made with the general idea of utility rather than for show, and are always kept in good condition. He has what in New England or in the Eastern states would be called a fine country estate, one that could not be duplicated anywhere else in this country, and well worth $200 an acre. Besides this farm Mr. Chapple is the owner of 800 acres of good wheat and grazing land in Seward County, Kansas. He purchased this land as an investment.

As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Chapple ranks among the best in Doniphan County. His splendid farm and the condition in which it is kept is an indication of this. He has ever since his boyhood days taken a lively interest in the affairs of his neighborhood, favoring those things which tend to help make the lives of his neighbors more attractive and pleasurable, and opposing those things that in his judgment are calculated to do hurt to the people's interests. He is an earnest advocate of good roads as a means of making it easier and less expensive to the farmers in marketing their products; and he is enthusiastic for the betterment of the schools that the children of the community may gain a good education while living at home, although he was only able to secure a meager education in the same schools when he was a boy.

Mr. Chapple is a member of Troy City Lodge No. 38, I. O. O. F., and also of the Knights and Ladies of Security and the Anti-Horse Thief Association. He takes an interest in the doings of these societies and is a staunch upholder of the splendid teachings of each, fraternizing with the members and lending his influence and services to any good cause that arises.

Through all of the years of his success on his Doniphan County farm Mr. Chapple has been aided and encouraged by his wife. She was Eliza Townsend, a daughter of George W. and Ellen Townsend, and was born in Doniphan County one mile north of Troy on November 1, 1861. Their marriage occurred on January 20, 1886, at the Townsend home, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. G. H. Kerns, a a noted preacher in those days in Kansas. She is a woman of pleasing personality and a true representative of the high-bred Kansas women whose influence is felt in the shaping of the affairs of the state and of society.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Chapple are: Ira, born November 17, 1887, and Fayetta, born July 18, 1898. Ira is a young man who, following in the footsteps of his father, promises to make make a success in life. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a wideawake citizen, popular with all who know him in country and town. The daughter Fayetta is a young woman of many accomplishments and is receiving a good education. She loves the farm on which she was born and is a popular favorite among the people.

The father of William H. Chapple, who was born June 13, 1824, lived a long and useful life and died at the age of ninety years, on June 15, 1915, at Bowling Green, Mo. The mother also lived to a ripe old age, having been born April 22, 1834, dying July 4, 1902, honored and respected by all. Therefore we may with assurance expect Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chapple to live long and enjoy the fruits of their tireless labors in this prosperous community in Kansas.

William H. Chapple and family.

## Charles A. Bembrick

Charles A. Bembrick came to Doniphan County in the year 1856, and resided on the farm which was entered by his brother, Doak Bembrick, three miles northeast of Troy for thirty years, his death occurring June 10, 1886. His wife, who came to the county in 1858, with her parents, was Theresa Jane Litchliter. They were married in 1861, and to their union eight children were born, as follows:

Robert A., Viola E., Anna L., Nora C., C. Edward, William F., Amanda J. and Libbie J.

Of these, three are now dead: Amanda died August 14, 1902. Libbie died in July, 1907, and Edward's death occurred at Lawton, Oklahoma, in March, 1912.

The old Bembrick farm northeast of Troy is one of the good farms in Center Township. Mrs. Bembrick, the widow of Charles, and mother of the children, lives on the old home place. She is attached to the old place where she has spent so many years and where she has reared her sons and daughters. The children, also, are attached to the old place, and from the time of its patent from the government it has never passed out of the hands of the Bembrick family.

William F. bought the west eighty of the farm last year and has biult a new home where he expects to live and rear his family.

## James M. Trant

Was one of the pioneers of Doniphan County, settling in Center Township in 1856. Reared a large family. Sons, William, John T., Elias and James A.; daughters, Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. A. Helvey; Mary, now Mrs. Hipson; Rebecca, Ella, Zadie and Martha. The last four died several years ago. The subject of this sketch was born April 17, 1827, and died February 14, 1901. Mrs. Trant was born April 8, 1829, and died May 31, 1890. William and John T. are the only two members of the family residing in Doniphan County. James M. was a soldier, serving in the Thirteenth Kansas, Company B.

## William Wykert

was born at Moundsville, W. Va., April 7, 1836, and died in Oklahoma, May 26, 1900. He was married to Miss Susan Bailey, who was born October 11, 1841, and died March 23, 1902. They reared a family of three sons and four daughters, Henry Rosecranse, now of Omaha, Nebraska, Edward S., of Oklahoma City, Okla., and Lewis, who died several years ago. The daughters are Dora, now Mrs. Frank Wolf, of Omaha; Lydia, Mrs. R. E. Zimmerman, of Troy, and the other girls, Stella and Maggie, died several years ago.

# John W. Chapple

## A Representative of the High Class of Farmers Who Came to Kansas From Virginia in the Territorial Days and Helped in the Development of the Sunflwoer State—General Farming and Stock Raising and Shipping His Specialty.

The name of Chapple has been a household word throughout Doniphan County since the territorial days of Kansas, and there is no name that is held in higher esteem by the people. The Chapples were of English origin, coming to Kansas via Virginia, and have left the impress of their personality and their industry upon the entire community.

John W. Chapple, residing on the old original Chapple farm two and one-half miles west of Troy in Center Township, is one of the sons of William and Elizabeth C. Chapple, who came to Doniphan County from Virginia in the fall of 1857. The father of William H. Chapple and grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of England and one of the great characters who crossed the Atlantic and landed at Jamestown.

It was in Bottotourt County, Virginia, John W. Chapple was born January 18, 1856. He was a babe of only eighteen months when his parents came west and located on the homestead in Doniphan County which has been known for nearly sixty years as the Chapple farm. The country then was in a wild state, but few of the setlers of the early period having been able (on account of the border troubles which engaged their attention) to make a good start toward the development of the rich lands. William Chapple, the head of the family, however, succeeded in erecting a small home and in the few years before the outbreak of the Civil War succeeded in getting a part of his land under cultivation. He was a good farmer who had learned most of his farming in Virginia and it is a matter of pride to the survivors of this family that he introduced many new ideas of farming and thus laid the foundation for the future success that has come to his sons.

John W. Chapple went to school in the neighborhood west of Troy and received such an education as the schools could then give to the rising generation. On the farm he made himself generally useful as a boy and grew up a strong, manly fellow, a hard worker and the kind of a son in whom his father and mother could have great pride. As a young man he was popular with the people of the community, always courteous and chivalric and keenly interested in what was going on around him.

One of the pleasures of the boys of that period was an occasional trip to St. Joseph, which then was a port of entry for steamboats plying the Missouri River of no mean pretentions, and also the western terminus of the old Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, the first line built across the state of Missouri. As a boy Mr. Chapple also remembers the famous "Pony Express" of the early period of Kansas history by which the mail and express matter were carried across the plains to the West by swift riders in relays. All these things, with the almost endless trains of prairie schooners taking settlers out to the plains, and the great ox trains of wagons carrying supplies over the old trail to the mountains, were such as to fill the youthful mind with a romanticism such as no other generation will ever be able to see or comprehend, and which supply a fund of reminiscence on which the survivor of those times, like our friend William Chapple, loved to dwell.

This young man of whom we write followed the peaceful avocation of farming on his father's farm and early learned the "trade" in a practical way so that he was able to relieve his father of much of the burden of the work.

On December 15, 1886, John W. Chapple married Miss Emma Haskett, of Holt County, Missouri. She was born in Vinton County, Ohio, February 10, 1862, and had moved to Missouri with her parents when a little girl. She has proven a good and an able helper and co-worker with her husband and a good mother. She takes great pride in her home and children. The happy young couple went to live on the farm and to their union four children were born: James M., born July 4, 1890, now chief wireless operator for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the Steamship Pennsylvania out of San Francisco; Effie E., born September 3, 1893; W. C. Bryan, born April 22, 1897; J. Emery, born February 27, 1900. The children have all received an education in the public schools of the district and are among the bright young people of that community, possessing many of the traits of character that have made their honored parents among the most popular and best liked people. They are usually found among the central figures in the social activities of the neighborhood and, like others of our Doniphan County young people, they find a world of pleasure in their rural life.

John W. Chapple's father died at Bowling Green, Missouri, at his son George's home, on June 15, 1915, and the remains were shipped to Troy and the funeral was preached by Rev. J. Tilden Sapp and the funeral conducted by the A. F. & A. M. and the G. A. R. Mr. Chapple was born June 13, 1824.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapple are an honor to the community and enjoy the acquaintance of everybody for many miles around, besides having a somewhat extensive acquaintance among the people of Troy and St. Joseph. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and also a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

The old Chapple home, situated in Center Township, now owned by John W. Chapple.

# DR. CHARLES EDWARD WALLER

## One of Troy's Leading Physicians and Surgeons, for Several Years a Rock Island Railway Surgeon, He Stands High in His Profession and Is Also Numbered Among the Progressive Citizens of the Community in Which He Lives.

Among the men who have come to reside among our people in recent years none has won a higher place in the estimation of these people in the short period of a little more than three years than has the subject of this sketch, Dr. Charles Edward Waller, physician and surgeon, with offices in the Calnan building. There are a great many men, to whom popularity and success come by slow degrees and frequently with hard knocks, but Dr. Waller's popularity and success has come to him through his splendid personality, his knack to make and hold friends, and in recognition of his ability as a man who knows his profession thoroughly and is honest and conscientious in his practice of that profession.

Dr. Waller was not born in Kansas, but he was born so close to the state as to be considered really a Kansan. His father was Frances Xovia Waller, who was born in Germany, October 27, 1838, and who came to America with his parents when nine years old, the family settling in Buchanan County, Missouri. His mother was Mary Brossie, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1843. The parents resided on a farm in Buchanan County, Missouri, for many years, and it was on that farm that Charles Edward Waller was born, December 1, 1879. His father died September 21, 1907, but his mother still resides on the old farm in Buchanan County.

Dr. Waller's boyhood was spent in and around the old Missouri home. He received a common school education in his home district and then went to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he attended the high school from which he graduated in May 1898. With a desire to become a member of the profession he went to St. Joseph after finishing his schooling at Chillicothe and studied medicine under the eminent Dr. Westover. He then matriculated in the Ensworth Medical College in St. Joseph, graduating with a diploma in 1903.

His medical college work, together with his practice in the Ensworth Hospital, were such as would insure for him a high place in the profession in both medicine and surgery. He went to Davis County, Missouri and in Altamont he engaged in practice for eight years, during which time he was surgeon for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

From Altamont, the subject of this sketch, moved to Troy on October 12, 1912, which has since been his home. Here he has, as previously indicated in this article, built up a fine practice and has been successful in every way.

Dr. Waller was married to Mrs. Abigail Kindig Worrell on September 8, 1903 at Gallatin, Missouri, by Elder Kerr of the Christian Church. She had one daughter by her former husband, Miss Allie Lee Worrell, born in Trenton, Missouri.

Dr. and Mrs. Waller reside in the old William McKendre Hammer property in the north part of Troy and are popular in the social circles and activities of Troy.

This young doctor has a well equipped suite of office rooms in the Calnan building and is enjoying a splendid practice among the people of Troy and the surrounding country. His good name and his reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon are known and recognized throughout Troy and Doniphan County, as well as in adjoining counties, also in St. Joseph, and frequently he is called into consultation by practitioners in difficult cases. His hospital experience in St. Joseph and his experience in surgical work for the Rock Island have caused him to be recognized as one of the best surgeons in this part of the country and in this particular, his presence and his services are of inestimable value to the Troy community. As such they are appreciated by our people.

As a citizen of Troy this young physician is taking an active interest in the town and generally he is to be found among the leaders in advanced thought and action in those important matters that have to do with the public welfare. Although a resident of the town and county a few years he has demonstrated his worth to our

Dr. Charles Edward Waller

people in these matters and has shown himself to be a true patriot and one thoroughly dependable. He partakes of the spirit of Kansas, is a close student of civic and political affairs and one who usually is to be found on the right side of public questions.

The people of Troy are pleased to know that Dr. Waller has established himself here among them with a view to making this his permanent home.

## Michael Ruddy's Death

It was a fatal Fourth of July for Michael Ruddy in 1908, when the heavy rain which fell in torrents caved in the banks of the creek near Number Six school house.

Mr. Ruddy's place was located six miles northwest of Troy, a short distance from the school house, and it was necessary for him to cross the creek going and coming from town.

On the Fourth he rode to Troy with his horse and buggy, and while he was in town one of the heaviest rains of the season fell. It was said that some friends advised against undertaking the journey home that night, but he believed the bridge across the creek was stout enough to withstand the ravages of the waters.

The flood caved in the banks of the creek so badly that the supports of the bridge were weakened and when Mr. Ruddy attempted to cross with his buggy the mare became frightened and balked at making the crossing.

The animal became unmanageable and backed completely off, injuring Mr. Ruddy so seriously that he died July 6. The place where the fatal accident happened was within half a mile of his home. Mr. Ruddy was well known and his death created deep sympathy.

# John L. Berry

## John L. Berry Settled Here Fifty-Nine Years Ago and Has Seen the Wild Prairie Converted into Most Productive Farms—Is a Staunch Republican, and Twice the State of Kansas Recognized His Loyalty and Faithful Devotion.

Fifty-nine years of continuous residence in Doniphan County is the proud record of John L. Berry, who came here when a boy in 1856, and settled with his father on the old Berry place one mile southwest of Troy.

The transformations that have taken place in Doniphan during that more than half century, have been varied and many and there are few people in this county who have a more vivid recollection of past occurrences than Mr. Berry. The country was practically "wild and woolly" those days, the settlers being few and widely scattered.

John L. Berry

Tracts of land that were then overrun with brush and wild grass are now producing the most bountiful crops under the most improved methods of cultivation. Mansions have been erected where log cabins were once regarded as castles and substantial farm houses dot the plains and hillsides where wild game held sway over fifty years ago.

Mr. Berry was a sure enough pioneer of Doniphan County, although on account of his youth several years passed before the gradual changes in nature's garden began to be impressed on his juvenile mind. Coyotes and buffalo were plentiful and sometimes a bunch of Indians from the mission would come along just to vary the monotony of the scenery.

Troy was a baby village when John L. came to the country and by the time he grew old enough to form his first lasting impressions he remembers that the town had assumed the dignity of a stout little commercial center. Gradually new settlers began to arrive and although progress and development was slow at first there was a notable addition to the settlers by the time Mr. Berry had been a resident of the county seven years. Farming work was both crude and unwieldly those times and little progress was made in cultivation despite the heart-breaking labors of the early settlers. But John L. Berry had the satisfaction to see all those things change much to the industrial advancement of the people and the general welfare of humanity.

Mr. Berry was born in Stone County, Missouri, early in 1855, and when a year old was taken to Doniphan County by his father, the late Alexander Berry, who settled on the farm where Mr. Berry now resides. The journey was made by ox team and was over a rough country mostly of wild prairie. Mr. Berry's mother was a courageous woman and never flinched at the hardships or privations that had necessarily to be encountered in those early days of pioneer life.

After several years of hard work in which every member of the family did their part the Berry place was eventually gotten under a good state of cultivation and each succeeding year has continued to enhance in value until today it is one of the most substantial farm homes in the county. There were in all five children in the Berry family, all of whom are living. They are: John L. Berry, Mrs. Eugene Brown, Mrs. Elijah Monroe, Mrs. R. M. Steel and Mrs. Privett. All the children still reside in Doniphan County, except Mrs. Steel, who lives in California.

When the Berry family grew to manhood and womanhood, John L. bought out the interests of his sisters in the home place and soon thereafter married Miss Lora Anderson, of Quenimo, Kan., who was then teaching her first term in the Troy schools. Mrs. Berry has always taken a keen interest in the education of the children of Doniphan and is a firm believer in the public school system of the county.

Although Mr. Berry's father died when he was ten years old he was not deprived of the advantages of an early education on that account. By the untiring industry of his mother she gave all her children as good an education in the schools at Troy and at Climax, as conditions would permit. Mrs. Berry died on Jan. 9, 1900, almost thirty-five years after the death of her husband, which occurred the day before the death of President Abraham Lincoln, on April 13, 1865.

Ever since reaching man's estate, John L. Berry has been a conscientious, hard working and public spirited citizen. His elegant farm bears testimony to his thrift and industry and his kindly interest in the welfare of his neighbors demonstrates without question the true goodness of his heart. A clear insight into Mr. Berry's nature may be gained from the fact that a few months ago, when Baker University, of Baldwin City, was badly in need of funds to continue its excellent educational work, Mr. Berry donated $1,000 to the institution in memory of his mother, who was a very devout Methodist and a faithful worker in the church during her entire lifetime.

Mr. Berry has taken quite an active part in the political affairs of the county and state for several years. About twelve years ago he was the backbone of the reform movement to break up the political ring which he thought controlled the affairs of Doniphan County. He never hesitates to express his firm convictions concerning decent political methods and takes a natural delight in fighting for what is right and clean in politics whenever the occasion requires.

He believes that the state and nation can thrive only as clean men are placed in office. In his view this includes national, state, county and township officers, men of the highest integrity, men who stand high in business and social life, men who are real leaders of their community, large or small as the case may be. When the office seeks the man and not the man the office, then Mr. Berry declares will we have the highest efficiency in government in all its forms. This high standard he has maintained in all his poltiical activity. As a reward for his faithful devotion to principles and loyalty to his party, he was chosen as an alternate delegate to both the national conventions which nominated William Howard Taft for the presidency. These conventions were held in 1908 and 1912 in Chicago.

The friends of Mr. Berry have mentioned his name as a candidate for the state senate in the Brown-Doniphan district and should he decide to throw his hat into the ring, many of the best citizens of the district will be justified in supporting him.

# JAMES WOODRUFF McCLELLAN

## A Hardware Merchant in Troy for Many Years, Now Retired, Who Has Witnessed a Wonderful Development of Kansas Since His Arrival in Doniphan County After the Close of the War—Son of Old Pennsylvania Family.

James Woodruff McClellan, who for many years was a leading hardware and implement dealer in Doniphan County, owning a large establishment in Troy, has been a resident of Doniphan County since 1865, and has witnessed here the transformation of a wild and rugged prairie country into one of the garden spots of the Western world. Mr. McClellan glories in the fact that he has not merely witnessed this development, but he has had no small part in it. He is a native of Pennsylvania, but for fifty years he has been a true blue Kansan.

Mr. McClellan was born March 12, 1840, in Green County, Pennsylvania. When ten years old, in 1850, he moved with his parents to Athens County, Ohio, where he resided for fifteen years. He attended school at Bishopville, Ohio, and taught three years in the school of Athens County.

After the Civil War, Mr. McClellan came to Doniphan County, landing here the day after President Lincoln was shot, April 15, 1865. He remembers well how the soldiers came home to Troy in that summer. How they crossed the Missouri River at St. Joseph on a ferry boat on their way. How the country was pretty well covered with timber for several miles back from the river.

Mr. McClellan first began farming in Doniphan County, and after that he taught school in Doniphan County for five years. He decided then to enter the mercantile business as a permanent occupation, and in 1885 he established himself in the hardware and implement business in Troy. He found this business particularly adapted to his talents and by his energy and his methods of dealing with his patrons he found no difficulty in building up a good trade among the people of the great farming district within a radius of twenty to thirty miles of Troy. Mr. McClellan followed this business continuously for many years, and became known throughout the country as an enterprising and a good man to trade with. He made money at the business and he invested most of it here in the city in which he earned it. He is a business man of fine character and strict integrity, and as such he is known throughout Doniphan County.

A few years ago Mr. McClellan decided he needed a rest. He sold out his business and retired to his neat residence in Troy to enjoy the rest which his many years of unremitting toil had rightfully earned. His substantial two-story building, which he had erected in Troy, has since been leased for the hardware and implement store which formerly he owned.

Mrs. Charles E. Sherrer, Carol Pearle and Marie Clella and J. W. McClellan.

Mr. McClellan is regarded by the people of Troy with favor and is respected as one of the city's oldest merchants and citizens. He takes great interest in the affairs of the city in which he has resided from its infancy. He is an engaging conversationalist, and, having been a close observer all of his life, one finds it a delight to converse with him, or to listen to his recital of his experiences back in the early days of Doniphan County, when Kansas was a youth.

The parents of Mr. McClellan were Alexander McClellan, born in Green County, Pennsylvania, in 1801. His mother, Sarah Hogue McClellan, was born in the same county in 1803. They were intelligent, industrious people and were honored as today their son, James Woodruff McClellan, the subject of this sketch, is honored and respected.

## George Williamson

George Williamson, born in 1832, April 22, at Troon, Scotland, six miles from Ayre, where Bobby Burns' monument is. Came to Doniphan County 1859, May 12. Married to Mary Sherwood. Has one daughter (Martha) Mrs. Monroe Turner, and four sons, George, Thomas M., John, James H. Mr. Williamson enlisted in Troy rangers regiment in 1861 and was mustered out at Troy. Came to Kansas in 1859, and settled in Doniphan County, one and one-half miles southeast of Troy. He resides in Troy, where he purchased a home nine years ago. He has resided near Troy for over fifty years.

## John T. Trant, Old Settler

John T. Trant, born March 14, 1856, in Dale County, Alabama. Came to Kansas in April, about 1859, and settled in Center Township, north of Troy. He was married on December 25, 1876, to Marie E. Sutton. He has three daughters: (Fanna Luetta), Mrs. I. N. Stiles, (Margaret Jane) Mrs. Madison, R. Throckmorton, (Nora Ella) Mrs. T. Q. Stiles, and two sons, as follows: Elmer and Ellis Trant. He resides on his farm, three and one-half miles northeast of Troy, which he purchased about thirty years ago.

## James M. Knight

James M. Knight, born Casey County, Ky., March 1, 1844. Enlisted Second Missouri state militia, Jan. 4, 1863, at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri. Enlisted in U. S. army Jan. 7, 1865, at Lancaster, Mo., Company K, 39th infantry, Missouri volunteers. Mustered out, Benton Barracks, Missouri, July 25, 1865. Came to Doniphan twenty-four years ago. Has three sons, William C., John Z., James M., Jr., and one daughther (Martha) Mrs. Peter Armstrong.

# Winzer Brothers, Hardware

**Applying the Fine Principles of Business Integrity That Guided the Men of This Family in Germany Long Lears Ago, These Brothers Have the Largest Hardware, Implement, Furniture and Paint Store to Be Seen in Doniphan County—Something of the History of This Time Honored Family.**

Winzer Brothers, the leading hardware and implement dealers in the city of Troy, as well as in this part of Kansas, are entitled to credit for having built up a large and constantly growing business by reason of their efforts to put into every-day practice the principles of fair trade; by which is meant giving their customers a square deal in every transaction, and according to each and every one the kind of treatment that should follow the transactions between man and man.

The firm of Winzer Brothers began business in Troy, May 14, 1903. Originally it was Winzer & Klastermeier, the business being then located in the Leland building on the north side of the public square until December 1st. The firm then purchased the old Sol Miller business property on the west side of the public square, where it has continued to do business up to the present time.

Emil C. Winzer.

It is a matter of general knowledge among the people of Troy and of all who come to the county seat from near and far, that the firm of Winzer Brothers keeps the largest stock of general hardware, buggies, wagons, implements and all kinds of farm machinery, the largest line of Majestic Ranges and several other kinds of cook stoves, and a number of other kinds of stoves, to be found in this part of Kansas. On the second floor of the building they keep a full line of paints, oils, varnishes, etc., while on the upper floor one may see a very extensive line of furniture, carpets and especially rugs, such as one ordinarily would not expect to find, except in the large cities. Winzer Brothers, however, are the kind of business men who anticipate the needs of the people of the community in which their patrons reside. They certainly keep on sale about everything one would hope to find in a first-class hardware, implement, paint and furniture store, beside carrying a fine line of harness. They are progressive, energetic, courteous, obliging and are the kind of merchants who are satisfied with a reasonable profit on their sales over and above cost. The business has been founded on these principles which have guided these partners as they guided the members of the Winzer family in Germany.

## William F. Winzer

The head of the Winzer family was William F. Winzer, who was born in Saxony, Germany, July 28, 1831. Rosina C. Winzer, his wife, was born in Baden, Germany, January 3, 1838. They were married at Weston, Missouri, May 17, 1856. Coming to Doniphan County in 1875, they settled on the farm in Wayne Township, which has since been known as the Winzer farm and where Edwin G. Winzer now resides. William F. Winzer died in the old home July 5, 1896, and Rosa C. Winzer died there February 28, 1902. Both were buried in the Doniphan Cemetery side by side. They were honored by all the people as among Doniphan County's splendid citizens. To this fine couple were born two daughters and six sons, as follows: Louisa R., now Mrs. E. J. Scholz of Wathena; William F., August W., Charles G., Emil C., Edwin G., Wilhelmina C., now Mrs. J. J. Bullock of Emporia, and Oscar G.

## Emil C. Winzer

The eldest of the two members of the firm of Winzer Brothers is Emil C. Winzer, who was born February 3, 1869, in the old river town of Weston, Missouri, and came to Doniphan County with his parents when he was six years of age. He grew up on the old Winzer farm in Wayne township. He had attended school at Weston before coming to Kansas, but the best of his school years were in the little school house in the Spring Grove District Number 54. He early showed a preference for teaching, and his parents, believing in education, encouraged him in his ambition. At the age of nineteen he was employed to teach the school in a joint district which was part in Doniphan and part in Atchison County, the school house being in Doniphan County. He made a success of his first school, so much of a success it was, that he desired to further equip himself for the work. He attended Campbell Normal University at Holton in the summer of 1889 and also in the summer of 1890. He next was employed as teacher in Iola School District Number 41 and taught there two years. After that he attended the University of Kansas in 1891 and 1892.

Oscar G. Winzer.

In the fall of 1892 Emil C. Winzer was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of clerk of the District Court of Doniphan County. He made a good record and was again put forth as his party's nominee in 1894, and was re-elected. After the expiration of his second term, he resumed his teaching in Doniphan County and continued in that work until the year 1901.

In the last named year, 1901, in October, Emil C. Winzer decided to engage in merchandising. He went to Atchison and entered the hardware store of Klastermeier Brothers as a salesman and bookkeeper. He remained with them until April 1, 1903, and on May 14, 1903, he began business in Troy. He has been a member of the firm ever since. From 1907 until 1911, however, he managed another branch store for Winzer & Klastermeier at Highland and when that store was disposed of, they bought Klastermeier's interest in the Troy store and changed the name to Winzer Bros. and he returned to Troy with the firm.

Emil C. Winzer married Miss Ruby Jarrett August 30, 1906, at her home in Atchison, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Hilton, pastor of the Christian Church.

## Oscar G. Winzer

The junior member of the firm of Winzer Brothers is Oscar G. Winzer. He was born in Doniphan County, on the old home place in Wayne Township, December 17, 1876. He was educated in the Spring Grove District School, but he had no desire to leave the farm to engage in teaching or any other occupation. He remained on the farm where he was born and where he grew to manhood, an industrious, hard-working young man, and one deservedly holding the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He became a good farmer, thoroughly practical in his methods and his management, and his work was crowned with success.

On May 14, 1903, however, Oscar G. Winzer decided to give up farming and try his hand at merchandising. He was only a green country farmer's boy with no business experience, whatever, but he had a good deal in him that he was able to apply to the business and which helped a long way toward bringing success to his undertaking. After Emil C. left, in 1904, Oscar G. became the manager of the Troy store, until 1911. It was his first business venture, this hardware business, but he was the kind of a man to learn the business through and through. He applied himself daily to his task and was always punctual in the house. So close was his application to business that he never has taken a vacation or has been away from the business for a longer period than three days since he first started into business in Troy. He has developed into one of the best informed merchants in the county, and, beside, he is the bearer of a name and a reputation of which any man should feel proud.

Oscar C. Winzer was married to Miss Edna L. Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Mann, February 9, 1907, at St. Joseph, Missouri, the Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor of the First Christian Church at St. Joseph, Missouri, pronouncing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Winzer are parents of one son, Ralph Edwin, who was born in Troy, May 10, 1908. He is a bright youth, who bids fair to follow in the footstens of his father and become some day, when he is a man grown up, a successful hardware merchant.

## HARL JACKSON BRIGGS

### A Former Doniphan County Boy —Reared and Educated in Troy.

Now and then one makes a brief stay with us and while it is not opportune that they devote a lifetime in Doniphan County, they leave a mark and enough friends here to justify mention as a part of the history of Doniphan County. Such a one is Harl Jackson Briggs who was born in Amazonia Missouri November 18, 1892. His childhood was very much like that of the average child of parents in moderate circumstances and possibly uneventful until 1899 when he moved to Troy. It was February 22, the birthday of that eminent American, George Washington, when Harl Johnson first looked on Kansas as his home and he was immediately placed in the public school where his education progressed very satisfactorily. His last teacher was Miss Ida Bradley, a well-known teacher of this county.

Harl is the son of Stephen A. Briggs and Pearley Walker Briggs. His mother was a native of Cass County, Missouri, where she was born on October 9, 1869. His father first saw the light of day on October 3, 1859, in Ringold County, Iowa, and came to Kansas in 1866. His father and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Walker Briggs. Harl J. has three sisters and one brother, Chloe (Mrs. Fred Bailey) Haven, who lives at home and works at the telephone office, Aleene Wauneta, who is in school, and Joseph, who works at Edward A. Sinclair's drug store.

Harl Briggs, from March 27, 1907, until May 15, 1909, worked for the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company under G. S. Yant. On June 1, 1909, he went to work for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, with the civil engineer, and stayed with that position until January 1, 1910.

On February 1, 1910, he went to work with the St. Joseph Automobile Company, and worked there until January 19, 1911. It was while with this position that he acquired the love for automobiles, which has induced him to stay with that line of work in some capacity ever since. While in Atchison, he drove six months for Bailie Waggener, the famous Kansas philanthropist, who has made his birthday so well known by his lavish picnics on that day for children.

On October 1, 1911, Harl J. Briggs returned to St. Joseph to take a position as chauffeur for Henry Krug of the German-American Bank. This was an extra good position, but he relinquished it November 1, 1912, and is now in the employ of Mrs. James McCord, 1851 Clay street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

The subject of this sketch is an ambitious young man who is a total abstainer, is courteous and obliging at all times, and will make a success of life. This persevering young man knows the worth of a dollar and saves his money.

## MRS. GAYLORD DROWNED

### The Sail Boat Struck the Cable and Capsized.

R. S. Gaylord and wife, Mariah H. Gaylord, and their four children, of Riverside, South Dakota, departed from their home on March 20th in a sailboat, constructed by Mr. Gaylord, en route for New Orleans. They made the trip with little mishap and probably much discomfort, until they reached a point in the river at Belmont Ferry. Here the boat struck a cable that had been stretched across the river by James Maloy, owner of the ferryboat which plied the river. The home-made sailboat capsized and its passengers fought for their lives in the chilly waters. J. M. Anderson and Al Estes, who were in charge of the ferry and witnessed the catastrophe, were successful in rescuing the four children and the father, but Mrs. Gaylord perished.

The body was recovered and Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, coroner of Doniphan County, was called and held an inquest. The jury was composed of the following: Jacob Miller, druggist; Benjamin M. Forbes, banker at Wathena; Fidel Garmer, George Manville, merchant in Wathena; Otto C. Jones, hardware dealer; William Erskine, school teacher. After due deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that Mrs. Gaylord came to her death by the negligence of J. M. Anderson and Al Estes. The coroner accordingly ordered them taken into custody, and taken before Frank Brown, justice of the peace in Center Township, to answer to the charge of manslaughter. The accident occurred on April 24, 1896, a difference of thirty-one days since the family had left Riverside, S. D.

A. L. Decker, the enterprising Troy grocer, says that it isn't the price so much as it is the quality that counts. Some goods would be dear if you got them for nothing, but what you pay for at his store you receive, both in quantity and quality.

# The Troy High School

**City Has New $55,000 High School—Built in 1902—Last Addition in 1914—Three Stories With Eighteen Rooms—First Troy Brick School Built in 1866-67 — Cost $4,000 — Modern Building, Up to Date, and Teaching Corps Efficient —Board of Education, John S. Norman, A. B. Zimmerman, George W. Kinkead.**

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise" said the poet. That was years ago when blissful ignorance was the rule and not the exception. But in a city like Troy ignorance has been reduced to a minimum and wisdom is the jewel sought after. Our school advantages are unexcelled and the percentage of illiteracy here is represented by a cipher.

The compulsory education law is a light yoke in the Troy school because of the fact that the attendance is voluntary. Thousands of children have been educated in our city during the past fifty years and have gone out into the world to become successful men and cultured women. Hundreds of the young men and women have brightened the honor rolls of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhatttan, the State University at Lawrence, and the State Normal at Emporia.

The grades of instruction in our splendid public schools lead the pupils by careful, thorough steps to the level, from which they pass the portals of the college into the unequaled opportunities afforded by the above named institutions. If schools may be considered a barometer of progress and culture, as the banks are considered barometers of the commercial conditions of a community, Troy may be regarded as one of the most progressive, up-to-date and cultured communities of Kansas.

The Troy High School, built with its new addition at a total cost of $55,000 is up to date in every respect, and the corps of teachers is most efficient.

The idea apparent behind this interest in education is that the early settlers determined that their children and future generations should enjoy educational advantages denied them. This thought evidently must have been felt at quite an early day as well as now to judge by the records. Even when the first high school building was built in Troy the sentiment in favor of considerable expenditure—considerable for the time and conditions—was in the overwhelming majority.

In the days of the first settlement of Doniphan County, there were very few schools at all. The children of the first settleers were fortunate to receive even an elementary education. In the middle of the '60's as Kansas and the country was emerging from the tribulations of the Civil War, opportunities for education grew a little better. On the land set aside for school purposes rude school houses began to dot the landscape.

Doubtless in Doniphan County no other community was more interested in educational work than the citizens of Troy. Nevertheless they realized that as the town grew there would come the need for a substantial school building, and $4,000 was deemed the least amount that could be expended.

Finally an election was set for Saturday, October 13, 1866, to determine whether or not Troy, or school district No. 21, should issue bonds for $4,000 to erect the proposed school.

Altogether seventy votes were cast and the election was practically in favor of the bonds, there being sixty-five for; and only five against the proposition. The building was erected in the years 1866 and 1867. When the corner-stone was laid William Leonard wanted to leave under it a memento of the time for the future generations to probably discover, or perhaps he hoped that he himself might be living when the cornerstone of the old building should be removed to be used in a new structure. Having this idea in mind, he placed under the stone a fifty cent piece of the year 1867, and noted the number of the coin. His vision of the future proved to be well founded, as he was destined to see his coin again.

With the growth of the town and county the school drew from far and wide. Many of the Doniphan County boys who have made their mark of success attended there. The building answered its purpose for many years but in 1902 the need for a modern building was keenly felt. Room and equipment for teaching the sciences was needed. In fact Troy people realized that keeping up with the times demanded a modern school building. The place where the young people of the town spent the majority of their time must be more attractive, with better facilities for giving them the training to fit them for coping with the world.

The old building was becoming more crowded each year. Then also it was realized that one of the greatest drawing cards of the town and one of its best advertisements and inducements for farmers to move to Troy when their children were of high school age, would be a building which would offer the best opportunities for a little higher education.

Finally talk assumed definite form and the matter was put before the citizens in a concrete way. However, the amount to be expended this time was ten times as much as when the seventy people cast their votes in 1866. Then the $4,000 was considered enough but the Twentieth Century high school called for an expenditure of ten times as much or $40,000. This was in 1902 and bonds were voted for that amount by a good majority. Henry Wagenknecht of Wathena was awarded the contract for the building.

William Leonard recalled how he had laid the 50-cent piece under the cornerstone of the old building thirty-five years before. He predicted that it would be found and gave some of the workmen the number of the coin which he had noted down and had kept all those years. The coin was found and Mr. Leonard placed the old piece under the cornerstone of the new building. Who will bring the fifty cent piece of 1867 to light in the future years, if the present building is torn down, would be difficult to foretell.

As had been predicted, the new high school proved to be one of the best advertisements for the town and one of its attractions. Pupils continued to increase in number until once more the question of another high school arose. Finally it was definitely decided that more room was necessary,

Reading from left to right, top row. First Row—Clarence Schaufler, Vern Yates, Sam Carpenter, Eddie Ricklefs, Willie Twombly, Zenna Hughes, Andrew Anderson, Junior Zimmerman, Ian Clark. Second Row—Emmett Euler, Oliver Nitz, Bertha Allison, Wilbur Sheets, Ellen Haupt, Alva Calkins, Ed Case, Clarence Reno, Alexander Marble, Ralph Ricklefs, Gladys Bauerlein, Dora Jones, Helen Ballard, Lawrence Devereux. Third Row—Helen Butts, Mary Jenkinson, Eva Knight, Bessie Scarbrough, Bernice Decker, Katie Himes, Marie McClelland, Mary Maloy, Charlie Calnan, Edith Aberle, Floyd Decker, Mildred Miller, Emery Chapple, Elizabeth Schaufler, Zella Karn, Katherine Roberton. Fourth Row—Mabel Schuler, Etha Conard, Beulah Sandy, Luella Schuler, Clara Ramseier, Fanny Twombly, Mernie Abel, Dorothy Newton, Frances Minter, Frieda Willis, Martha Leland, Lola Hambleton, Ethel Morehead, Mamie Hauber, Florence Leland, Mae Finley, Josephine Hagenbuch. Fifth Row—Ruth Agee, Hazel Sheets, Pearl Baldwin, Emma Dubach, Ethel Dehart, Myrtle Powell, Dorothy Dannevik, Janet Elder, Anna Williams, Cumi Brady, Gertrude Dannevik, Grace Haerr, Mabel Conaway, Marie Chapple, Sylvester Kinsey, Edith Hazen, Josephine Bauerline, Harry McGaughey, Earl Dittemore. Sixth Row—Ruth Cox, Mary Elizabeth Hagenbuch, Joe Morehead, Flossie Knight, Geneva Mitchell, Julian Nelson, Frances Kinkead, Fred Carpenter, Ressa Scarbrough, Vera Rhue, Marie Conaway, Margaret Roberton, Ione Jones, Mabel Rummel, Fay Chappel, Alice Wilmeth, Bryan Chapple, Edna Smith, Milton Dubach, Grace Williamson, Walter Jones, Gilbert Rhue. Seventh Row—George Haerr, Margaret Devereux, Veda Dubach, Ruth Charles, Mary Trant, Fay Hautzenrader, Esther Agee, Edna Myers, Blanche Baldwin, Anna Scarbrough, Anna Baldwin. Eighth row—Bertha Dittemore, Lucile Case, Eva Abel, Florence Lawson, Mary Canfield, Prof. L. B. Roberts, Prof. Charles Marble, Jr., Superintendent C. S. Hambleton.

but there was considerable difference of opinion as to the best method of taking care of the increase of attendance. Some were of the opinion that another new building should be erected while others were in favor of an addition to the present building. On account of the lack of a suitable site for another high school building the latter plan was adopted and an election to vote $15,000 in bonds for this addition carried in 1914 without much opposition.

J. W. Jones, of St. Joseph, was awarded the contract, and the new addition was built. This was in 1914. Since then, while the enrollment and attendance continues to increase, the present high school with its addition will likely be adequate to take care of its work for several years to come.

The building is three stories and has eighteen rooms. These include well eqipped laboratories for teaching the physical sciences and making experiments incidental to the explanation of such studies. In this as well as in every other respect the building is modern and up-to-date. The high school is the largest in the county and draws from far and wide, students coming for miles to attend. Many families have moved to Troy more because of the splendid school than anything else.

The location is convenient, being situated two blocks southwest of the business section of Troy. The people of district No. 21, do not regret the cost. In many ways the amount expended on the high school may be considered as an investment. The returns will be in the students who fitted for success in life through its splendid equipment and efficient corps of teachers, go out into the world and make good.

Perhaps it may be said that students attending a high school are not merely getting ready to live, but they are living in the real sense of the word. The high school is virtually their home and social center. During the best part of their younger years the studies there pursued, the class parties and the other social features, of school life form all the work they know. If this world be ugly, cramped and unpleasant the student misses just so much of life. If his school environment be cheerful and up-to-date, he will always carry memories that will be among the treasures of life to him. He should have a reason to be proud of his school and in the Troy High School the students who attend will find a cause for pride.

In their teachers they will find an exceptional body of instructors. It is well known that high school teachers come into contact with young people just at the most formative period in their lives. Theirs is the opportunity to put the moulding touches on their characters as well as upon the minds of those who come under their charge. If the high school teachers be men and women of strong characters broad minds and endowed with a kindly sympathetic understanding of the needs of the growing minds, they will be among their students' greatest influences toward success and happiness in life.

If they can earn the respect of students as individuals and give them a broad outlook upon life, if they can inspire their students to keep their ideals high but their minds also in the solid realities, those teachers show the greatest of fitness for their work. It is their opportunity to make the future career a success often times and to lay a foundation for the student's best use of life.

Such teachers form the corps of the present high school. Professor C. S. Hambelton is an able superintendent, having been connected with the schools since 1907 and has grown in efficiency and popularity every year. The other teachers of the high school are well adapted to teaching and have proven their fitness for their calling.

The school board is composed of John S. Norman, A. B. Zimmerman and George W. Kinkead. Mr. Norman is one of Doniphan county's leading bankers and president of the Board of Education. He was formerly a teacher in the Troy schools. Mr. Zimmerman is one of the youngest and most active and successful business men in Doniphan County. He is a member of the firm of Zimmerman & Williamson. He is keen for everything that will go in any way to better the schools and is active in boosting the school system. George W. Kinkead, the other member, was formerly a pedagogue. At various times he was principal of the Wathena, Elwood, Severance and Troy schools. He is now manager of the Kinkead Grain Company of Troy and is one of the men of the Board of Education of whom Troy is justly proud.

### Mary Ellen Fahey

Among the successful teachers of Doniphan County is Miss Mary E. Fahey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Fahey of near Troy. She was born in Ogden, Utah, and came to Troy when only a small girl, and was practically educated in the Troy schools. After graduating in 1909, under Prof. C. S. Hambleton, she taught in the country school until last September, when the board of education recognized her ability as an instructor and educator and employed her to teach in the Troy schools. She is endowed with the ability to teach, govern and conduct a school in a manner which gives her the approbation of the parents, school board and the pupils.

### Miss Florence Lawson

Florence Lawson who is one of the high school teachers is from Smith County, where her relatives reside. She was educated in her home county and the State University at Lawrence. She has given of her time and love in the same manner as her associates and has made for herself an enviable reputation in the minds of all Troy people. Miss Lawson has instructed in normal institutes and has been a prominent figure in educational meetings through the state. She has numerous friends in Troy.

### Miss Mary A. Canfield

This young lady was educated in the city school at Bellville, at the State Normal in Emporia, and the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. To her perhaps, more than to any one other teacher has fallen the instruction of the girls. Miss Canfield is a master of the culinary art and has succeeded in arousing widespread interest in the teaching of domestic science not only in Troy and the immediate vicinity but throughout the entire county because of the numerous girl pupils who have come to her from the rural districts.

### Mrs. Pearle Grimes

Soon after completing her education in Iowa, Pearle Norman Grimes came to Doniphan County and taught several successful terms of school. She was popular as a young lady and as a teacher. After returning to her home she was married to Grissom G. Grimes, and when he engaged in the mercantile business in Troy she was employed in the schools. She is teaching her third term in the city schools and not only has the approbation of the pupils but of the parents as well.

### Miss Mae Moran

This young lady is not a native of Troy, but came here almost fourteen years ago and was graduated with the class of 1909. She is a daughter of Mrs. Anna Moran, and taught her first school at Climax District, Number 9. She is teaching her third year to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

### Miss Mae Babcock

Born near Hollenberg, Washington County, and brought to Troy by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson S. Babcock, when only a year old is the history of the first year of this promising young teacher's life. She was educated in this city, graduating with the class of 1909. She has been exceptionally successfully with the younger pupils with whom she has to deal and is admired by those who know her best. This young lady has made a phenomenal success of her work.

### Miss Emma Elwood

This young lady is a native of the Hawkeye State and came to Troy with her parents when a small girl. She is the daughter of Walter M. Elwood, a groceryman of Troy and is well and favorably known in Troy. She graduated from the Troy High School in 1909, and taught her first term at Blair. When she completes this term she will have devoted three years of her life to the Troy schools. Everyone is pleased with her work.

### Miss Ella B. White

Lincoln, the state capital of Nebraska, has the distinction of furnishing one of the competent teachers of Troy, Miss Ella B. White. After receiving a part of her education she came to Kansas and attended the State Normal at Emporia. She is teaching her third term in Troy and has succeeded in intrenching herself in the hearts of everyone with whom she has come in contact. Her home is at Turner.

### Miss Esther F. Agee

This young lady, Miss Agee, is a native of Doniphan County and her grand parents on both sides were pioneers of this county. She is the oldest daughter of Mrs. Ida Edwards Agee, and graduated with the Troy High School class, May 19, 1915. She is assistant primary teacher and has endeared herself to the little folks of Troy. Her father, Owen W. Agee, died on the farm, near Troy.

### Prof. Walter T. Hunt

The subject of this sketch was born in Labette County, near Parsons, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hunt, of Galesburg. He was educated in the country schools of his native county, the State Normal at Emporia, and the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He taught three successful terms before coming to Troy in 1915, and is making a record in our schools as a manual training and agricultural teacher. He has a life certificate and is therefore exempt from the monotonous examinations.

### Charles S. Hambleton

To Nevada, Iowa, belongs the distinction of producing one of the foremost educators of Kansas, Prof. C. S. Hambleton. He was married to Miss Lulu Neal and three very intelligent children have come to them, the Misses Lola, Irma and Ruth. He is a prominent educator in Doniphan County, and known throughout Kansas, on account of his popularity in conducting institutes during his summer vacations. He served as superintendent of schools at White Cloud for nine consecutive years. Has been at the head of the Troy schools since 1907, with the exception of one and a half years during which time he was engaged in the banking business at Oak Hill, Kansas. This gentleman is a believer in close application and devotes all his spare time in reading at home. He is much of a home man. His life is such that it influences greatly all the pupils coming in contact with him.

## DR. A. E. CORDONIER

### A Well-Known Physician Who Was Born on a Farm in Marion Township, Near the Farm Where His Father Was Born and to Which His Grandfather Came When He Took Up His Residence in Kansas in 1854—The Doctor's Success as a Physician—His Family.

The name of Cordonier has been linked with that of Kansas since the time of the Kansas-Nebraska act which threw open the lands embraced within the territory for public settlement. It was in that year, 1854, that Xovia Cordonier came to Kansas and cast his lot with the new territory and linked his life with its destinies. Xovia Cordonier, who was a Frenchman, took a government claim in Marion Township and with

Dr. A. E. Crodonier

his wife settled there to live and grow up with the country, and rear their children.

One of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Xovia Cordonier was James A. Cordonier, who was born on the farm in Marion Township, May 31, 1857, and who grew up there and attended school in that district. James Cordonier married Mary J. Collum, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Collum. To these parents were born two sons, A. E. Cordonier and Irving N. Cordonier, and three daughters, Eva May, now Mrs. Louis Richards; Ethel, now Mrs. Thomas Mawson, and Thelma, all living. James Cordonier died February 26, 1913. Mrs. Cordonier is still living at the old home with her son Irving and youngest daughter, Thelma, residing with her.

A. E. Cordonier, who is the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. James Cordonier, and was born on the farm in Marion Township, December 28, 1882. He grew up as a farmer's boy and by diligent study in the Cordonier District School Number 35, got a good start toward an education. From the country school he went to Wathena and there attended the high school. He made a record for himself as one of the best pupils in the school and graduated May 18, 1901, under the very excellent administration of Professor George W. Kinkaid. Determined to gain a higher education A. E. Cordonier entered the Medical Department of the University of Missouri at Columbia from which he graduated May 21, 1905. After graduating from the university he was highly honored by appointment as an assistant instructor in pathology in the university, a position which he filled during the years 1905-6 with credit to himself and the institution.

Leaving the university well equipped for life's battles this young man had opportunities to engage in teaching, or in the practice of medicine, which latter he chose, although it is most exacting of all professions, May 28, 1906, Dr. Cordonier came to Troy, eight and one-half miles from the old home place where he was born and began his professional career.

On November 16, 1910, Dr. Cordonier married Miss Lucy L. Kirby, daughter of Haran Kirby and Nancy C. Hargis Kirby, and a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Hargis. Mrs. Cordonier is a native of Doniphan County and was born September 2, 1885. The doctor and his wife are among the popular young married couples of Troy and have an active part in the social affairs of the town. They have a large circle of acquaintances throughout Doniphan County and are held in high esteem by all.

Dr. Cordonier is proud of Kansas and of the fact that he was born in a state which has far outran many of the older states in the development of her institutions, in the making of her laws, and in producing men and women of great intellect and of high character. He has the same pride in his home county and in his home town, and is numbered among the progressive citizens who are ever and always striving to give the people the best there is.

Dr. Cordonier has achieved a notable success in his profession and in the ten years he has been in Troy he has built up a large practice which would be invied by any one in his profession.

## Teachers' Normal Institute

In 1878 the Doniphan County teachers' normal institute was held during the month of August in Troy. Prof. H. D. McCarty was conductor and Prof. J. A. Lane assistant. During the session an entertainment was held on Tuesday evening, August 20th, in the Methodist church and Hon. A. B. Lyman, state superintendent of public instruction, was present and addressed the teachers. The following is a list of those who were enrolled at the institute:

Grade A: Emma Toner, S. A. Helvey, Gilla Wood, Edwin Heeney, Collis B. Roundy, Lelia Miller, Gettie Hanson, H. S. Maynard, Sallie Shields, H. F. Shaner, D. M. Conklin, O. M. Backus.

Grade 1: Fannie Quimby, Kate Hartman, Ettie Steele, Mamie Waller, Mary Maynard, G. R. Mokel, Jos Hotchkiss, Mordica J. Rhue, Frank Kinsey, M. L. Edwards, Mary McCarthy, Amanda Bender, Hattie Otten, Lena Lintner, Hattie Vanclse, Annie Berry, Clark Hotchkiss, J. A. Stewart, Ebert Simon, C. E. Walton, Eddie Senter, Hattie Brown, Nellie Bryan, Nora Dunlavey, Jessie Parker, Ella Amos, Erastus Hamilton, Grant Watkins, Mary Rhue, Jennie Hale, Ida Saxton, T. H. Daniels, Mamie Nesbit, Ettie Clark, Mary Hampson, Elija Johnston, Desylvia Snyder, Lizzie Thompson, L. C. Markland, Isadore Irwin, Alice Amos, Ellen Bozarth, T. C. Munson, Margarett Hambaugh, C. P. Rich, Dora Wells.

Grade 2: Elija Townsend, Mollie Bell, Della Marcum, Ida Brown, Warren Perry, Herman Trerking, Viola Williams, Dixie Wood, Eudora Watkins, Etha Wilkinson, Henry Boder, Ellis Wilkinson, Belle Graves, Effie Bridges.

## Boy Drowned in Well

On Monday, about 5 o'clock, August 7, 1871, the citizens of Troy were startled with the report that a boy had fallen into a well on M. B. Brown's place. Repairing to that place the report was found to be true. Eddie Gossin, a lad age about fourteen, with other boys, was on Mr. Brown's premises and the hat of one of them fell in the well, which was about forty-five feet deep with six feet of water in it. Eddie Gossin got inside the curbing and pulling one of the buckets (there being two operated with a pulley overhead) up against the pulley, laid down to look in the well, holding on to the rope. While doing so the cross piece above, to which the pulley was fastened, broke, precipitating the lad, head and shoulders first, down into the well. Like most wells in Troy in the early seventies, it was walled up a few feet above the water, but no further, and it is supposed that the boy must have struck the top of the wall in his descent, for his femurs humuros were broken; his neck was also broken. Death must have ensued immediately. Charlie J. Jones, who is familiarly known throughout the United States as "Buffalo" Jones, was the first one to arrive after the alarm was given. He attempted to go down to bring the boy up, letting himself down by the rope while others held it at the top. When but a short distance from the top he ascertained that he could not hold on to the rope and involuntarily was precipitated to the bottom with great velocity, though he managed to keep himself in a perpendicular attitude by the aid of the rope. He was considerably bruised but no bones were broken. Eddie Gossin was buried Tuesday noon, August 8th.

## Population of Troy 1500

The population of Troy is now conservatively estimated to be about 1,500 souls, and new people are coming to the town right along. While the town had been almost standing still for a number of years, the remarkable success of the fruit industry has caused an influx of people during the past five years. Many of the close observers in Troy are confident that not less than 500 people have been added to the population since 1910.

The increasing demand for good houses makes Troy a fine field for investment, and although there has been a number of new dwellings erected in the past few years, there is room and need for many more. Scarcely a day passes that some person does not call at the Chief office seeking information regarding vacant houses. This fact would confirm the general belief that at least fifty more new houses would be speedily occupied if some enterprising capitalist would take advantage of the situation and invest money putting up new dwellings.

Troy has all the advantages of good schools and churches possessed by towns twice its size. There are Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist, Baptist, Catholic and two colored churches, an A. M. E. and a Baptist, in the town, and a good colored school building, besides a grammar and high school.

There are many fine residences in Troy which compare in elegance with the homes of millionaires in some of the metropolitan cities of the country. Among them may be mentioned the homes of John S. Norman, Dr. W. B. Campbell, Charles V. Norman, Clarence M. Finley and Mrs. Anna Strong.

## Homes From Goss Quarry

The farm of the late Henry F. Goss, now owned by his son, James Goss, one and one-half miles north of Troy, played an important part in the building of the town. The greater part of the stones used for the foundations of the homes, business houses and churches in Troy, as the old settlers will recall, came from the farm mentioned. The stone of which the county jail is built also came from this quarry. The proximity of a quarry was of considerable value to Troy in those days. The newcomers to Troy were usually in a hurry to occupy their homes and the comparative short haul needed to bring the foundation rock was considerable of a time saver.

Mrs. Fisher Rice was born in Morgan County, Missouri, Nov. 25, 1839, and died at her daughter's, Mrs. James Goss, two miles north of Troy, Jan. 18, 1914. Her oldest daughter, Susan, wife of Green B. Taylor, died April 15, 1899, and her husband, Fisher Rice, died at the same place.

Jack Schall, who operated The Chief on a lease for a while, shortly after the death of Sol Miller, and who had been running the Journal at Dodge City for four or five years, sold his plant on Feb. 10, 1914, to C. T. Warren of Pratt.

Edward R. Reynolds, a bachelor who lived three miles north of Troy, died at his home Wednesday evening, May 13, 1914, of pneumonia. The body was taken to Watertown, New York, for burial.

The Doniphan County Teachers' Association met in 1914 and the crowd assembled on the east side of the court house, where the accompanying photograph was taken. Some well-known pedagogues are shown whose faces are not only familiar in Doniphan County, but throughout the State of Kansas.

**First Row.**

Reading from left to right:

1. Ward L. Neel
2. H. P. Dittemore
3. C. S. Hambleton
4. Charles Marble
5. Professor Kelley, State Normal
6. L. B. Roberts
7. John R. Gibbins
8. C. F. Jones
9. J. W. Marston
10. J. A. Jones
11. Theo Ruehlen
12. Gertrude Dubach
13. Ila C. White

**Second Row.**

1. Elizabeth Potter
2. Leta Kirk
3. Hava Wilson
4. Gladys Graves
5. Rena McGaughey
6. Phoeba M. Cox
7. Bessie Charles
8. Margaret Larzelere
9. Edna S. Whitney
10. Annie L. Cornick
11. Grace Jarratt
12. Margaret Willmeth
13. Mae Moran
14. Emma Elwood
15. Mae Babcock
16. Ella White
17. Etha Whittaker
18. Hazel Burchfield
19. Mary Wood
20. Florence Lawson

**Third Row.**

1. Mrs. L. P. Johnson
2. Eva M. Armstrong
3. Nell Fahey
4. Blanche Long
5. Grace E. Law
6. Katherine Falk
7. Margaret Ruddy
8. Marguerite Gray
9. Mary Gaughan
10. Stella Johns
11. Anna Hansen
12. Elizabeth Snyder
13. Vernie Prowant
14. Emma Gibbins
15. Ida Ruehlen

**Fourth Row.**

1. Yula Powell
2. Edna R. Hill
3. Irene Noll
4. Elaine Roberton
5. Agnes Kanaly
6. Blanche Fenley
7. Jessie Walters
8. Nellie Wiley
9. Bessie Prewitt
10. Minnie Morehead
11. Birdie Beatty
12. Mabel Hogue
13. George A. Medsker
14. Anna Ebeling
15. Reba Rothrock
16. C. R. Hewins
17. Ellen Nystrom
18. W. A. McCollum
19. Lou F. Hayes
20. Bernice Miller
21. Gertrude Hazen

Horace Wright, one of the pioneers of the early days of Troy, died at his home in this city Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, 1914, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in Albany, New York, and was married there on Nov. 17, 1853, coming with his wife to Troy fifty-four years before his death. His wife died June 25, 1914.

He was a brother to the celebrated William and Charles Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota, who have the reputation of being the best surgeons in the United States.

On Friday, Feb. 13, 1894, A. D. Jones came to Troy and bought the hardware business of J. B. Byers, and in December, 1914, after more than eighteen years in business, moved into a fine new building just one door south of the old location. This moving from the old building into the new store building marked an epoch in the business history of Troy.

# The Troy Colored School

### The Liberal Spirit of the People of the County Seat Is Reflected in the Splendid School Provided for the Negro Children—A Substantial Brick Structure Erected in Fall of 1899 at a Cost of Over $3,000.

In providing the best buildings, the best equipments and the best teachers, for the education of the youth of Doniphan County, and particularly of the city of Troy, the public school officials have not neglected the Negro children. In fact there has been no discrimination, and the Negro children have received their proportional share of school improvements and school expenditures.

This fact may be ascribed to a belief on the part of our public spirited people that education pays larger dividends in citizenship than any other investment for the public good. The people of Troy believe the Negro children should have an equal chance with the white children in educational advantages and that in no better way can these children be fitted for industrious lives and good citizenship.

The Troy Colored School Building, Situated in East Troy.

Accordingly the school authorities of Troy have pursued a policy of liberality, as before indicated, in the making of school improvements. The school building erected for the colored children is evidence of this. It is a brick structure, neatly and substantially built and of good appearance. It is in East Troy and occupies a space 26x40 feet and two stories in height. It is equipped with all of those conveniences which are to be found in any modern school building and which aid in the carrying on of the educational work prescribed by our admirable system of schools in Kansas. To say that the colored people of the city are proud of their school is only putting it mildly. They send their children to it to be educated according to the high standards, for these colored people of Troy are as firm believers in education as are any of our citizens.

The members of the board under which this building was erected were John S. Norman, president of the First National Bank; John J. Baker, lawyer, and Albert R. Graves, now of Selma, California, all progressive citizens and interested in the welfare of the children growing up in Troy.

There is an enrollment of thirty-eight pupils of this colored school, and they are receiving instruction under the best corps of Negro teachers the board can employ. Since the school was opened there have been five teachers employed there, as follows:

1900-1905—Lillie M. Schumache.
1905-1907—Martha Johnson.
1907-1908—Cleota Holland.
1908-1912—Lulu Butcher.
1912-1916—Elsie E. Lair.

In any mention of the school building and equipment in Troy for the Negro children, a word should be said about the colored families of our city. The majority of them are of the class of people in whom there is a desire for knowledge; rather it is just as strong a desire among them as it is among the white people, and it stands to reason that their children should have the same advantages and opportunities for the gratification of these ambitious desires.

Not only do the Negro parents realize it, but it is the common belief of the colored children of Troy that they need the assistance of an education in their daily work that they may rise to the opportunities for bettering their condition and for becoming the kind of men and women who reflect credit on the community in which they live.

Thus it is with no small degree of pride that we give mention to this school for colored children in Troy, and we bespeak for the board the best efforts they can put forth to give these children the kind of education that will fit them for useful and honorable careers.

## OLD CHURCH RECORDS

### Mrs. Frances Irene Soper Has Book Containing the Records of the Congregational Church of Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

Troy, October 5, 1860.

Pursuant to public notice, a council composed of Rev. E. Whitney, Reverend Mr. Bird and Deacon M. L. Gaylord, delegate from the Congregational Church of Atchison, met in the court house to organize a Congregational Church. Sermon by Brother Bird. After sermon, council organized by choosing Reverend Mr. Bird chairman. Edward Case and Ann W. Case, his wife, presented letters from the Presbyterian Church of Montgomery City, Mo.; Mrs. Powers, letter from the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Leland, Mrs. Soper and Miss Millie Leland were examined on profession of their faith in Christ. All the candidates were approved, and at their request were organized as a Christian Church. Edward Case was chosen deacon and clerk. The Lord's supper was celebrated. Rev. E. Whitney, in the employ of the American Home Missionary Society, expects to preach once a month the coming year.

EDWARD CASE, Clerk.

On the third Sabbath of February, 1861, the ordinance of Christian baptism was administered to Norman, son of Edward and Ann W. Case.

E. CASE, Clk.

On the third Sabbath of March, 1861, Anna, daughter of Edward and Ann W. Case, was presented to God in baptism. EDWARD CASE, Clk.

Sept., 1861.

Brother Whitney left on a visit to his father in New York.

E. CASE, Clk.

Anna, daughter of Edward and Ann W. Case, died January 9, 1862, aged three years and six months.

E. CASE, Clk.

Troy, July 23, 1862.

According to public notice, the Congregational Church and those who sympathize with and support the same, meet in the court house to procure someone to preach the gospel in Troy. After a friendly interview, it was voted unanimously to give Rev. H. P. Robinson a call.

E. CASE, Clk.

Bro. Robinson commenced preaching for us the third Sabbath in August, 1862. E. CASE, Clk.

Troy, Apr. 18, 1863.

At a meeting of the church at Colonel Leland's, Mrs. Electa Grant presented a letter from the Congregational Church of Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas. Voted to receive her as a member of this church. Voted that E. Case be a committee to act with the White Cloud Church to procure a preacher of the Gospel the ensuing year.

Voted unanimously that it is the desire of this church that Rev. H. P. Robinson continue to preach the Gospel to this people the coming year, the year to commence the third Sabbath in July. E. CASE, Clk.

On the third Sabbath of September, 1862, Pliny Leland, son of P. S. and F. L. Soper, was presented to God in the ordinance of baptism.

E. CASE, Clk.

Troy, June, 1863.

Rev. H. P. Robinson signified his acceptance of the call of this church, and the application to the Home Missionary Society was forwarded.

E. CASE, Clk.

Troy, June 25, 1864.

At a meeting of the Congregational Church it was voted unanimously that the Rev. H. P. Robinson preach for us the coming year. E. CASE Clk.

P. S.—Collection for H. M. Society, $10. E. CASE, Clk.

Troy, July 1, 1865.

Voted that Rev. H. P. Robinson continue to preach for this people the coming year. E. CASE, Clk.

P. S.—Collection for A. M. Society, $13.00. E. CASE, Clk.

Troy, March 16, 1866.

At a meetng of the Congregational Church at the residence of E. Case, Orson M. Markham and Martha, his wife, presented themselves as candidates for church membership. After examination, voted to receive them as members of this church.

E. CASE, Clerk.

Troy, Sabbath, March 18, 1866.

The communion of our Lord's supper was celebrated and Mr. and Mrs. Markham were received as members of this church. Collection taken up for the Home Missionary Society, M. Association and the American Congregational Union. Home Missionary Society, $14; M. Association, $11.65; Congregational Union, $9.35. In all, $35.

E. CASE, Clk.

Troy, March 18, 1865.

In the evening voted to call a meeting to organize a Congregational Society to be held at the residence of E. Case on the 3rd of next April, at 7 o'clock P. M. Notice of said meeting was given in public, Wednesday evening, the 21st of March, 1866.

E. CASE, Clk.

Troy, April 3d, 1866.

Pursuant to public notice, given on the 21st of March, A. D., 1866, the Congregational Church met at the residence of E. Case for the purpose of organizing a Congregational Society. On motion, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year: Cyrus Leland, Sr., E. Case and Frank M. Tracy. On motion, P. S. Soper was chosen clerk of the society.

E. CASE, Clerk of Church.

**The Society of the Congregational Church.**

We, the undersigned, agree to pay to Rev. H. P. Robinson, the sums opposite our respective names for the support of the Gospel the year ending July 1, 1865:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Case | $20.00 |
| Sarah A. Leland | 10.00 |
| Albert Perry | 5.00 |
| E. J. Jenkins | 2.00 |
| P. S. Soper | 5.00 |
| Sarah J. Grant | 5.00 |
| J. A. Nixon | 5.00 |
| Frank M. Tracy | 5.00 |
| E. G. Crabb | 5.00 |
| Henry Boder, Jr. | 5.00 |
| Charles Rappelye | 2.00 |

Pursuant to ten days' public notice previously given, a meeting was held at the residence of E. Case, on the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1866, for the purpose of organizing a Congregational Society. On motion, the following trustees were elected for the ensuing year:

Cyrus Leland, Sr.; E. Case, Sr.; Frank M. Tracy.

On motion, P. S. Soper was chosen clerk of the society.

## DANIEL B. MANSFIELD

### Industrious, Hard Working Doniphan County Farmer Who Moved With Family to Colorado, Is Prominent in New Home.

Daniel B. Mansfield will be recalled by many who are now residents of Doniphan County, as an industrious, steady worker, who carved his own way to his present success, through the exercise of his God-given talents. He was born at Forbes Station, Mo., and had none of the opportunities afforded other boys of the times. His parents, while highly respected and esteemed in the community, were unable to give him the education he desired, and the young man was forced to go to work on a farm in order to earn his living. All of his early education, meager as it was, came from the old-fashioned country school house district No. 60, and when scarcely more than fifteen years of age he had to shift for himself.

While in Doniphan County, during his boyhood days, he made a reputation for honesty, integrity and hard work. He was an ardent worker for every propaganda that went to make up a better town in which to live, when he got married; and as a farmer in Colorado he has always been progressive, seeking to improve the soil which he occupies instead of destroying it, after getting all that it will yield. A few years ago, after a long life of hard toil and struggle, he succeeded in obtaining what is now one of the finest pieces of land in Cheyenne County, Kansas, and moved to a farm near the state line, not very far from St. Francis, Kan., where all of his mail is received.

Mr. Mansfield was married in Burlington, Colo., and in his wife has a devoted help-meet who has been at his side during their long and happy life. To them have been born the following children, near Hale in Yuma, Colo.: Jessie May, June 16, 1890; Mary Frances, April 5, 1892; Vernis Alice, May 28, 1894; Richard Shelton, June 16, 1895; Lula Vernie, Jan. 24, 1898; Charles Elbridge, May 24, 1900; Nola Grace, June 25, 1902; Jasper Glen, Nov. 7, 1906; Eliza Jane, March 7, 1909; Anna Florence, April 5, 1911. Mr. Mansfield can say of himself that he is a self-made man and one of whom Teddy Roosevelt can truly say, honors the community in which he lives. There will be no race suicide in the Mansfield family if his posterity emulates their sire.

Troy narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire on Monday, April 13, 1885. Flames were discovered in the N. B. Woods building, between Boder's Bank and Van Buskirk's store shortly after noon. They were extinguished after a hard fight. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

# Memories of an Old School Teacher

**Pedagogue of 1864 in the Old Petersburg District Gives Reminiscences of Early Days in the Crude Schoolhouse Made of Rough Lumber—Seats for the Pupils Were Made From the First Slab Cut From the Log, and Had No Backs—Desks Were Placed Against the Side of the House With the Scholars Facing the Wall—No Ceiling and No Plaster—Huge Stove Was Largest Piece of Furniture in the Room.**

The difference between present school accommodations and those of the early days of Doniphan County, are so pronounced that it is doubtful if modern children would learn anything if they were compelled to undergo the discomforts suffered by their parents. Nowadays school children must have steam heat and varnished desks, polished chairs, and all manner of toilet incidentals. The wonder is what they would do in the old log school house with rough slabs of logs for seats, no ceiling to the room, and the walls all unplastered. I shall endeavor to give a description of old-time school conditions in Doniphan County and other places where I taught. My first Kansas experience was in the old Petersburg school, fourteen miles southeast of Troy, and in other Doniphan County schools afterward.

My very first experience in teaching was in the state of Ohio. I received the paltry sum of $20 per month for twenty-two days, and that was considered the average price those days. The next year, a board whose members were noted for their liberality, paid me $24 per month, or $1 per day—munificent sum, indeed. After teaching three years in Ohio, I decided to go West and follow the advice of Horace Greeley, then commonly quoted by every school boy: "Young man, go West, and grow up with the country."

On August 20, 1864, I arrived at St. Joseph, which was then merely a struggling trading post, and crossed the river in a ferryboat, landing in Elwood, very much of a town at that time, and far ahead of her Missouri sister, St. Joseph. It did not take long to get to Petersburg in Doniphan County, about eight or ten miles southwest of St. Joseph. I have lived in this county ever since. That was my first visit to Kansas, and I can vividly recall the strangeness of the scene and the difference in those times and modern days.

After the necessary preliminaries were over, such as making myself known to influential people and putting in my application and stating my qualifications, I was eventually hired to teach in the Petersburg district. The school board engaged me to teach for the term, agreeing to pay me $40 per month. The wages were fair enough for the time, but in order to appreciate the surroundings, I will fully describe my school. The Petersburg school was a new house, about 20x26 feet in dimensions. It was constructed of cottonwood and sycamore lumber, fresh from the sawmill in Petersburg. The shingles were of cottonwood, made with a fro. The floor was of sycamore planks. The seats were made of the first slab cut from the log, and had holes bored in them, where legs, or rather supports, were stuck in. They had no backs. The writing desks were just as crude, being fastened permanently against the side of the house, so that when the scholar was writing, his back was toward the teacher.

The stove was an old-time box affair, with a large round drum on it. It was the most pretenious piece of furniture in the room, and looked very much like the stove in Henry Kotch's wagon shop today. It would take in a four-foot cordwood stick without cutting it in two, and it is opportune to say in this connection that the boys were expected to prepare the wood for use, and there was always a neat woodpile near the stove. Then there was the inevitable wooden bucket of water with a tin dipper handy, and it was alarming the amount of water some of those children consumed. They maneuvered for any excuse to leave their seats. Some of the restless boys even welcomed a chance to stand with their face in a corner, it seemed to me.

The walls of the building were weather-boarded with native cottonwood lumber, but there was no plaster anywhere. The school house was situated between two bluffs, one on the east, and the other on the west, both covered with a dense growth of large forest timber. This fact made it appear as though the sun set unusually early in the evening, and on cloudy days I would have to dismiss school very early as, of course, we were not furnished with lighting facilities of any kind.

I lost no time in starting, and everything was soon running smoothly. At the end of two weeks, I had enrolled 125 pupils of all sizes and ages, from five to twenty-one years old. We had all kinds of text-books. Some had been used in different states, and one or two had even come from a foreign country. Imagine a modern teacher's chagrin at such a predicament! After I had been employed two weeks, I notified the school board to come on Monday morning and look over the school and see how I was progressing. They were on hand very early. Some of the board members thought I had been having trouble with some of the older scholars, but such was not the case. Evereything was very pleasant, but the school board, unable to believe their own eyes, stayed until after recess anyhow. They had never been called upon before, except in case of trouble. I simply wanted them to see that the children were learning, and that relations between myself and my pupils were harmonious. The board was evidently satisfied, as they increased my pay from $40 to $65 per mouth. Then I hired a young man to

The country school graduates who assembled at Troy High School, June 10, 1915, to receive their diplomas. Class Motto: "We are for World Peace." District 2 (Elwood), Marguerite Carroll, Merle Colwell, Homer Foster, Lewis Rhodes, Phoebe Wolfe. District 5 (Wathena), Amelia Wende. District 6 (Sparks), Gilbert Meers, Alice Nesser. District 8 (Bendena), Caroline Albers, Freda Gerardy, Maurice Pope. District 9 (Troy), Pearl A. Foley, Edna Josephine Nitz, Estella E. Wilke. District 11 (Wathena), Donald Phillipp. District 12 (Wathena), Louis D. Fechtner, Frank Regnary. District 14 (Leona), Leon McCauley, George Streib. District 15 (Bendena), Bertie Clark. (Atchison), Mary Graves, Leo Lutz. District 17 (Severance), Florence Andrus, Anna Bearg, Mary Clampitt, Bertha Cluck, Alma Cluck, Luther Dittemore, Thomas Ebner, Karl Hall, Nihl Hamilton, William Hargis, Marie Lester, George Prawl. District 21 (Troy), Clarence J. Henry, Minetta E. Nitz. District 23 (Troy), Elmer Euler, William Weber. District 26 (Troy), Byron Case, Lillie Cicewski. District 32 (Blair), Ernest Cordonier, Dorothy Fleek, Viola Madinger, Wilma Meng, Harold McClelland, Grace Ramseier. (Troy), Estelle Walton, Addie Walton. District 34 (Troy), Chas. E. Whittaker, Samuel Whittaker. District 37 (Wathena), Bessie Banie, Mary A. Redmond. District 39 (Highland), Gladys Bishop. (Severance), Verna Cowhick, Horace Daub, Mabel Schwindt. District 42 (Troy), Anna McKernan, Sada Smith. District 45 (Leona), Bernice Delaney, Walter Janicke, Ida Janicke, Russell Lewis, Clarence Royer, John Sherman. District 46 (Sparks), Ethel Guy, Vera Twombly. District 47 (Troy), Ida Trotter. District 48 (Troy), Robert Elder, Evelyn Graves, Richard Meers, James Smith, George Thayer. District 54 (Troy), Ruth Whittaker. District 57 (Denton), Hazel Denton, Ruth Hilda Roberts. District 58 (Iowa Point), Esther Griffis. District 61 (Highland), Lavelle Butner, Mateel Wynkoop. District 62 (Severance), George Dittemore. (Highland), Bertha F. Sharp. District 65 (Bendena), Lucy Crawford, Francis Emmerich, Willis J. Ricklefs. District 69 (Denton), Wells Cunningham, Orville Hazen, Dora Heckman, Charley Keiswetter, Walter Keiswetter, Glen Denton, Mary Elizabeth Stepp, Veta Wolfe. District 73 (Severance), Fred Halling, Mary Libel. District 74 (Wathena), Sarah Risner.

assist me for the balance of the term. His name was John Searcy.

Capt. Joseph Randolph was one of the directors. Many of the old settlers will remember him. John Hays was one of my scholars. Several of the Curtis family, brothers and sisters of Ben Curtis, were among my pupils. John Curtis, Jr., was one of my pupils. Many Doniphan County residents are well acquainted with him, as he still lives and is in excellent health. I will say for John, Jr., that he learned geography and grammar the quickest of any scholar I had in school. His memory was phenomenal. He was an expert in geography, if ever there was one, and he always retained a lesson once learned. His mind was remarkably quick and retentive and whenever he got anything in his head, it was sure to stay there.

We had in the school a full set of outline maps, about eight or ten feet square, that reached around two sides of the house, and we taught by singing. This peculiar stipulation was a clause in my contract with the school board, and such a time as we had with those singing lessons! The old camp-meeting singing and shouting was not to be compared with the noise we made when we fairly got warmed up, singing "Uncle Sam."

The song called "Uncle Sam" was invariably sung at the wind-up of each lesson. Many of the present-day people have heard and sung this song, but for the benefit of the younger generation, I quote herewith one verse and the chorus:

"Of all the mighty nations in the East
or in the West,
The glorious Yankee nation is the
wisest and the best.
We have room for all creation, and
our banners are unfurled
With a general invitation to the people of the world.

Chorus:
"Then come along, come along, make
no delay;
Come from every nation, come from
every way.
Our lands they are broad enough,
don't you have alarm,
For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give
us all a farm."

In my contract with the school board, I was to give thirteen of these lessons extra at night, but the crowds which came practically smothered us for room. They would come from all directions, many of them old folks, who wanted to take in the rousing song, so I was obliged to change the program to every Friday afternoon. I want to say this about singing geography: A child that learns in that way hardly ever forgets. It has been my experience that a person taught by this method can point the subject out on the map and repeat it for years afterward without refreshing the memory.

Two years after that I went back and taught another term in the Petersburg district. The school board did not see their way clear to pay me $65 a month this time, as the school was not more than half as large as during my first term there. Many of the families had moved away, and a great many children had grown to manhood and womanhood, so I accepted the school at the reduced figure of $50 per month.

In the winter of 1866-1867, I taught one term in the Climax District, south of Troy, and also two terms in the Klipple District. My last school was taught when D. D. Rose was superintendent.

My school-teaching days are all pleasant memories to me now, and I spend many pleasant hours in meditation over the past. I extend to all present-day teachers wishes for much success and pleasure in their teaching.

J. W. McClellan.

Troy High School—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Grades.

Reading from left to right, top row. First Row—William Fahey, Lois Hargis, Lucile Bailey, Menitta Nitz, Vera Chapple, Jennie Campbell, Maurice Rhudy, Grace Trant, Elsie Haupt, Ray Farbough, Silvia Scarbrough, Edna Nitz, Ray Decker, Lucile Cox, Louis Hauber, Hilda Scott, Norman Scott, Eli Abel. Second Row—Robert Newton, Wyley Lumpston, Lawrence Theis, Daniel Zimmerman, Ruby Rickliefs, Edith Decker, Christine Kendall, Myrtle Sandy, Irving Rickliefs, Oscar Kinkead, Cyrus Dishon, Hester Judd, Hazel Imler. Third Row—Carl Hauber, Otis Schuler, Glenn Agee, Forrest Hagenbuch, Irma Hambleton, Gladys Wilson. Fourth Row—Lee Dishon, Leonard Clary, Ivan Nevitt, Russell Nixon, Russell Triplett, Montie Clayter, James Kleopple, Cornelia Calkins, Effie Maloy, Corrine Hautzenrader, Florence Rummel, Effie Minter, Goldia Kline, Edna Searles. Fifth Row—Adolph Kleopple, Nathan Kunkel, Levi Kunkel, Gordon Merick, Leo Fahey, Everett Collie, Ray Morgan, Vern Baldwin, Clarence Griffin, Clyde Campbell, Ruth Imler. Sixth Row—Arthur Reinert, Herbert Abel, Harold Rogers, Melvin Wisehart, Earl Schuler, Hugh Agee, Georgia Buell, Mildred Conaway, Anna Hauber, Mary Louise Kinkead, Harley Haupt. Seventh Row—Goldia Randal, Dessia Scarbrough, Cora Nevitt, Mildred Knight, Esther Dyer. Teachers, from left to right, Miss Pearl Grimes and Miss Ella White.

## John P. Kent Killed

On Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1895, John P. Kent, son of Joseph Kent, and a brother of Ham D. Kent, was accidentally killed. He was on horseback, when the horse which he was riding fell, and the pommel of the saddle pierced his abdomen. His injuries were so serious that he died almost instantly. Mr. Kent was one of the good young farmers in Doniphan County, and was driving cattle at the time he met his untimely death.

## William F. Horn

William F. Horn was born "'way back East" in Green County, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1870. He emigrated to Doniphan County, Kansas, at the tender age of ten years, so naturally, his early impressions and education were received at the last named place. He was taught the rudiments of culture in the country schools, and completed his education at Campbell University, Holton, Kansas, where he qualified himself for a school teacher. The efficiency of his service and the esteem in which he was held is demonstrated by the fact that he taught in Doniphan and Jackson counties for eleven years consecutively. These years of experience equipped him with extraordinary executive ability, and a keen perception of human nature, which later reaped a reward in high offices which he held. For two years he held the position of deputy street commissioner of Topeka, where his careful and painstaking work gained the approval of the people. During the the administration of Gov. W. E. Stanley, he served as clerk at the state hospital in Topeka, and his refined and delightful manner gained him warm friends. A little later he represented the United Press of New Zealand, and in this position his worth was recognized to the extent that he was appointed American representative of the New Zealand government. Mr. Horn is a man of sterling character and a most desirable citizen. His family consists of a good wife and four children, as follows: May Blanch, Norman E., Gordon A. and Dorothy.

## Clarence N. Price

As proof that Troy boys are making good in every line of endeavor, there is Clarence N. Price, a most successful salesman for the Inter-City Grocery Co., of Kansas City, Mo. He was born in Troy, June 7, 1868, and attended the public schools here, taking a course in the high schools. In 1898 he went to Pittsburgh, and as evidence of the fact that he succeeded there, we cite the record that he was its mayor from 1901 to 1905, and was elected clerk of the district court in 1906. In this position, Mr. Price gave such general satisfaction and was so courteous in his treatment to all who came in contact with him that he served two terms. Another honor that was showered upon him was his selection as chairman of the Third Congressional District, a place he has held successfully for the last twelve years. On Feb. 25, 1896, Mr. Price was married to Miss Henrietta Geis. She was born in Warren, Pa., Oct. 6, 1876. Mr. Price's mother is now living in Long Beach, Cal. His sister, Mrs. Paul Hudson, is in the City of Mexico, and another sister, Mrs. T. G. Wear, is in Topeka. She is the reference librarian of the Kansas State Library.

The two horse daily mail began running between Troy and Oregon on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.

## Why Troy Is a Desirable Place in Which to Live

### Its Citizenship Is of the Highest Class—Its School System Ideal—Its Moral Influence Good.

Troy, the county seat of Doniphan County, is one of Kansas' most progressive towns, and, as a residence city, possesses many attractions and advantages. Elsewhere in this issue we have enumerated many of the features that characterize Troy, having devoted considerable space to a general description, giving special attention to its schools, churches, mercantile establishments, residences, railroad facilities, and its vantage point as a distributing center for a large, prosperous and growing section of Kansas.

However, we cannot refrain from further emphasis of the fact that, as a residence town, Troy is entitled to consideration for several reasons.

It rejoices in a climate that is unsurpassed—a climate that constantly reminds us of the joy of living; a climate that makes the maturing of abundant crops an unfailing annual event, assuring prosperity to the grower and the success of all commercial endeavor; a climate that preserves good health and restores this same priceless possession to those who have lost it in other less favored regions; withal, a climate that makes life a comfort and achievement doubly gratifying.

While not a city of large population, it is nevertheless as progressive as possesses, with few exceptions, all the modern conveniences that tend to make our worldly existence more pleasant and profitable.

Its twenty-four hour lighting system, which is furnished by Atchison, is adequate in every way, and enables the perfect illumination of business houses, residences and streets.

Every section of the town is reached by cement sidewalks, which in all amount to several miles. Its streets are well surfaced, and afford easy and comfortable travel at all times. They are attractively laid out and are maintained in excellent condition.

Of its schools, we have treated at length in another article, but further brief discussion is not unwarranted, for the reason that the Doniphan County school system merits wide and special comment, inasmuch as it is undoubtedly one of the most admirably planned, most complete and most efficient in the entire country, comprising every branch of education and instruction from the single-grade rural school, to a high school that is little short of the college, affording, as it does, not only the training characterizing the ordinary high school, but maintaining branches that prepare young men and women for immediate participation in life's work, whether of the trades, in scientific and profitable farming, in the arts and crafts or other occupations. A visit to the domestic science department of the Troy high school, which is in charge of Miss Canfield, will convince the most skeptical that the school is well equipped for that line of work. Furthermore, the school is for the whole county, contemplating not only the education of our boys and girls, but also the needs of those who have left their school days far behind. It extends its services to everyone desiring them, and undertakes, through its various departments, to aid in the advancement of the county's commercial, industrial and social success. Were nothing else offered, those who have boys and girls to educate would find the advantages and benefits of the schools sufficient to make residenceship in Troy profitable and gratifying.

Nearly every church denomination has a representation in Troy, and some of the church edifices are among the most handsome and completely appointed in the state. The town has never neglected the welfare of the church, and the church has never neglected the welfare of the town.

Its citizenship is of the highest class. Many of its citizens were among the pioneers of the state and have beheld and aided in the transformation of the raw prairie land, not a great many years since the home of the Indian and tramping ground of the buffalo, into the present scenes, marked by peace and plenty. Charley J. Jones, the celebrated buffalo hunter, who is known the world over as "Buffalo Jones," formerly resided in Troy, and is probably the only living person today who killed the bison in Doniphan County.

The younger generation is of the same hardy, loyal and determined stock, and where their fathers conquered the Red Men, the isolation of the prairie and the obstacles that confronted the settlement of a new land, they are conquering other less dangerous but just as important conditions.

Troy is a moral town—not temporarily or as a result of a spasdomic reform wave, but because it was so at its inception and its people have continued to maintain its unusual high standard. Any influence that threatened corruption or stain was immediately eliminated. It was one of the first towns in the state to dispose of the saloon, immediately after the election of John P. St. John as governor, and, notwithstanding the smug arguments of the liquor interests, has prospered continually, and is today the center of more wealth and a larger and more profitable volume of business than any other town in the state, considering population. The fruit business alone amounts to several hundred thousand dollars per year.

The environment for the rearing of children is exceptionally ideal, and all things considered, Troy is a splendid town in which to live, work and play.

Reading from left to right. Top Row—Thomas Triplett, Sebren Vigus, Albert Zimmerman, Jerry Minter, Patrick McKernan, Margaret Durr, Leveda Brownlee, Alta Vanderslice, Anna Theis, Quita Marble, Reba Schuler, Adeline Dishon, Osa Clary, Miss Etha Whittaker. Second Row—Peter Kleopple, Dana Sheets, Margaret Fahey, Myrtle Sharp, Beulah Armstrong, Vetah Dyer, Vadnah Earhart, Pearl Randall, Nina Davis, Claribel Haupt, Bemona Franks, Seth Judd, Harry Morgan, Allen Abel. Third Row—Anola Nevitt, Gladys Hautzenrader, Mary Campbell, Frances Grey, Hazel Blanton, Alleen Briggs, Rosa Ricklefs, Ethel Blunt, Caroline Kleopple, Anna Worley, Aileen Monroe, Dorothy Culp, Edith Kunkel, Bertha Judd, Edna Kunkel, Esther Zimmerman, Anna Thomas. Fourth Row—Roy Horner, James Saxon, William Reeder, Oliver Hargis, Ernest Sharp, Edmund Theis, Mike McLinn, Mary Ellis Conaway, Benjamin Williamson, Gertrude Wright, George Kinkead, Lavere Calkins, Elmer Decker, Joe Rogers, Earl Kline, Willis Goodwin, Ray Maloy, Miss Mae Moran. Fifth Row—Raymond Clary, Charley Reinert, Orwin Medsker, Ralph Winzer, Herbert Clary, Ralph Imler, Veda Newman, Ruth Medsker, Eva Horner, Anna Margaret Franks, Ruby Earhart, Franklin Durr, Clifton Logston, Charles Reeder, Mary Guy. Sixth Row—Harold Worley, Paul Wilson, Delsie Vanderslice, Katharine Kotsch, Marjorie Doughty, Lela Abel, Ethel Hendrix, Frances Logston, Lillian Goodwin, Faye Davis, Myrtle Thomas, Elizabeth Chapple, Gladys Mallows, Loree Schaufler, Dorothy Schuler, Velma Dyer, Miss Emma Elwood. Seventh Row—Charles Horner, Mayetta Burton, Irene Cain. Eighth Row—Herman Brooks, Rosamay Gorham, Herbert Clary, Ralph Widman, May Medsker, Helen Kinkead, Ruby Nixon, Morris Taylor, Doris Burton, Edward Delezene, Philip McKernan, Teddy Fahey, Fred Pinland, William Minter, Ruth Earhart, Harold Wykert. Ninth Row—Clifford Clark, Teddy Lloyd, Johnnie Goodwin, Johnnie Throckmorton, Hester Kline, Dale Kunkel, Vergie Imler, Ruth Imler, Floyd Randall, Johnnie Stone, Ralph Hendrix, Walter Triplett, Iris Davis; Harold Mansberger, Willis Pinland. Tenth Row—Alvin Greg, Carol Wykert, Josephine Kleopple, Parthena Boss, Willie Abel, Billie Morgan, Mary Theis, Harley Thomas, Viola Clary, Ruth Macumber, Dale Knight, Robert Castle, Paul Hargis, Russell Morehead, William McKernan, Miss Mae Babcock.

# Edwin Guion

### A New Yorker Who Came to Kansas Sixty Years Ago and Won Success at Farming—His Death Resulted From a Fall—A Victim of Several Accidents.

Among the pioneers of territorial Kansas there are few whose coming ante-dates that of Edwin Guion, who was a native of New York state. When a young man of twenty-three he came out into the wild and untamed region that is now the finest farming section to be found in the Missouri valley, landing in Doniphan County in the year 1855. In 1867 he became the owner of 160 acres of land one and one-half miles northeast of Troy on which he resided until his death, July 5, 1905.

Mr. Guion was a good neighbor, kind-hearted and generous. He was a good farmer and his quarter section was one of the best in the country. He kept it in splendid condition at all times and in this particular he made his influence felt by his neighbors, and they respected him for it. He was successful in everything he undertook and he was free with his advice to others, for he was desirous of seeing others succeed as well as himself, a quality which is too rarely found in the successful men of this modern workaday world.

Mr. Guion was the victim of a series of calamities which caused him great suffering in the last years of his life. Feb. 14, 1902, after he had reached the age of sixty-nine, he was gored by a young bull, but not dangerously injured. A second time, on Nov. 23, 1904, he was gored, but after several months was able to walk around his farm. At last on June 29, 1905, he fell down a cellar stairway and was injured so seriously he died July 5 of that year. His attendants in those days were his hired men, Ren Monroe and Charles Neeland, who bestowed upon him every needed care.

Mr. Guion was a valuable citizen in the community and his death was sincerely mourned.

Dr. R. S. Dinsmore and Dr. W. B. Campbell administered the necessary treatment, but despite their efforts, he could not be relieved of his injuries. He was the father of two sons and three daughters; James, of St. Joseph; William, who resides on a part of the old home; Laura, now Mrs. Rudebaugh of Denton; Mary, now Mrs. W. S. Nicholson who occupies the old home and Bertha, now Mrs. Goodale of New York.

# Early Troy Schools

### William Morehead Gives Some Interesting Data of First Institutions of Learning.

(By William S. Morehead.)

I have been asked to give some reminiscences of the early schools of Troy. Although it is now a half century or more since the first institution of learning was established here, I was a pupil and it does not seem so very long ago. The early schools, however, were so much different than those of today. We had no physics, physiology, civics, political economy or domestic science in those days. In fact I doubt very much if anyone knew what they were. The principal subjects were the three "R's": Readin' 'ritin' and 'rithmetic. Once a boy or girl mastered those elementary branches and he or she was considered almost perfectly educated. Nothing further was needed. In fact, a half century ago, not more than one boy or girl out of fifty ever fully completed the common ordinary graded course. Also school did not extend over a period of nine months as it does now. It generally began sometime in November, after the harvest was finished and was dismissed sometime in March or April. Thus again the boy or girl of today has a great advantage over his predecessors of an earlier generation.

I came to Troy in 1857, when I was only four years old. The first school was taught by Mrs. Fannie L. Soper in her home at the north end of the block where her present residence is located. If I am correct, and I believe I am, Mrs. John Zimmerman and I are the only ones in Troy at this time who were her pupils. While this was classed as a public school it was not properly such, as it was more in the nature of a private institution. What might be termed the first real public school was in a building near James Butler's residence in southeast Troy.

I cannot remember who the teacher was, but it was a typical "deestrick" hall of learning. There were low wooden benches that cramped the knees and legs of the older boys and girls and the usual raised rostrum and desk behind which sat the instructor. In our present highly systemized schools, the pupils undergo few if any hardships. Then the teacher was a firm and frequent believer in that old maxim, spare the rod and spoil the child—and very few children were spoiled. They did not whip on the flat of the hand either, but used a birch switch where it was most effective then and doubtless would be now, but it has long since gone out of usage.

The third school was established in Leland's building down where Um Lyons now has a boarding house, one block north of the postoffice. The fourth was near Edward Doughty's home and the fifth on the corner where George H. Burkhalter has his home now. The sixth school was established on the present location of Edward A. Sinclair's drug store and the seventh was out where John C. Devereaux lives.

The eighth was the first school house built by the city and was constructed in 1868. I cannot remember the name of this first school teacher, but I know it was a man. He was considered to be a hard master, too. It was built of pine boards and hastily put together with the result that in the winter, most of the pupils were concerned primarily with keeping warm and not with getting their lessons. The building stood on the site where Samuel Blauser now has his home. There were no desks, but long rows of benches and a little above them a sort of a bar on which the books were placed. The pupils recited from their seats and only four subjects were taught—reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. There were frequent spelling bees in those days.

The ninth school, whose history is interwoven with the present building, was erected on the site where the high school now stands, and was somewhat more modern. I believe it had the first blackboards in this section of the country. Pencil and paper, however, were almost unheard of and slates were in general use. I can remember how I used to carry mine under my arm to and from my parents' home and doubtless many others here in Troy have the same recollection.

This is as far as I can go with the history of the local schools, and it has not been so very complete. I want to insert a word, however, in connection with the present system. There is no earthly reason why any young boy or girl cannot obtain a fine education today. Look at the opportunities they have. There are fine, modern buildings and the best of instructors. The county educational officials take care of that. In the old days, some of the teachers did not know much more than the pupils, except in knowledge of using the birch bark. I believe our present system is efficient. It may have some faults, but when we look back fifty years and compare the schools of then with those of today, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the remarkable progress we have made along educational lines.

## Frank I. Hargis

Frank I. Hargis, who was born in Kansas, near the Doniphan County line, November 14, 1855, has been a resident of Doniphan County since a small boy. His wife, Mrs. Sarah E. Kirby Hargis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirby, was born on the farm south of Troy, June 1, 1857.

## Troy Catholic Church

The lot on which the Troy Catholic church now stands, was deeded on April 8, 1882, to Louis M. Fink, then bishop, by John Frank Kotsch and Mary A. Kotsch. Joseph F. Hampson, who was register of deeds at that time, recorded the sale.

Col. James H. Lane

## Mrs. Fannie Soper Tells of the First Church in Troy.

The members of the Congregational faith were the first sect of any kind to organize a church in Troy. The exact date cannot be ascertained, but it is known to be in the late '50s, some time before the breaking out of the Civil War.

The missionary preacher who was instrumental in organizing the church was Rev. J. C. Johnson, who is at present living in Washington, D. C. Reverend Mr. Johnson was also the first pastor.

The church was not a success as a religious institution, because of the fact that the Southern residents of Troy at the time were bitterly opposed to the Congregationalists on account of the firm stand taken by that denomination against slavery.

It has often been disputed whether the leading element in Troy at the time of the organization of the church were slave-holders, or just plain Southern sympathizers. But the fact remains that they refused financial support to the church, and although it ran along for a while the project was abandoned and a Presbyterian church organized.

## Green B. Taylor

Green B. Taylor, who resides one mile northwest of Troy, was born on the farm four miles north of Troy, Oct. 14, 1860.

The Troy High School Graduating Class of 1915, under Prof. C. S. Hambleton. The largest class ever graduated in Troy.

Reading left to right, top row: Frederick J. Carpenter, Bertha L. Dittemore, Margaret E. Devereux, Ruth M. Charles, Vera Evelyn Rhue, Edna Mae Mayer, Milton A. Dubach. Second row: Veda A. Dubach, Lucile Case, Fae Hautzenrader, Esther Agee, Mary Trant, Eva M. Able. Third row: Gilbert Ray Rhue, Julian O. Nelson, George L. Haerr, Joseph V. Morehead, William Bryan Chapple.

# Edward A. Sinclair

## A Pioneer Druggist of Troy Who Came From Michigan to Doniphan County in the Early Days and Established a Business That Is Now Conducted By His Son, Edwin A. Sinclair, One of Our Best Citizens and Most Prosperous Business Men.

As the pioneer farmers came out to Kansas, settled on the lands and devoted years of patient labor to lay a sure foundation for their sons, so it is with many of our mercantile establishments—the pioneers, or founders, devoting years of patient effort toward building up a substantial trade their sons who were to follow in their footsteps. Among such pioneers of business we find no more striking illustration than that of D. C. Sinclair, who was the founder of the old and established drug store in Troy that is now conducted by his son, Edwin A. Sinclair, Jr.

The pioneer D. C. Sinclair was a native of Michigan, born in the fine old educational town of Adrian on May 25, 1849. His wife, who was Miss Sarah Elizabeth Holloway before their marriage in that place, also was born in Adrian. They came out to Kansas

D. C. Sinclair.

in the year 1872, with high hopes and great expectations, and located in Troy, here to establish a home for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Sinclair had received a fine education in his native town and was in every way fitted for the profession of a druggist and dispenser of medicines. He started a drug store in Troy in 1872, and by his close application to business and his reliability and fine character, he built up a substantial trade among our people. He conducted this store up to the time of his death, which occurred January 8, 1911. Mrs. Sinclair died May 24, 1895. They were both honored as among our fine people, leaving behind them a record of noble service and good deeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair were the parents of a son, Edward A. Sinclair, and Lulu B. Sinclair, now the wife of A. B. Zimmerman.

The son, Edward A. Sinclair, was born in Troy November 4, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Troy, graduating in 1900. Desiring to succeed his father in business, this young man entered the School of Pharmacy at the University of Kansas in the fall of 1900. He spent two years there on his course in pharmacy, and at the close of his second college year he entered his father's drug store in Troy. He was thoroughly qualified for his profession and was recognized by the medical profession, and the people as well, as a most reliable and dependable man to fill prescriptions or compound medicines. He continued in the store, and when his father died he became sole owner of the store and an established trade of which any druggist could feel proud. Moreover, he had by hard study and close application to business, so qualified himself for so responsible a position that he might feel himself worthy to take up the lifework of his father.

Edward A. Sinclair now owns the best drug store in northeastern Kansas. He owns the building and also the adjoining building on the south, which he recently remodeled, putting in a new front which is the finest in Troy. His drug store is beautifully furnished and his large stock of drugs, medicines and all that goes with a first class store of its kind, are neatly and attractively arranged, making it an inviting place and one of the most popular stores in Troy. Mr. Sinclair is proud of the people of Troy and vicinity, and he is proud of the confidence they have in him, for he has retained the many old customers who traded there in the many years it was owned and conducted by his father. His ability recognized, and his popularity established, he is constantly adding new customers.

There are few men in the community who are more universally respected than Edward A. Sinclair, the Troy druggist, and the people are proud to own him as one of their citizens.

Sinclair is a believer in Kansas, as his honored father believed in the state. He stands for the high ideals established by the founders of the state and continued by succeeding generations down to the present time—the things that are keeping Kansas in the forefront in so many things that help to make it the best state in the Union in which to live, and in which to prosper and be happy. There are no better citizens of Kansas than Edward A. Sinclair, Troy's leading druggist.

# DONIPHAN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

## Present Structure in Troy Cost $50,000—Cy Leland Found Way for Its Erection Without Increasing County's Bonded Indebtedness, Which Was $480,000.00—When Early Court House Burned More Votes Than Voters at County Seat Election—Won By Wathena, but Troy Favored in Contest Under Old Act—County Records Safe.

Unusual and interesting features are connected with the seat of justice in Doniphan County from the time court was held in the rude structure of the early 50's to the time the present $50,000 court house was erected in Troy during the years 1905 and 1906. An election, to settle its relocation in one of the several towns offering inducements after the early building was burned in Troy in 1867, was won by Wathena. However, Troy contested the result and it was discovered that the number of votes cast were more than equal to the number of voters in the country. The controvery also developed the fact that the site for the court house could not be changed to another town, as a special act of May 20, 1824, under the Monroe administration every county in the states and territories of the United States was given a tract 300 feet square for a court house. Troy was given the location by the supreme court after a long drawn out legal conflict.

The first court house of Doniphan County was built on the north side of the court house square. Part of the building was later used as a hotel which was known as the Higby House. The court house erected in 1858 was built on the east side of the walk which leads to the present court house. It was known as "the monstrosity of human architecture."

This building burned on March 12, 1867. Hardly were the ashes of the burned court house cold, before other towns in the county began to make an effort to secure its re-location. These other places offered inducements of lots, building sites and bonuses, as the citizens realized the advantage of living in the county seat. Wathena was especially active in this matter Finally a general county election was called to settle the affair and Wathena won.

Troy contested and it was discovered that more votes had been cast in the election than there were voters in the county.

A long drawn out legal battle ensued and after several months the supreme court decided that the court house should be located in Troy. Meanwhile another structure was built during the yeras 1867-1868 on the site of the present building. James Dryden, a brother-in-law to S. S. Allen, the groceryman of St. Joseph, who owned a farm where D. M. Blevins now lives, two miles east of Troy, did the work. When the county seat questions were settled the rival towns forgot their animosities and the storm-charged atmosphere cleared.

The building erected by Mr. Dryden was substantial, but small, but answereed the purpose for many years. During the passing of time the county grew. From the East settlers came to Doniphan County, and from England and from sunny France. Farms were bought and sold by the score, lots in the different towns changed hands. Every year hundreds of dollars of taxes were paid in. People multiplied and prospered

Of course all transfers of properties and payment of taxes were recorded in the county books, as well as other data. The loss of this data would have been almost irreparable, and this thought was often on the minds of those who recorded property transfers, deeds, etc. Doniphan County people, many of them remembered that the other court house had burned. They did not feel that those records were safe. Some of the vaults then were not considered fireproof, and some offices had no vaults.

As the years went by at almost any gathering of men came talk of the need for a new court house. On the other hand a burden had fastened itself on the county like the old man of the sea fastened himself to the shoulders of Sinbad the sailor of the Arabian Nights tales. This burden was the county's bonded indebtedness of $481,000, incurred by securing the railroads through the county in the early days. In those times, old settlers will recall how eagerly inducements were offered railroads. The county needed iron roads for upbuilding of its communities. There was not much hesitancy then in voting bonds.

Thus when a new court house was needed, and its necessity was generally felt, the public was haunted by the fear of losing the records by fire and also the weight of additional county debt. Perhaps no one realized the difficulty of the situation more than Cy Leland. Mr. Leland was one of the best known politicians and legislature members in Kansas. He was national committeeman from Kansas for sixteen years. He has always been intensely interested in all the affairs of his constituents, and the court house problem was an important one. Mr. Leland goes after difficult problems and works out the solutions with the zeal of a dog digging up a bone. He has had considerable experience in legislative matters and he ferreted out the key to the best method of handling the situation.

This pioneer was a member of the Kansas legislature in 1904. After considerable effort and persistence he secured the passage of an act enabling the commissioners of Doniphan County to make a special levy of three mills for the proposed new court house. The levy was to be paid in equal installments in three years. It required only a comparatively small addition to the taxes. Within the three years the levy was raised and the farmers did not feel the extra taxes and are glad that such a measure was taken.

As a result Doniphan County has a court house which is one of the best in the state of Kansas. The building cost $50,000, but is considered equal to many court houses costing nearly twice that sum. The old building was sold to Joe Hayton and R. M. Steel for $150, and, according to conditions, they removed it within a certain time.

As soon as the legislature empowered the county commissioners to take the action described, bids for the contracts began to pour in from all over the state. Many estimates differed only a few dollars.

Finally the contract was awarded to J. H. Wagonknecht of Wathena, whose bid was $42,000. The amount was considered fair to all concerned, and Mr. Wagonknecht hoped to make a reasonable profit from the undertaking. However, the work required a longer time than he had expected, and he lost money, so the county saved considerable by employment a home man. All Doniphan County people are proud of the handsome building.

The court house is four stories. The best of brick and stone was used. The workmanship of the building is thorough. Although Mr. Wagonknecht may not have made money on it, the building is a monument to him, and in a practical way the erection has benefited him in the advertisement it has been to him as a contractor.

Nearly a year was required for its completion. As the winter of 1906 passed, it neared completion. By spring much of the interior carpenter work was finished and as the weeks passed plans were made for its dedication on July 4 of that year. This plan was carried out.

The Fourth of July, 1906, will be long remembered by those who were in Troy on that occasion. One of the largest crowds ever at a Fourth of July celebration were present, and with impressive and appropriate addresses the new court house was dedicated.

The next day, July 5, the officials moved in, and the regular routines of

E. A. Sinclair's business property, W. A. Richardson standing in front.

law and equity began in the new building. Wills were probated, marriage certificates were issued, divorces were granted, persons were sued, criminals tried and convicted, and the registration of deeds and taxes made.

Now, no one need to lose sleep for fear of these records being destroyed by fire. The building is modern throughout and the vaults in which the big books of the county clerk and register of deeds and other invaluable documents are kept, are absolutely fireproof. The court rooms, and the rooms used by the county officials are large enough for comfort and are nicely furnished.

In the perfect safety assured public records by the expenditure for the new court house, the people of Doniphan County feel more than repaid for the extra taxes during the three years that the levy was made, and are grateful to Mr. Leland for his ingenuity in solving the problem. The county officials holding office when the new building was dedicated were as follows: District judge, William I. Stuart; county attorney, S. M. Brewster; county clerk Leonard Roberts; district clerk, George W. Stranahan; sheriff, Henry W. Ramsey; register of deeds, Will D. Kiehnoff; treasurer, R. H. Larzelere; probate judge, W. H. H. Curtis; surveyor, Frank P. Marsh; coroner, R. S. Dinsmore; county commissioners. first district Nick L. Nelson, second district A. B. Symms, third district Frank H. Drosselmeier.

# Professor Charles Marble

## The Well Known Educator and Teacher in the Troy High School —A Teacher in Doniphan County for Twenty-Three Years and Manager of Fruit-Growers' Association at Blair.

Prof. Charles Marble, who holds the position of instructor in the Troy High school, and also secretary and manager of the Blair Fruit-Growers' Association, is a valued and useful citizen who would be an honor to any community. His work as an educator, which has placed him among the best school men of the state, has influenced the lives of the youth of Troy and vicinity and has counted for higher standards of intelligence and citizenship; while, in the position of secretary and manager of fruit-growers' associations, he has accomplished great things in systematizing the growing and marketing of fruit, and in this way has helped to make that industry profitable to the members of the association employing him. Mr. Marble's career in Doniphan County shows us that a man who is a great success as a school teacher, may also be equally as successful as a practical business man and community booster, if he applies himself to his work and possesses the quality of "pep" that makes things move according to his will.

This versatile man is a son of the late Charles Marble, Sr., and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1871. The Marble family, of good old German stock, moved to Doniphan County when the educator of today was a boy of tender years, and from the day of their arrival to the present the Marbles have been a power for good in the county. Charles Marble, Jr., went to school in Troy with others of our boys, and girls, who are now numbered among our substantial citizens, and graduated from the Troy school. He was a boy who was not afraid of work. All the while he was in school and during his vacation seasons he was busy at some kind of employment. Thus, while storing his mind with those things which counted most in book learning, Charles Marble, Jr., was being educated to be industrious and self-reliant, and that is

Prof. Charles Marble.

the kind of education which produces self-made men and makes of them our best and most useful citizens.

The ambition of young Marble to become an educator was in part realized when, after leaving the Troy high school, he obtained a certificate and began teaching in the graded schools of Doniphan County. He was a successful teacher from the start, but he wasn't satisfied; he wanted to keep on advancing; he studied early and late during the time he was teaching and during vacation times, while he was engaged in other work. All this helped to qualify him for higher educational work. Then, without losing time from his teaching, this sterling young educator took a course in Highland College, where he received a degree of bachelor of pedagogy. Later he entered Campbell College at Holton during the summer, and won his A. B. degree June 2, 1914. He has nothing but words of commendation for these institutions, and believes they are entitled to a liberal patronage.

Charles Marble, Jr., whom we are accustomed to call Professor Marble, has been teaching school in Doniphan County twenty-three years, and of this time seven years have been in the schools of Troy. In the high school work, as in his grade school work, he has become recognized as an educator of exceptional ability. He is one of the popular school men of northeastern Kansas. Right now he is being solicited by his friends to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for county superintendent of public instruction in the coming year, 1916, but on account of other matters, we doubt if he will yield.

His popularity, however, did not all come from his school work. During his summer and fall work outside of his school, he had taken an interest in horticulture, studying not only the growing of fruit, but the selling and marketing of fruit as well. This knowledge, combined with his business qualifications, brought recognition to him as a leader, and when the Troy Fruit-Growers' Association was organized in 1908, he was made secretary and manager. His work for the association was of such value that it contributed materially to the prosperity of the fruit-growers who were members of the organization, and he was continued in that position until last year, when he accepted a similar position with the Blair Fruit-Growers' Association at an increased salary.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Minnie Dittimore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dittimore of Troy, on April 12, 1901, at her home, near Troy, by the Rev. Perry of M. E. Church. Three children have been born to them, Charles Alexander, February 2, 1902; Guita F., September 11, 1905; Geneva L., August 25, 1912. The children are exceptionally bright, inheriting much of the brightness of their parents. Charles Alexander, who is now in his thirteenth year, is the youngest boy in the Troy high school. He and his sister, Guita, have made excellent grades since they entered school and are among the best pupils.

Mrs. Marble, who was brought up on the home farm near Troy, is a woman of intelligence and business capacity, and an active force in the religious and social life of Troy. She is economical and by her untiring efforts in the household has greatly assisted her husband in accumulating a competency for the future. Her pride is in her lovable children and her home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Marble are members and active workers in the Christian Church of Troy.

Charles' father, Charles Marble, Sr., who had been a citizen of Doniphan County many years, died August 17, 1912, at the home of his daughter (Maggie), Mrs. William Keckler, in Abilene. The mother of Professor Marble died February 14, 1886, when the son, who has brought honor to her name, was little more than twelve years of age.

The Troy High School building.

## B. F. ELLIS

### A Former Resident of Troy—Clerked in Postoffice During George W. Townsend's Incumbency.

One of the department buyers for the dry goods department of the big house of Townsend, Wyatt & Wall in St. Joseph is Mr. B. F. Ellis, a former resident of Troy. Mr. Ellis was born in Maryland, August 7, 1860, and at an early age decided to come west. During the first administration of President Cleveland Mr. Ellis, then a young man, worked in the Troy postoffice for George W. Townsend, then postmaster and was known as the most obliging clerk who ever filled out a postal note or stamped through the eight by ten window. On November 10, 1887, he moved to St. Joseph and has since resided there, being connected with the large establishment of the firm of Townsend, Wyatt & Wall, in which he is a stockholder.

Mr. Ellis was married to Addie C. Beauvais at St. Louis December 20, 1888, and they are the parents of seven children, as follows: Marie Lucile, Benjamin B., Jerome R., Arthur L., Marie Louise, Sarah Francis, Benjamin A. This energetic business man and ex-postoffice official has a great pride in his children and is giving them a good education in the St. Joseph high school. Being a lover of the ideal home life Mr. Ellis spends his time after working hours with his seven sons and daughters at their home in St. Joseph, which is located at 1034 Sylvanie Street.

Mr. Ellis has a thorough knowledge of dry goods and he is rated as one of the best buyers for large establishments in the West. He is popular with the members of the firm with which he is connected and has a host of warm personal friends in St. Joseph and Doniphan County, who are always pleased to trade at this reliable store.

## William Benzona

Wm. Benzona, who resides north of Troy, in District No. 60, is one of the hard working farmers of Center Township. He was married to Miss Pearl Sluss, June 27, 1899, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sluss. They have three daughters and one son as follows: Ida Isabelle, born June 1, 1900; Charles Hubbard, born November 11, 1904; Gladys, born September 16, 1907; May, born February 14, 1910.

Dr. R. S. Dinsmore.
Oldest practicing physician in Troy. Located here in 1878.

## Gasper Turpin

Some of our substantial farmers in Doniphan County, who have made a success of life, can look back to the days when they first settled in the county and recall many ludicrous incidents. Men like Gasper Turpin, for instance, who owns one of the best farms in Center Township. Worked for Lewis Zimmerman the first year he was in Kansas for $6.00 per month and drew $4.00 the first year, of his wages. He is industrious and a man of good business judgment and has practiced economy all through life. This accounts for his prosperity.

## Harry Morehead

On Thursday, October 21, 1915, a fatal accident occurred, resulting in the death of a Troy boy at Beattie—Harry Morehead, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morehead. This estimable young man had been for some months employed as a baker in Beattie, Kansas. He, in company with four other young people, had been attending a party at a farm home near Beattie and were returning in an automobile. On overtaking some boys on bicycles who were also leaving the same party for home, Harry, who was driving, seemed to have lost control of the car, when it skidded and turned completely over, throwing out all of the occupants and resulting in bad bruises for all, and death for Harry, who lived for about six hours. His remains were brought home to Troy for burial and buried Saturday, October 23, 1915.

## Troy Christian Church

The following is a list of the names of the Building Committee of the First Christian Church, built in Troy in 1890: Martin V. Hargis, Alcid Bowers, H. Alex Dittemore. The contractor was Fred Dynes. The following is a list of some of the ministers who have preached in Troy since the organization of the Christian Church: N. A. Stull, J. H. Speer, J. Anderson, G. F. Young, W. W. Blalock, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Stanley, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, the Rev. Mr. McFarland, Jesse Bader, the Rev. Mr. Atwood, J. M. Delezene, J. Tilden Sapp.

The Troy Bulletin was sold Thursday afternoon, February 7, 1879. John B. Walter had a mortgage for $600 on

# Dr. Walter Myers

## One of the Young Men of Troy of Whom the People Are Proud and One Who, By His Own Efforts, Is Making His Way to the Front Ranks of the Medical Profession—A Son of Dr. J. C. Myers, Dentist, of Troy, and One of the Oldest in the State of Kansas.

No other profession is of such ancient dignity as is that of medicine and it invites to its service men of learning and ability, often returning but few rewards in material things for the preparation and self sacrifice it demands, and not always bestowing the honors fairly won. Nevertheless, the call to this profession is insistent and it seems, sometimes, as if the call might be an inherited one, for in many families other and more promising careers are presented only to be turned aside by several generations for that of the healing art. Of such ancestry is Dr. Walter C. Myers, an

Walter C. Myers M.D.

eminent physician and surgeon of Savannah, whose medical knowledge and achievements reflect credit upon his ancestors.

Walter C. Myers was born January 26, 1876, at Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is a son of J. C. and Martha A. (Campbell) Meyers, the latter of whom was born at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and died at Troy, Kansas, in 1910. The father of Doctor Myers was born at Uhrichsville, Ohio, and is now a leading practitioner of dentistry at Troy, Kansas. He began the study of his profession with Doctor McKinley, who was a resident of Uhrichsville, and an uncle of the late President William McKinley, and after completed his course at Columbus, Ohio. His brother, Dr. James Myers, is a retired physician of Hutchinson, Kansas, and his uncle, Dr. John Myers, was an eminent early physician and surgeon near New Philadelphia, Ohio. He married into a medical family, four of his wife's brothers being physicians, two of whom Doctor William and Dr. O. B. Campbell, resided in St. Joseph, Missouri, but the latter is now deceased. Of the three children born to his parents, Walter C. is the only son. He has two sisters, Mary Elberta, who is the wife of R. B. Castle, of Kansas City; and Adaline E., who is the wife of Oscar Dubach, of Troy, Kansas.

Walter C. Myers was two years old when his parents, in 1878, moved to Highland, Kansas, two years later settling permanently at Troy, where he passed his boyhood and educational training, completing the high school course. From childhood he believed that his mission was to become a physician, this impression being so strong that his boyish comrades dubbed him "doctor" in their play. He was happy in having a tender, devoted and ambitious mother, and it was at her knee he learned his first lessons in anatomy and physiology, and through her encouragement decided to become a medical student under his uncle, Dr. O. B. Campbell, at St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1898, was graduated from the Central College of that city, and for ten years was engaged in a general practice at Rea, Andrew County, Missouri, during that time continuing his studies and scientific investigations and taking post graduate courses as opportunity offered. In 1906 he spent the summer in special laboratory work in Chicago, and after he came to Savannah, took a regular post graduate course in the New York Post Graduate College in 1908, also took a clinical course under Doctors Mayo, at Rochester, Minnesota, subsequently taking a special course on tuberculosis, at Chicago, under Doctor McMichael. In fact, whenever friends miss him or patients clamor for him during certain portions of the summer, when many of both think of recreation in some chosen restful place, they may easily guess that he is hard at work in some famous distant clinic or, in their interest, spending days and nights in study with his test tubes and microscopes. The effect of this constant investigation and close study at first hand has given him qualifactions that have proven far reaching in his ministrations to the sick of Savannah and probably Andrew County has never had a more competent health officer. He has served one term also as county coroner, elected on the Republican ticket, and county health officer, but has never been active in the political field.

Doctor Myers was untied in marriage in September, 1913, to Miss Georgia Newman, who was born at Savannah, Missouri, and is a daughter of William Newman. Doctor and Mrs. Myers have one son, Victor Campbell Myers. Doctor Myers is a valued member of the Buchanan County, the Missouri State and the American Medical associations. A man of cultivated tastes he enjoys congenial companionship in many circles and has the pleasing personality that wins friends. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, at Savannah, and the Elks at St. Joseph.

## BURTON ALVIE BYERS

### A Native of Troy, Good Citizen—In Barber Business Twenty Years—Breeder of Greyhounds.

One of Troy's popular barbers, and also a leader in athletics, is Burton Alvie Byers, who was born in South Troy, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. His father, Jacob B. Byers, was born February 21, 1830, and died January 6, 1909. His mother, Caroline M. Byers, was born June 12, 1840, and died March 21, 1895.

The subject of this sketch finished his education in the schools of Troy in 1890, with Alcid Bowers as his teacher. July 18, 1895, he started in the barber trade under the First National Bank and has been doing business there since that date. He has won popularity among the citizens of Troy and enjoys a splendid trade, numbering among his patrons many of the leading men of the town and surrounding country.

Mr. Byers is an advocate of athletics both as a recreation and as a means of developing the physical manhood. He is something of a baseball "fan" and has played the game himself a good deal. His shop is headquarters for baseball information and he is an authority on the game.

It is also one of Mr. Byers' delights to attend coursing meets. For twenty years he has been a breeder of greyhounds and some of the fleetest hounds in this part of the state have come from his kennels.

Burton Alvie Byers married Miss Nevada Brown, a popular school teacher, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Brown, the ceremony being performed in St. Joseph, by the Rev. Mr. Chilton, pastor of the Christian Church, on July 18, 1909. Mrs. Byers' father died February 5, 1911, at Nevada, Missouri. Her mother is still living in Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Byers have two children, Burton Alvie, born February 7, 1912, and Helen Nevada, born November 17, 1913. These children are a source of pleasure and pride to their parents, who will bring them up in the way they should go.

## Dr. Albert Barnes Irwin

Dr. Albert Barnes Irwin was born October 2, 1852, in Cherrytree, Pennsylvania. When a boy he moved to Peoria, Illinois, and later to Galesburg, Illinois, the family home; graduated from Knox College; took theoretical seminary work in McCormick Seminary in Chicago, and Yale Divinity College at New Haven, Connecticut. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Emporia College, while he was connected with the college of Highland. Dr. Irwin went to Highland in January, 1886, and was pastor of the church at Highland for twenty-six years. He was connected with the college at Highland for many years, during that time he was president, and part of the time was president of the board of trustees. He left Doniphan County during the year 1913, and went to Thermopolys, Wyoming, where he is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

On December 27, 1877, Dr. Irwin married Miss Loretta Elizabeth Hart at Rockford, Illinois. She was born January 29, 1849 at Fort Adkinson, Wisconsin. At the time of her marriage she was teaching in the Emerson Institute, of which Dr. Irwin was principal. To this union were born:

### Loretta Emilie

Loretta Emilie Irwin, born April 19, 1892, in Highland; graduated from Highland College; took work in Mount Pleasant Normal School. Taught in the high school at Highland, also in the high school in Evanston, Wyoming, and one year in Thermopolys, Wyoming, and is now taking a post-graduate course in Rockford College.

John Hart, a son and Helen, died several years since.

### Ruth Hart

Ruth Hart Irwin (now Mrs. James Walter Balmer) born September 22, 1878, in Sterling, Nebraska; was educated and graduated from the college at Highland; taugh in the Indian service of the government—a year and a half in Arizona, a year and a half in Oklahoma and five years in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. Her husband is assistant superintendent of Mt. Pleasant Indian School. To this union were born two children—Ruth Lynette, January 12, 1910; and Albert Irwin, June 15, 1914. They now reside at Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

### Fannie Tallcott

Fannie Tallcott Irwin (now Mrs. Paul Leland Case) born September 7, 1884, in Beatrice, Nebraska; was educated in the Highland Academy connected with the college; graduated from the college in Rockford, Illinois; taugh Latin and Greek five years in Highland College. On October 12, 1909, she was married to Paul Leland Case, her father, Dr. Albert Barnes Irwin, officiating. Paul was born January 24, 1880 in Hiawatha; received his education in the high school at Lincoln and Fairbury, Nebraska; attended the University of Nebraska two years; went to St. Joseph in 1901, and since that time has been in the civil service and is now in charge of Station A. His father was Edward Case, and his mother was Augusta Leland Case. To this union has been born one little daughter, Elizabeth Leland Case, January 5, 1913. They now reside at 3320 Monterey Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

### Clyde Erskine Ridener

was born December 26, 1892, in Dayton, Ohio. Came to Doniphan County with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Ridener, when a small boy. Educated in the country schools and two years in the high school at Troy and the business college in St. Joseph, Mo. Was married to Miss Jennie M. Johnson, October 12, 1913, and resides in St. Joseph, at 420 Patee street. Is engaged as a salesman in the Townsend-Ueberrhein Clothing store, and has worked up an enviable reputation as a salesman. He possesses those qualities which are indispensible for one in his profession. Treats every one with courtesy and is always pleased to have his old schoolmates and friends from Doniphan County call at the store. Do not fail to see Clyde when you are in St. Joseph.

### Perry Hutchison

Perry Hutchison, the celebrated miller of Marysville, who had the distinction of erecting the first flour mill in Kansas, was born Dec. 2, 1831, in the Empire state, at Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York. He was married Dec. 19, 1885, to Miss Lydia Jeanette, daughter of Champlin Barber, a farmer of Chautauqua County, New York. To this union was born two sons, Frank W., who resides in Marysville, and Wallace W., who is superintendent of the large mill at Hutchison, and one daughter, Etta Viola, now Mrs. H. L. Kotsch, of Sturgis, South Dakota.

Doniphan County is nearly sixty-one years old.

# Walter P. Tracy

## The Vice-President and Treasurer of The Fruit-Grower Publishing Company Is a Doniphan County Product, and as an Experienced Publisher Is Rendering Valuable Service to the Fruit-Growers at Large.

Doniphan County fruit-growers are proud of The Fruit-Grower, which has been one of their greatest aids in the development of the extensive fruit growing industry, for which Doniphan County is becoming famous, and they are also proud to claim as their own the Vice-President and Treasurer of The Fruit-Grower Publishing Company, Walter P. Tracy, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Tracy was born in the old town of Wathena and is the son of Andrew

W. P. Tracy.

W. Tracy and Mary Catherine Tracy, who were for many years residents of this county, and were among its honored citizens. The father died April 22, 1908, and the death of his mother occurred February 6, 1901.

Walter P. Tracy resided in Troy from 1873 until 1882, and the foundation for his education was laid in the old Troy school building, which was torn down in 1902. He went from here to St. Joseph and there entered the office of the St. Joseph Herald, which was edited by his uncle, Frank M. Tracy. Walter P. early in life had displayed talent for newspaper work and while engaged in the business on the Herald he developed into an all-round newspaper man.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Grace Hollenbeck, one of the popular young ladies of Creston, Iowa, on September 12, 1905. This union has been blessed with one son, Walter Campbell Tracy, who was born October 6, 1907, and is the pride of his parents. The Tracys reside in a comfortable home at 2314 Jule Street.

Eleven years ago this former Doniphan County school boy became connected with the publication of The Fruit-Grower, the national fruit magazine, at St. Joseph, and he is now Vice-President and Treasurer of The Fruit-Grower Publishing Company, owners of the publication. His newspaper experience has been of great value to him and he has contributed no small share to the building up of a high class paper which now has a circulation of 130,000 copies, and is acknowledged to be the leading publication of its kind in the United States. Its departments are conducted by men and women who are experts in their various lines and it is most ably and carefully edited. It is particularly valuable on account of the expert advice it gives on all topics relating to horticulture, and many of the most successful Doniphan County's fruit-growers will tell you they have been wonderfully aided in their industry by reading The Fruit-Grower. The Doniphan County growers are among the best friends of The Fruit-Grower, and they unhesitatingly say they have found the money paid for subscriptions returned to them multiplied many times by the help it has given them. They are all proud of the fact that one of the enterprising publishers is a Doniphan County man, Walter P. Tracy.

# GEORGE W. STRAHAN

## The Clerk of the District Court in Doniphan County Is Now Serving His Eighth Term in That Important Office, Which Means That He Is About to Enter Upon His Sixteenth Consecutive Year, a Reward for His Efficiency in Office.

George W. Strahan, who is now serving his eighth consecutive term as clerk of the district court at Troy, is one of the popular men of Doniphan County, and also one of the most efficient and obliging officials doing business in the court house. Moreover, he has a military career telling of service to his country of which any American citizen would feel proud to claim.

Kelley Township, in Union County, Pennsylvania, is the place of George W. Strahan's birth, the date being April 27, 1844. He received a common school education in his home town and then had one term of schooling in the Union Seminary at New Berlin. His boyhood in that Pennsylvonia community was uneventful, but it seems his young manhood was crowded with events such as no young man of his generation can comprehend.

It was at the outbreak of the Civil War. Thousands of the flower of the young men of the Nation were rushing into the ranks in both North and South. George W. Strahan hurried away from the Seminary, with his diploma half won, and entered the service with the boys of the blue. He enlisted in Company A, 131st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in June, 1862, serving until April, 1863, when he received his honoroable discharge. He then migrated to Ohio, where on December 30, 1963, he enlisted in Company A, United States Signal Corps, serving in that company until discharged.

After the war was over Mr. Strahan came west and located at Highland, Doniphan County, July 17, 1868. He was a carpenter and for several years he worked at his trade. Many of the houses in and about the town as one sees it today were bulit wholly or in part by him.

Later he was engaged in the grain business at Leona, where he resided for several years, and was quite successful, handling a large volume of grain. While there he became interested in public affairs through his election as Treasurer of the school district No. 45. He also served as trustee of Wolf River Township, performing his official duties well and honorably.

Mr. Strahan was in the grain business at Leona in 1900, when he was nominated for clerk of the District Court and was elected. He entered upon his work with enthusiasm and with a determination to make a public record that would do credit to the county and to the people who elected him. He soon became recognized by the judge and by both lawyers and litigants as a thoroughly capable and efficient officer. This, in the judgment of the people, was sufficient to justify a continuance of their confidence in him and at each subsequent election—in 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914,—he was re-elected. He is now about to enter on the last of his eighth term and the sixteenth consecutive year of his service to the public. That is a record made by few public officers, and but for his efficiency and his popularity, such a thing would not be possible in Kansas, where honest and faithful service constitute the qualifications for office.

Mr. Strahan's official duties brought him to Troy to reside, and in addition to his public service he has served in the city council.

On May 22, 1881, Mr. Strahan was married to Miss Marry Cullinan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cullinan of Atchison County. They have two sons, Robert G., born July 21, 1883, and now agent for the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad at Blair, and William H., born July 26, 1887, now a justice of the peace of Center Township, Doniphan County. The sons are well-to-do citizens of the county and like their father are popular. They are an honor to their parents and to the county and state in which they were born.

Mr. and Mrs. Strahan are among the substantial people of Troy and have a pride in the city as the county seat of the best county in the best state in the best Nation on earth. They are leaders in thought and action and are at all times to be found on the right side of every question wherein the public welfare is concerned, and are honored by the people of the city and of the entire county for their true worth as citizens.

Mr. Strahan, as before stated, is rounding out his eighth term as clerk of the District Court. Whether he will be a candidate for a ninth term when the next campaign comes, he has not announced. But certain it is that here in Doniphan County, where efficiency and honorable service count, it truthfully can be said the people are with him.

George W. Strahan.

# THE S. L. K LODGE OF TROY

## Secret Order, Organized By Young Women Thirty-Seven Years Ago and Composed of Women, Has Kept Its Name a Secret All These Years—Social and Educational Advancement Aim of Lodge—Mrs. R. S. Dinsmore of Troy Only Charter Member Now Connected With the Society—Organized in Troy School House February 7, 1879.

A proof that women can keep a secret, the old saying not to the contrary, is given by the members of the S. L. K. lodge in Troy. The order was organized February, 7, 1879, by eight young school girls in the Troy school house after school hours and has always been composed of single and married women. Nevertheless, despite the proverb that a woman can not keep a secret no one except the members of the order know its full name. The meaning of the letters "S L. K." to mere men and women outsiders is as deep a mystery as the identy of the man who hit Billy Patterson, or who killed Cock Robin, or where the flame of a lamp goes when the light is blown out, or the idenity of the Bibical Cain's wife. This mystery is as deep as a bass singer's voice.

Various guesses are made as to the meaning of the mystic letters. Some think that "S. L. K." stands for "Some Lady Knockers." Others hazard an opinion that the letters are initials for the words: "Sweet Lady Kickers," or "Soft Leather Kid." Others declare that "S. L. K." means nothing else but "So Let's Kiss." A few with more material minds believe the name of the lodge is "Some Large Kitchen," while one or two guess that the members being most intelligent and progressive choose "Seeking Light and Knowledge," as the name by which the order is known to the inner circle.

However, whatever be the name, shrouded in mystery as dark as a Kansas rain cloud and guarded as closely as the life of the Czar of Russia, it is an open secret that the members of the lodge have in view the social and educational advancement of its members. Like the majority of the women of Troy the people of the "S. L. K." are unusually alert and progressive, well read and up-to-date.

The order must have prospered as in 1903 the lodge bought its own home, one-half block off of main street. The lodge also owns an excellent library. The books thereof include the best of fiction, history, and selections from the world's best literature. This is not to mention standard magazines and publications which are to be found on the library table.

When the eight young ladies organized this lodge thirty-four years ago, "Bony" Wood, a lawyer, presented them with a table. This is still part of their furniture. The lodge hall is well equipped with comfortable chairs and is one of the most pleasant gathering places in the town. It is a popular institution and the young women are as desirous of becoming members as the boys are to belong to the famous Troy ball team.

Some frivolous minded people resenting the fact that the proceedings of the lodge are kept a secret from them, say that the women discuss such topics as "How to Spank Babies Without Pain." "Should Water Be Boiled or Merely Scorched?" "How is Face Powder Best Applied?" "Do Light or Dark Men Become Better Husbands?" However, to judge from the characters of the women who compose the society, it is quite likely that the meetings are devoted to subjects of real interest to women and to matters of general interest.

It is a fact that the ladies have stood for the town's best interests, socially, morally and along the broadest educational and religious lines. Such institutions reflect credit on any town and are worthy of the interest and encouragement afforded them.

The following is a list of charter members:

According to Mrs. Dinsmore's recollection, the following is a list of the charter members. The records have become misplaced: Miss Etha Wilkinson, now Mrs. Dr. R. S. Dinsmore; Miss Belle Graves, now Mrs. Wm. Hale, Miss Mary Townsend, now Mrs. Walter D. Byers; Miss Eliza Townsend, now Mrs. Wm. H. Chapple; Miss Ida Byers, afterward Mrs. Os. Marcum; Miss Clara Byers, now Mrs. Charles E. Brown; Miss Della Marcum, Miss Fallie Marcum, Miss Anna Berry, now Mrs. Eugene Brown; Miss Eva Wood, later Mrs. Walter S. Johnston; Miss Lelia Miller, Miss Maggie Wright, Miss Ida Wright, Miss Mellie Parker, now Mrs. W. F. Zimmerman; Miss Emma Toner, Miss Dora McLaughlin, Miss Effie Bridges, Miss Maggie Bridges, Miss Gillie Wood, Miss Alice Amos, Miss Nellia Amos, Miss Florence Amos. Mrs. Dinsmore is now the only member who is still with the society, and has never been delinquent.

## Dagleon Kiley

Dagleon Kiley, a respected citizen of Doniphan County, died September 26, 1914, at Peter K. McKitrick's. His remains were sent to St. Joseph for burial at the St. Joseph Mount Olivet cemetery. The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland and was 80 years of age at the time of his death.

The C. P. A. protects life and property.

# ARCHIE L. DECKER

## The Leading Grocer in Troy

**The Owner of an $8,000 Up-to-Date Grocery Stock in Troy—Began the Business as a Clerk in a General Merchandise Store During Vacation and On Saturdays—Now Has the Best Grocery Store in Troy.**

### I am Your Grocer

And it matters not whether you eat and drink amid splendor of wealth, your mahogany table adorned with gold and silver plate, with many servants in attendance; or whether you sit at a humble pine-board with naught but a bowl of thin soup and crackers—I am the one from whom your food came, and I am represented at your table when no one else is there.

If you are devout, doubtless you bow your head and whisper a few grateful words of thanksgiving. Perchance, if you are honest with yourself, you feel thankful for a generous grocer who, out of the kindness of his heart, supplied you with food when you had not the means with which to buy—yet when pay day came around you forgot to divide with me as I divided with you.

A. L. Decker, propietor of the thoroughly up-to-date grocery store in the Cy Leland building at the northwest corner of the public square, in which Mr. Leland conducted a successful general merchandise business for forty years, is a young man who has worked hard to win the success that deservedly is his. Mr. Decker is a son of D. C. and Susie Decker, and was born in Morgan County, Missouri, December 21, 1876. All the education he received was in the common schools of Missouri, and he had little opportunity to attend more than a few months in the year. He grew up in that Missouri community determined, even as a boy, to make the very best of his opportunities. At the age of seventeen he began his mercantile career by selling goods at Syracuse in Morgan County, Missouri, and he has been engaged in the business ever since.

Mr. Decker was married December 22, 1897, to Miss Fannie B. Snapp, at Amazonia, Missouri. She was born July 28, 1876, in Holt County, Missouri, and is the daughter of Milton and Mary E. Snapp, of Holt County, Missouri. The marriage of Mr. Decker and Miss Snapp took place at St. Joseph, Missouri. To this union four children have been born, three boys, Floyd Archie, December 15, 1898, at Amazonia, Missouri; Ray Lemuel, November 7, 1900, near Oregon, Missouri; Earl Leo, October 11, 1906, at Forbes Station, Missouri, and one daughter, who died in infancy. All three of the boys take to the grocery business and are handy at assisting their father in the store in Troy during vacations and on Saturdays, and it is freely predicted that they will develop into ideal merchants. They are bright, affable young fellows, the kind of young men it is good to know.

Mr. Decker has not long been a resident of Troy and of Doniphan County. He came to Troy a perfect stranger March 10, 1911, and opened a store in J. W. McClellan's building on March 21, 1911. He remained in that building until January 18, 1915, when he leased Cy. Leland's building in which he is now located and enjoying a large and successful trade. It is a popular corner and is conveniently located so that more persons pass the store than any other. It also has historic interest from the fact that it was there Cy. Leland conducted a general store for forty years. When the old building burned down a few years ago Mr. Leland replaced it with a substantial brick building, and in fact, the best brick building in Troy. The building as it now is occupied by Mr. Decker, possesses every feature of attractiveness and is an ideal place for conducting a first class store.

The grocery store which Mr. Decker started in Troy was something of an innovation in country town stores. First the big store room was fitted out with neat and substantial fixtures in keeping with the quality and dignity of the place. Then the store was stocked with everything fresh and new. Mr. Decker's purpose was to make it the one big thoroughly up-to-date store in Troy and he has certainly succeeded in his undertaking, for go where you will in cities large and small, in country towns and villages, you will not find another grocery store that will surpass Mr. Decker's, not in one particular, but in many.

Mr. Decker has simply brought to the people of Troy the advantage of a high class grocery of the city. His first idea is quality and whatever he brings into his store to sell must be strictly A-I in quality. Another aim of Mr. Decker is to give the people what they want—not something "just as good," but the real thing itself. In selecting his line of teas and coffee it was with the idea of providing for his patrons goods that he could recommend as dependable, something that would be of the same degree of strength and richness tomorrow or next week or next month as it was when first the patron tested it at his own table. The same care was exercised by Mr. Decker in choosing the brands of canned goods, for be it known to the uninitiated, there is as much difference in the quality of different brands of canned goods as there is between a Jonathan apple and a Ben Davis apple, although the difference in price to the consumer is practically imperceptible. It has been that way all through this model grocery store—quality first.

In coming to Troy as a stranger Mr. Decker did not wait long to get acquainted with our people. His methods of doing business, offering high quality goods at reasonable prices, and his square open dealing with everybody, soon made his place popular and was the best introduction that could have been given.

Mr. Decker and his very estimable family are a splendid addition to the citizenship of Troy. He is thoroughly wide-awake and is one of the kind of boosters it is good for a town to have.

Interior view of Archie L. Decker's up-to-date grocery.

### TROY CITY OFFICIALS

**Good Citizens Who Devote Their Time and Talents to the Affairs of Their City, Working Together for the Public Welfare and for the Upbuilding of This Splendid Little City.**

The people of Troy are fortunate in having a municipal government that is free from partisan politics and free from petty factionalism—men of different political faiths in state and national politics, but men who place such a high estimate on the government of their home city that they lay aside those political differences which separate men into parties, and all pull together as citizens like a family of big brothers. The personnel of the Troy city administration at this time follows:

Mayor—Albert L. Perry, attorney and abstractor.

Councilmen—George W. Smith, retired farmer; A. D. Jones, hardware merchant; C. V. Norman, cashier First National Bank; W. A. Hargis, station agent Rock Island; L. L. Strong, farm loans.

City Clerk—Norman G. Steanson, bookkeeper First National Bank.

City Treasurer—Charles Marble, instructor in high school.

With this corps of public officials, Troy may be said to have a thoroughly progressive municipal government. The officials devote their time to their official duties and have as much interest in the success of their city as they have for their own private affairs. Efficiency is the watchword with Troy officials and under their able business management the city receives full value for every dollar of money expended. With such splendid management as is given the affairs of the city of Troy, there is no need of abandoning the councilmanic form of government, for it is here demonstrated that it is the kind of men a city has for its public officials, rather than the mere form of government, that makes for progressiveness and efficiency and economy in public administration.

A brief sketch of each of the men who compose this city government is timely in this connection.

Albert L. Perry, mayor, was born in Troy, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Perry, who were among our early and honored pioneers. He is an attorney and abstractor and is serving his second term as mayor, devoting as much of his energy and his talent to the duties of his office as he devotes to his business, in which he has been eminently successful.

George W. Smith, councilman, is a veteran of the Civil War, a successful farmer now retired, and one of the splendid patriotic citizens of Troy. He practiced economy all his life and used good business judgment in his transactions. In public office—he is now serving his third term—he has made a record that he can point to with pride, having adhered to his sound business principles in all of his official transactions.

A. D. Jones, councilman, is a hardware merchant, a very successful one, indeed, and is, because of his mercantile experience, a valuable man in his position as a public servant. He is a native of Doniphan County, born at Wathena and a son of Doniphan County pioneers. He has spent his entire life in this county and has been engaged in the mercantile trade during all his business life.

C. V. Norman, councilman, has been in Doniphan County since the year 1887, and in all those twenty-nine years, he has been a public spirited citizen and one whom the people honor. He taught school several years and was for twelve years county superintendent of public instruction. He was receiver of the Highland Bank. In 1906 he became cashier of the First National Bank of Troy, which position he now holds. He is serving his first term as a councilman.

W. A. Hargis, councilman, was born on a farm near Brenner, and was educated at Brenner and Troy. He has been station agent for the Rock Island twenty years, and is popular and well liked by all. He is methodical in everything he undertakes, and this same quality has distinguished his official work as a member of the Troy city council.

L. L. Strong, councilman, is the youngest member of that body, and is making for himself and the city a splendid record for efficiency and for a fair and square administration. He was born in Troy, and considers it a privilege to serve the old home town. He is engaged in the farm loan business and is a fine representative of one of the old families of Troy.

Norman G. Steanson, city clerk, is the only unmarried member of the present city administration. His parents were among the Norwegian pioneers of this section, they having located in Wolf River Township, where the city clerk was reared. He is a graduate of Midland College, Atchison, and is now bookkeeper in the First National bank. He is serving his first term as city clerk.

Charles Marble, city treasurer, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Kansas when a boy. He was reared and educated in Troy. He has an A. B. degree from Highland College, and also from Campbell College at Holton. He has been a school teacher all of his life since leaving school and is now one of the instructors in the Troy high School. He is making a fine record as a public official.

### Goldberg Murdered

An atrocious crime was committed in St. Joseph, Missouri, in December, 1915, when Aaron Goldberg was beaten over the head with the butt of a revolver by a robber who was rifling the jewelry store of Mr. Goldberg. His skull was fractured and he died from the injury a few days later. His son, A. D. Goldberg, is a prominent business man of Highland in this county, where the elder Goldberg often visited and was well known also.

### Mrs. Jeff Claytor

Vittie Miller Claytor, wife of Jeff Claytor, came to Doniphan County with her parents when Troy contained but a few houses and has resided near here ever since. She can relate many thrilling stories of pioneer days and is glad to know that the wild country which she settled in during her youth has developed into one of the best farming countries in the Middle West. Mr. and Mrs. Claytor are the parents of two living children, Mrs. J. Albright and Odley.

# Frank Brown

## A School Teacher in Platte County, Missouri, Before the Civil War Who Came to Doniphan County Later and Lived Here Fifty Years—Served as District Clerk Six Successive Terms—A Long Life of Public Service.

The late Frank Brown of Troy, grandfather of the present Probate Judge, whose death occurred on March 8, 1915, spent the greater part of his more than eighty-six years in the public service as school teacher, clerk of the district court, deputy sheriff, register of deeds, treasurer, probate judge, county clerk, member of the board of education and justice of the peace.

There are men who, by some inherent quality that cannot be defined, are natural born public officials, and certainly the subject of our sketch was one of these. He was at all times courteous and obliging and he had the faculty of instantly grasping the business at hand and with a keen insight into the details of official business, to dispose of it quickly, neatly and accurately. There are some public officials who will potter and fidget around for an hour looking up some little detail of official business which the late Frank Brown would have disposed of in five minutes. That is why people who went to the Doniphan County Court House like to transact their business through the old Squire Frank Brown—and that explains why he was so long in the court house.

Frank Brown was a native of Missouri, born in Richmond, that state, December 18, 1828. He was the youngest of nine children. His father died when he was a small boy and in 1841, when he was thirteen years old, the widowed mother took her children to a farm near Parkville in Platte County, Missouri. There he succeeded in fitting himself by education for teaching in the public schools, thus making himself a great help to his mother in her struggles to bring up her children in the right way.

For several years prior to the breaking out of the Civil War Frank Brown taught in the schools of Platte County. He gave general satisfaction and was on the highway to a successful career as an educator when he was pressed into the office of County Assessor of Platte County, which he held until the spring of 1862. He made an excellent public official and his experience in examining into the values of taxable property in Platte County was of itself an education that was to be of great value to him in after life. It firmly fixed in his mind the idea of carefulness, even of the smallest detail of official business, and made him efficient in everything he undertook to do.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Brown moved to Doniphan County, Kansas, locating in the Burr Oak Bottoms. He taught school in that vicinity for one year and became popular with the people of that locality. His popularity and his fitness for the public service was recognized by the people and he was put forth as a candidate for district clerk of Doniphan County, to which office he was elected.

This took Frank Brown to Troy, which became his home for almost one-half century. His election also was the beginning of a remarkable career as a faithful and efficient public official which is a shining mark in the history of Doniphan County. Mr. Brown filled the office of district clerk six successive terms by election, which of itself is a fine testimonial to his efficiency as a public officer. He retired from the office in 1879 and was for many years employed in various public offices in all of which he was a valuable servant. At different times he held the office of deputy sheriff and as an employee in the office of county treasurer, register of deeds, probate judge, county clerk and in the office of the clerk of the district court.

Mr. Brown's public career in Troy, however, was not entirely confined to official work in the county court house. He taught in the Troy schools several terms, disclosing a talent for educational work that was truly remarkable when considered in connection with his efficient work as a public officer. He was interested in educational affairs to the extent of serving on the board of education for several years, doing this as a patriotic duty, for the office is without salary or emoluments. He was Justice of the Peace of Center Township twenty-eight years and filled the office with dignity and honor, although having little to do in a county where people were too busy with other things to sue and be sued and where there was a minimum of crime under our well organized state of society.

In the year 1853 Frank Brown married Miss Mary Jane Brown, who was born in Platte County, Missouri, near Platte City. They had one son and one daughter. The son, Eugene, was born in Platte County, Missouri. The daughter, Viola, who is now Mrs. James Revelle, was also born in Platte County, Missouri. The grandsons are Frank F. and Edwin Brown. There is also a granddaughter, Mrs. Ernest, and a great-great-grandson, James Shirley.

Mrs. Brown, the wife and mother of his children, his faithful companion and helpmate through many long years, died in Troy, March 12, 1888. The death of Frank Brown occurred at his home in Troy, March 8, 1915, at the age of 86 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The death of a man of such broad acquaintance and of such long experience as a faithful public official and valued citizen was a loss to the entire county. He had served an ordinary lifetime in a public capacity, and his value could not be estimated. He was honored by all who knew him, and that meant practically everybody in the county. He was a charter member of the Troy I. O. O. F. lodge and of the Rebekah lodge. His grandson, the young judge, Edwin Brown, could do not better than to emulate his illustrous grandfather.

# JUDGE EDWIN BROWN

## The Present Probate Judge of Doniphan County Who Made Troy a Gretna Green for Love-Sick Swains of St. Joseph—Justice Mixed With Good Sense and Fair Play Made Him Popular With the People.

Troy has become the Gretna Green for love sick swains of St. Joseph and neighboring cities and towns, a fact which may be ascribed in part at least to the popularity of Edwin Brown, Probate Judge of Doniphan County, who has earned the title of "the Marrying Judge of Northeast Kansas," for be it known to all lovers who contemplate matrimony that Judge Brown of Troy is a genial, good looking and kindly spoken magistrate who ties the knot tighter, surer and with more solemnity than any other. Marrying lovers, however, is not Judge Brown's only official function. His duties are many and he performs them well, so well indeed that everybody is satisfied to have such a man in office.

The Venerable Old Squire and His Grandson, the Young Judge.

Edwin Brown was born in the town of Troy, October 11, 1889, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Brown. The boy Edwin grew up in his native town and was educated in the Troy schools. He was a leader among the boys in almost everything, as he is today, and no boy was more popular among his fellows, or among people of the town and country than the subject of our sketch. He furnished a good part of the life of the town.

After completing his course in the Troy schools Edwin Brown began reading law, for he had settled it in his mind that he was going to be a lawyer, perhaps a judge. He went into study with the same thoroughness that had characterized him as a student in school, determined to master it without any fooling. During this period, however, the would-be lawyer and judge did a good business making loans on real estate. In this he was successful, for as an observer who never lets anything get by he had learned a good deal about real estate and values in Troy and Doniphan County. Also he had a lot of good sound business sagacity which he mixed with his business. He made a success of the loan business that encouraged him to greater endeavor.

In the campaign of 1912 the boys nominated young Edwin Brown for Justice of the Peace of Center Township, and they say he ran like a scared cat, passing everything in sight and landing into the office by a good majority. As Justice of the Peace this ambitious young native of Doniphan County injected into his office a good deal of his own personality, particularly that spirit of fair play and impartiality which had made his so well liked by the boys with whom he played on the town lots. That was what the people desired. They talked about young Justice Brown and his methods and his docket was filled with cases, many of them brought to him from the remote parts of the county on change of venue; they all wanted Justice Brown to try their cases because they knew he was fair and they would get a square deal. There wasn't any foolishness about his court—it wasn't conducted like a kangaroo court as some courts in the cities are conducted.

The campaign of 1914 was a memorable one for Edwin Brown. His popularity had traveled to every section of Doniphan County, and the Republicans made him their candidate for Probate Judge of Doniphan County. He went out into the campaign and made speeches in every part of the county. His speeches pleased the people and whenever there was any speaking to do he was first to be called upon and he never disappointed his hearers by making a dull speech or shocked them with unseemly language. He was clean and outspoken. Everybody understood him. Everybody admired him. His election was a foregone conclusion long before the day the votes were deposited in the ballot boxes.

In the office of Probate Judge this rising young man has shown the same capacity for dealing with the affairs of the office as he displayed in the office of Justice of the Peace. He looks into the matter of wills and estates with the eye of one who sees clearly and the heart of one who desires that everything be done fairly. If there is one row that is more difficult to settle than any other it is a row arising over the distribution of property among heirs to an estate, but such things do not fret Judge Brown; he smoothes out all these troubles by measuring out justice by the Golden Rule. His administration is so popular that it is doubtful if the opposition puts up a man against him for a second term in the campaign of 1916.

The marriage of Edwin Brown and Miss Opal Carpenter, which occurred April 24, 1912, was a happy union of two of Doniphan County's brightest young people. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Carpenter of Wayne township, and was born September 16, 1890, educated in the schools of Troy and graduating from the high school in 1910. She taught two successive terms of school. She is a woman of fine intelligence and charming manner, and is popular with all who know her. As evidence of her popularity it is of record that the vote of Wayne township for her husband in the last election in which the women voted was eight for Edwin Brown to 1 for his opponent.

The Probate Judge is a member of the Odd Fellows and has filled all the chairs of the local lodge. His grandfather, Frank Brown, was a public official and school teacher, a servant of the people, who died March 8, 1915, at a ripe old age. His grandfather, Alexander Berry (father of the mother of Edwin Brown) fought in the Thirteenth Kansas Infantry in the Civil War, dying after the close of the war from wounds received in battle. On both sides of the Brown family the men were Republicans, all honored as useful citizens and upholders of high moral standards.

## Perry Abbett

Perry Abbet, born Morgan County, Ind., near Gosport, March 2, 1836. Moved to Platte Purchase in 1840. In fall of 1844 moved to St. Joseph. Came to this county 1855, in the spring; took claim near Doniphan. Left the county in 1859, and came back in 1868, and has lived here since. Married to Sarah Hamilton, May 20, 1871. Has three daughters (Minerva) Mrs. S. D. Morgan, Lenora Amanda, (Minnie) Mrs. Robert McGregory. Six sons, Joseph Perry, Charles Hiram, John May, Richard Allen, Cyrus Harrison, William Edgar. Resides seven miles northeast of Troy on his own farm, where he has resided forty-two years.

# A Successful School Teacher

### John P. Corcoran Has Life Certificate to Teach From the State Normal School and Has Also Won Two Literary Degrees From the Kansas State University—A Native of Doniphan County.

Success in one's chosen career never is attained without a persistent effort to gain the desired end. No matter what avocation a man chooses to follow, he must have both application and energy in order to become a factor of importance in this age of progress and development.

Such was the object forcibly kept in mind by John P. Corcoran, ever since he started out to fight the battle of life. Born on a farm four miles northeast of Troy, Mr. Corcoron had as much and no more educational advantages than the average country boy. His early schooling was obtained in the schools of Doniphan and at the Troy High School.

Desiring to become a school teacher, John P. had sufficient grit to go through the State Normal School at Emporia, from which institution he received a life certificate to teach in Kansas. He also took a course at the Kansas State University, where the degrees of A. B. and A. M. were conferred upon him.

For several years Mr. Corcoran taught in the public schools of Doniphan County, and was regarded as one of the best qualified instructors among the many able educators in the employ of the county. Later he taught in the Troy High School, where his ability and personal high qualities endeared him to his superiors and the pupils alike. It was after leaving the Troy High School that Mr. Corcoran took the course in the state university which equipped him for a position in any of the higher educational institutions of the country.

In August, 1912, Mr. Corcoran was married to Miss Blanche K. Henry of Osborne, Kansas, and one child, Theresa, has been born to this union.

He makes his home with his mother in Lawrence. Mrs. Corcoran is an ideal wife for a college professor, and her counsel and encouragement is of invaluable assistance to him in his educational work.

The other members of the Corcoran family are a brother, Thomas, who is engaged as a bookkeeper in a large wholesale house in Lawrence and resides with his mother and brother, John P.; Lanzel, Mrs. Leo Wagner, who resides near Troy; Ella, Mrs. Jesse, also of Doniphan County, and Miss Mamie, a student in the State University, who also makes her home with her mother and brothers in Lawrence.

## QUIT TEACHING FOR INSURANCE

### William White McColgan Was Considered One of the Best Teachers at the Climax School When He Quit to Engage in the Insurance Business in St. Joseph—Now Is District Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, With Offices in the Ballinger Building.

Although teaching was his chosen profession, William White McColgan abandoned it for the most lucrative work of selling life insurance over twenty years ago.

Mr. McColgan had been a resident of Doniphan County and taught at Climax School, two miles south of Troy, as long ago as 1891. Then he moved to St. Joseph and is now district agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in the Ballinger Building.

William White McColgan was born in Ashridge, Ohio, December 26, 1864, and on April 17, 1889, he was married to Miss Maud Helen Fletcher. Two daughters were born to this union, Edith Caroline and Margaret Alice.

Although the McColgan family liked their surroundings while residing in Doniphan County, and had hundreds of friends, Mr. McColgan decided that school teaching had its drawbacks for a man who had a family to maintain. So he quit to take up insurance, and he has been eminently successful at that calling from the very start. He is a relative to the Fentons, in Union Township.

## RAILROAD TOOK ERSKIN'S LAND

### Frank Kotsch, Arthur C. Bell, I. D. Parker Were Employes.

When the Rock Island Railroad was being built through Doniphan County in 1886 no obstacles were considered in surveying the route just as the officials of the corporation desired it should go.

At that time Lee H. Erskin, now of Sharon Springs, Kan., and his brother, William Erskin, now a well known grocer and meat market man at Wathena, had been operating a dryer in Troy.

Their establishment was located in the southern portion of the town, about where the Rock Island yards are situated at the present time. In making their survey the engineers of the road laid their line right through the Erskin building and compelled the brothers to move it away.

The railroad officials would brook no delay so the dryer had to be taken away before the company got ready to demolish it. The Erskins hired Albert Perry, one of the leading lawyers of Troy, to fight the case, and he brought a suit for heavy damages against the railroad company.

Mr. Perry won a verdict in the district court, but the company appealed the judgment to the Supreme Court, where the decision was again favorable to the Erskins. The railroad company paid the judgment, but when the attorney fees and all expenses of litigation had been paid the Erskins had only $669.20 for their damage and their loss of business.

## WILLIAM H. DELONG

### A Doniphan County Young Man Who Performed Gallant Service in the Philippine Islands for Uncle Sam—His Father a Soldier in the Civil War Who Performed Like Service.

Doniphan County furnished a number of her brave young men for Uncle Sam's army in the Spanish-American War and also for service in the Philippine Islands. Like all Doniphan County men who go away from home, these boys of ours made good, performing with bravery and soldierly skill and on being discharged with honor laid down their weapons and followed the pursuits of peace.

William H. DeLong was such a young man of Doniphan County, thirty-four years of age, when he went from his home in Troy and enlisted, June 3, 1899, at St. Joseph in Company H, 17th United States infantry, his captain being J. J. Carr. His regiment went to the Philippines where our Doniphan County hero fought in three battles, four engagements, two attacks and three skirmishes. He was discharged with excellent character and military recommendations June 2, 1902. He was in the service three years, two years in the Philippines and one year in California.

William H. DeLong rendered a great service to his country as a true and loyal soldier, and saw many experiences in that far-off country, yet it is regretable that the service impaired his health, and now he is unable to work, receiving a pension of $17 a month. His home now is at Coldwater, Kansas, where he resides with his wife to whom he was married at Randolph, Kansas, Dec. 27 1903, and four children, having lost his youngest boy in March, 1914.

William E. DeLong, the father of William H. DeLong, also was a soldier in Uncle Sam's army. He enlisted in Iowa in 1862 in Company I, 35th Iowa volunteer infantry, and fought in many battles and skirmishes with that famous regiment. This regiment pursued the enemy far to the South and in the battle of Vicksburg, William E. DeLong received a dangerous wound. He was honorably discharged in the latter part of 1864, and returned to his home in Iowa.

The DeLongs have been residents of Doniphan County many years and have contributed their share to the development of the county and the prosperity which we enjoy today.


# Isaac A. Scarbrough

## Blacksmithing and Repair Work Horseshoeing

The idea in the old adage "In time of peace, prepare for war," applies as well to the farmer as it does to nations. But worded to suit the farmer it would read something like this: "This winter is the time to get your farm implements in shape for next spring's work." Have your plow shares sharpened and ready. If your hay rake has broken parts, bring it to us, we will fix it up. Your cultivators need sharpening and you need a new wagon bed. There are dozens of little things that ought to be attended to while farm work is slack.

Our shop is fitted for doing all kinds of repair work and we will be pleased to have your patronage and will guarantee to please you.

## Isaac A. Scarbrough

Main Street Troy, Kansas


## LANCE M. COONS, FORMER TROY ROCK ISLAND AGENT

### Now Successful Automobile Man at Muncie, Indiana—Agent at Troy from 1889 to 1896.

A former well known Troy man, Lance M. Coons, who was agent for the Rock Island here from 1889 to 1896, is now distributor for the Maxwell automobile at Muncie, Indiana, and has prospered.

Mr. Coons was born at Ogden, Illinois, Dec. 1, 1863. His wife, whom he married Oct. 27, 1887, was born at Romney, Virginia, June 14, 1866.

Mr. Coons received his education in the public schools at Ogden and learned telegraphy. He became agent for the Rock Island at Troy in the fall of 1889, and held that position most efficiently until 1896. Then he bought a drug store at Troy from the C. D. Smith Drug Company of St. Joseph, and was in the drug business for two years.

Afterward he went to Muncie, Ind., where he has lived for the past seventeen years. He has become a successful automobile distributor and salesman for the Maxwell Automobile Company and owns a fine residence as well as several rental properties in that city.

His daughter, Maruett L. Coons, was born at Troy, Aug. 12, 1891. She will be remembered by many Troy people as a bright and pleasing child. She was married to Lewis J. Clayton, June 3, 1914, at Muncie, and now lives in Brownsville, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Coons still longs for his Troy friends and hopes to visit old acquaintances some time in the future.

### Jones Killed Three Deer

On Dec. 25, 1871, John Jones, who resides in Troy, brother of the celebrated Buffalo Jones, and Altan Ensign, took advantage of the eighteen

inch snow which had fallen the day before, and went on a hunting excursion to the forks of Wolf river, and on their return brought in three deer as trophies of the chase. The largest deer weighed 167 pounds.

# Alcid Bowers

### A Native of the Buckeye State Coming to Kansas in 1878, He Began His Career as a Useful Citizen By Teaching School, Later Became a Lawyer and Was Honored By Election as County Attorney—Now Residing in St. Joseph.

The state of Ohio, which has produced several Presidents of the United States who served the nation with honor, also has turned out many lawyers, and generally good lawyers, too. Among these we mention our former townsman, Alcid Bowers, who now is a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, and who besides being a successful practitioner, has exerted a mighty influence toward raising the standard of the legal profession in northeastern Kansas and northwestern Missouri.

What any community, and the public at large, owes to such a man as Alcid Bowers, cannot be told or explained in words. In a great many ways the lawyer, although he serves his clients

Alcid Bowers

and their interests for pay, often proves his usefulness as a citizen by serving the public in an unofficial capacity. He gives sound legal advice on this and that question of general concern, often appearing in court with the people as his client, and without any other reward for his services than the good wishes of those citizens who know him, have confidence in him and appreciate his service, as well as his worth as a citizen. A good lawyer is an indispensable citizen, and an honest lawyer, one who lends himself and his talents and learning to the public welfare is worth his weight in gold.

Alcid Bowers of whom we write, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1860, just on the eve of the Civil War and at a time when the Buckeye state was undergoing a remarkable development, which, however, was soon checked for a time by the succession of events that followed. He was too young to take notice of the events of the '60's or to form impressions, but as he grew up in that Ohio community he heard the stories first hand from the boys in blue that inspired in him a patriotic devotion to the flag and counted much for true manhood and true citizenship.

Mr. Bowers came to Kansas when he was eighteen years old, arriving March 8, 1878, and locating in Doniphan County. He taught here for thirteen years and during that time was accounted a good teacher by his pupils and patrons. His pupils at all times held him in high esteem, and among his pleasantest recollections are of those thirteen years of school teaching in which he came into contact with hundreds of our boys and girls who received from him the kind of education that deals with the practical things of life, for in his time of teaching there was little fol-de-rol taught in the public schools. Many men and women of this country who were pupils of Alcid Bowers in those thirteen years remember him kindly and feel that he had a great deal to do with their getting a good start in life. And a school teacher who is thus remembered by his former pupils of years ago is the kind of a man whom we are apt to call a very good fellow—and certainly he was a good teacher.

During his teaching, and especially during the last years of his service to the public in that capacity, he devoted a good deal of his attention to reading law. He was ambitious to be a lawyer and build up a practice of that profession in his home town. His long experience as a school teacher had been of great value to him, for he had firmly established himself in the acquaintance of the people, many of whom became his clients and all of whom rejoiced at his success.

Alcid Bowers, upon his arrival in Doniphan County, found the prohibition movement under headway. Being himself a temperance man and a firm advocate for prohibition he soon found himself in the thickest of the fight. He was then as now a good speaker, clear and convincing, and it can be said to his credit he let his voice loose and it counted for much in the campaign which ended with a glorious triumph for prohibition in the election. So when he looks about him and sees the splendid fruits of prohibition in Kansas, he recalls with pride his speeches urging the men of Kansas to vote for the adoption of the amendment. Mr. Bowers is still an advocate of prohibition, having observed the beneficial effects of prohibition in Kansas, and in the city of St. Joseph he takes a hand in the fight to make Missouri a dry state.

Mr. Bowers' popularity and the loyalty of his friends won him election to the office of county attorney of Doniphan County on the Republican ticket, and he filled the office for the term, January, 1893, to January, 1895, with honor. He proved to be a most efficient public officer and one whose record was clean.

Alcid Bowers married Lucretia Harrington of Palermo, May 16, 1881, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. M. M. Good of the Christian church. To this union was born six children: Edith, now Mrs. Eugene Lancaster, on Oct. 6, 1882; Nora, now Mrs. Carl Winkler, of Des Moines, on June 21, 1885; Edgar A., born May 27, 1890; Nellie, born Dec. 27, 1891; Alcid, Jr., born Jan. 6, 1898; Delinda, born Feb. 8, 1900. The children are unusually intelligent and promise to be a credit to their parents.

The family now resides in St. Joseph, Missouri, where Mr. Bowers is engaged in practicing law, having an office in the Corby-Forsee building. The younger children are attending the public schools of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers are members of the Christian church in St. Joseph, Mr. Bowers always taking a particularly active part in religious activities of the church and city. He was a charter member of the Christian church when it was organized in Troy in 1889.

## LESTER O. HATHAWAY

### Brown County Man Is Making Good as a Printer in the Office of the Chief—Started in at the Age of Eleven Years.

The best assets of any newspaper are thorough and practical printers; for, after all, it is the printers who really make the paper. The editor and his reporters may do the writing, but when it comes to the art of newspaper making, we all have to give it to the printers. However, there are printers who are printers, and the Weekly Kansas Chief is fortunate in having in its office one of these in the person of Lester O. Hathaway, for whom the editor and every one connected with the publication has the highest personal regard.

Lester Hathaway is a Kansas boy through and through. He was born in Brown County eight miles west of Powhattan, March 9, 1886, where his mother, Mrs. Armilda Ann Hathaway, resided for several years. From the time Lester was old enough to climb on a high stool and look into the little compartments of a printer's case in which the type are kept, each letter or character to its own self, he had a desire to become a printer. He was a good boy, but he would play hookey any day to spend an hour in a print shop.

One day when this competent young man was eleven years old, he dropped into the office of the Powhattan Post to stay. Henry J. Calnan, the present editor of the Weekly Kansas Chief, was then editor and publisher of the Powhattan Post. Mr. Calnan took a liking to Lester and gave the boy a job. It was one of the best acts the editor ever performed in his life, for it started a bright, honest lad on a career of usefulness and honor.

Since that eventful time Lester Hathaway has been working at the printer's trade. He was quick to learn when a boy and it did not take him a long time to become proficient as a typesetter. Gradually he acquired the mastery of the little intricacies of printing until now there isn't a printer on any weekly newspaper in Kansas that can put up a better piece of work than Lester Hathaway, whether it be straight composition, job compositon, ad-setting or make-up.

What is more to the point, Lester Hathaway and the present editor of The Chief are practically inseparable.

Lester O. Hathaway

Lester has been with The Chief ever since he left the Powhattan Post, except one winter that he worked in Axtell on the Anchor, and one year he spent with the Hiawatha Democrat when Robert Patton and Walter Allen were publishing that paper. He came to Troy, March 30, 1906, and has been connected with The Chief from that date to the present.

Men like Lester O. Hathaway are among our noblest and best citizens. He don't get out on the streets and let everybody know he is in town. He works silently with steady hand and brain and makes for himself a record of faithful and efficient service in a position of higher responsibility than any other we know of. He is considered one of the best expert machine operators in Kansas and if close application counts, and Ben Franklin said it did, the subject of this sketch will be a success in life.

## CHESTER WOODS

### Industrious Young Newspaper Man With Exceptional Ability —Is Pleasant Man to Meet.

Chester Woods is one of the young men who execute the mechanical work on The Chief. His capacity is that of job and advertisement printer. He is a Missourian, being the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Woods of Gallatin, Mo., and was born in St. Louis in 1895. At the age of twelve he was taken sick with a fever which developed into spinal meningitis and as a result he lost his hearing, but by careful and constant practice he has managed to retain his ability to speak distinctly and to the casual observer he does not appear to be deaf at all. During the year following his sickness he attended school with the hearing children, but later entered the Montana School for the Deaf. His parents removing to Missouri the following year, he was enrolled in the Missouri institution, at Fulton, from which he graduated in 1910.

At school, the preliminary kinks of the printing craft had been straightened out in his mind and he started out to master the trade, and that he has done so is attested by his work on The Chief. He has been in Troy

Chester Woods

slightly over two years and has a wide circle of friends. He is a young man of good habits, persevering and energetic, and practices economy. He has a savings account and a judicious mind and in a few years will have a competency sufficient to carry him through life on the flowery beds of ease.

## Charles Calnan

Herewith is a picture of Charles Calnan, the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Calnan, of Troy. He is now in the Troy High School from which he expects to graduate in two years, after which he will attend the

Charles Calnan.

Kansas University. At K. U. he will take the law course and a course in journalism which will fit him to succeed his father as editor of The Chief. He has received practical training in The Chief office and is quite expert on the linotype machine and in other branches of the business.

Mrs. Mary Miller, wife of Sol Miller, founder of the Chief, died in Kansas City, at her home August 17, 1907. She married Mr. Sol Miller in 1855, and two years later came to Kansas with him and located at White Cloud where he began the publication of the Chief.

Robert Tracy moved the Troy Reporter to Wathena and his first issue in Wathena appeared Thursday, April 11, 1867. He gave as his reason for leaving Troy that the court house had burned and that the county seat would probably be moved to Wathena.

The Fruit Growers State Bank at Wathena is the first of its kind in Kansas.

# The Troy Commercial Club

## New Organization of Public Spirited Citizens Recently Formed for Advancement of the City's Commercial and Industrial Interests and for Boosting for the Public Welfare.

The city of Troy is fortunate in having among its civic organizations a live Commercial Club, recently formed, which promises to become a power for the promotion not only of the commercial and industrial interests of the city, but also for the upbuilding of the moral, material and educational welfare of this community.

The first meeting preliminary to the formation of this club was held on Friday night, January 7, 1916, in the office of Ham D. Kent, the lumber dealer, in South Troy. It was there decided by the thirty-five live citizens and business and professional men who were present that the time had come when Troy should have an organization of its citizens to work together for the accomplishment of great things for their city. The suggestion met with unanimous approval, and it was decided that steps be taken at once for the organization of a commercial club. At the next meeting, held February 9, 1916, in Judge Edwin Brown's office in the northeast corner of the court house, thirty-five citizens signed the membership roll and a committee was appointed to draw up rules and by-laws for the government of the club. The committee performed its work well and expeditiously and at a subsequent meeting, held on February 16, 1916, with forty present, the report of the committee was received and the rules and by-laws were adopted.

This was the consummation of a movement which had been under consideration by our leading men for many months, and it may go down into history as a red-letter day for Troy. What it is to mean to the city and those who are fortunate enough to claim Troy as their home will be determined by the degree of enthusiasm of its members in the future toward the carrying out of the aims and purposes of the organization.

On February 27, 1916, another meeting was held in the Doniphan County court house, upstairs in the court room at which this organization, already well under way, was perfected by the election of its first officers and directors as follows: Emil C. Winzer, president; Louis L. Strong, vice-president; George W. Kinkead, second vice-president; Harry L. Macomber, treasurer; Albert L. Perry, Frank W. Kotsch, Charles E. Butts (secretary), directors. This accomplished, the members present voted that the club's

Charles E. Butts, Secretary.

first introduction, or rather its "coming out," should be at a banquet to be held Wednesday evening, March 15, 1916, at which addresses would be made by prominent speakers, its membership by this time having reached a total of 198.

While the organization has adopted as its title the Troy Commercial Club, it must not be inferred that its functions are to be of a purely commercial nature. Certainly it has to do with the commercial side of life in the city—the making of Troy the best and most inviting trading center, and all that—but its activities are to be so broad in their scope as to permit the club to get behind any and every movement that has for its purpose the advancement of the interests of Troy as an industrial, social, political, educational and religious center. Likewise, it is here to stand up for the city and its constituent territory and to protect it from discrimination or the imposition of injustice of any kind whatsoever and from any source. It is within the power of the Troy Commercial Club effectively to work for and accomplish great things for this city and community that could not be accomplished by individual effort. Among those things for which it shall direct its energies may be mentioned a few.

The encouragement of our mercantile interests, that the city may become a better trading center for Troy and surrounding territory.

A presentation of Troy's advantages as a shipping point, in order that our shipping trade may be enhanced, better facilities be provided by the railroads, and better rates and regulations granted.

Encouragement extended toward the location of factories, elevators, storage houses, that Troy's advantages as an industrial center may be recognized.

To advocate home banking, so that Kansas money may be kept in Kansas to the advantage of the Kansas people and for the building up of a sound rural credit system that will make this community financially independent, and at the same time make the depositors prosperous and free from loss through bad foreign investments.

To promote the agricultural interests of the Troy neighborhood, or all of Doniphan County, by friendly relations with the farmers and fruitgrowers.

To encourage our educational system in every way possible, that the youth of Troy and the community may receive here at home the education necessary to fit them for life's duties.

To promote movements for the beautification and for the improvement of Troy, that it become an ideal place in which to reside and in which to rear boys and girls to splendid manhood and womanhood.

While strictly a non-political organization, to promote economy in the administration of public affairs and efficiency in the public service, that the burdens of taxation be lessened and that the taxpayers receive just returns from the money they pay into the public treasury.

To boost for good roads and good streets, needed public improvements, better railway accommodations, and for all things that are for the general good.

These are some of the many things with which the Troy Commercial Club will have to deal, and which the club hopes to accomplish. The club is composed of live, patriotic, public spirited citizens of this city, and they are all working together for Troy and its constituent community. Following is the roster of officers and members of the club:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jewel Albright | J. J. Baker |
| Wm. Anderson | A. C. Bell |
| G. A. Appleby | Samuel Blauser |
| J. L. Bohr | E. S. Leland |
| Meck Brazelton | A. P. Loroff |
| Frank Brenner | Frank Loroff |
| Ed Brown | J. A. Mann |
| G. H. Burckhalter | Chas. Marble, Jr. |
| Chas. E. Butts | McClellan & Sherrel |
| C. L. Byers | Frank McKernan |
| B. A. Byers | H. L. Macomber |
| Thos. E. Caldwell | J. L. Medsker |
| W. B. Campbell | R. H. Merrick |
| W. E. Campbell | A. D. Miller |
| Charles Calnan | Wilbert Miller |
| H. J. Calnan | J. M. Mix |
| Ira Chapple | E. B. Monroe |
| John Chapple | A. L. Morehead |
| J. G. Chapple | C. Morehead |
| W. S. Clark | G. E. Morehead |
| W. F. Culp | W. S. Morehead |
| W. L. Clark | W. L. Morehead |
| A. E. Cordonier | W. B. Montgomery |
| T. D. Davies | W. E. Morgan |
| A. L. Decker | F. S. Moser, Jr. |
| J. L. Decker | J. C. Myers |
| R. S. Dinsmore | J. P. Newman |
| H. A. Dittemore | E. L. Nelson |
| Edw. E. Doughty | C. W. Norman |
| L. A. Durr | J. S. Norman |
| B. B. Ellis | C. V. Norman |
| J. L. Emory | Robt. F. Noyes |
| H. M. Erber | H. E. Paige |
| J. H. Earhart | J. E. Ricklefs |
| A. W. Fenton | F. F. Paige |
| C. M. Finley | A. L. Perry |
| T. G. Fisher | W. L. Privett |
| M. Forest | J. Rakow |
| Ben R. Franks | Henry Ruhnke |
| O. C. Fuller | A. D. Sampson |
| Harry Gabbert | W. C. Sandy |
| H. W. Gaul | Jas. A. Saxton |
| H. L. Goddin | Roy Scott |
| J. A. Gorham | W. D. Sharp |
| J. R. Gibbons | E. A. Sinclair |
| Joe Griffin | Geo. W. Sinclair |
| W. A. Gurwell | G. H. Schuler |
| L. O. Hathaway | H. D. Strong |
| Glen Hackney | L. L. Strong |
| Geo. L. Haerr | G. W. Strahan |
| F. G. Harold | W. H. Strahan |
| Wm. Hale | A. R. Sturgis |
| Geo. Hautzenrader | Geo. B. Smith |
| J. V. Haerr | G. B. Taylor |
| C. S. Hambleton | Nicholas Theis |
| F. A. Hauber | Ed Thomas |
| L. T. Hargis | W. J. Thomson |
| W. A. Hargis | G. W. Townsend |
| Frank J. Hess | R. E. Townsend, Jr. |
| W. Hoeft | C. R. Turner |
| Walter T. Hunt | Ralph Vanbebber |
| Chris Jenkinson | Roy Vanbebber |
| A. D. Jones | Wm. Vanbebber |
| F. A. Keckler | R. W. Vigus |
| G. F. Kent | Theo. Wagner |
| H. D. Kent | C. E. Waller |
| H. Kirby | B. H. Weinberg |
| L. M. Kibler | Otto Weinberg |
| C. A. Kibler | Louis Weinberg |
| O. W. Kibler | H. F. Widman |
| C. A. Kibler, Jr. | E. C. Winzer |
| E. L. Kleppe | A. E. Williamson |
| Geo. W. Kinkead | Frank Wykert |
| F. W. Kotsch | A. B. Zimmerman |
| D. W. Landis | Claud Zimmerman |
| Raymond Lankford | H. N. Zimmerman |
| J. O. Larson | W. F. Zimmerman |

Officers Commercial Club
Top row: L. L. Strong, H. L. Macomber, E. C. Winzer. Sitting: G. W. Kinkead, F. W. Kotsch.

## Isaac B. Clary

Isaac B. Clary, who died at his residence at Troy Junction, July 5, 1915, was one of the pioneers of Doniphan County who served his country in the Civil War, having enlisted in the Fourth Iowa at Des Moines, where he was a gallant soldier until, on March 7, 1862, he was wounded and later discharged, May 1, 1862. After recovering from his injury he again enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Kansas, serving until the close of the war. He was married to Hattie Clary in 1865, and reared one daughter, Mrs. Ed Young and four sons, Edward, Roy, Curtis and John. On October 17, 1885, he was again married to Lizzie Miller Mallows. To this union two daughters, Ollie, now Mrs. George C. Wykert, and Bessie, Mrs. James Shelton, and three sons, Lon, Hobert and Herbert were reared. The deceased was a member of the G. A. R. and manifested an unusual interest in that organization at all times.

## DORY EMERY HALE

### A Native of Indiana, Coming to Doniphan County With His Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hale When Less Than a Year Old.

Situated on the west side of the Mosquito Creek road, one mile north of Troy, on the old Isaac Graves farm, stands the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Hale, who are among the progressive people of Doniphan County. The substantial buildings and the appearance in general of the farm would be taken as prima facie evidence by the casual observer, passing by, that the proprietor of this valuable ninety acres of land was a methodical farmer. Mr. Hale is a successful farmer as well as a fruit-grower. During the past few years he has kept his orchard in good condition and the net receipts from this twelve acres of fruit exemplifies the fact that a good orchard pays.

The subject of this sketch was born in Gossport, Indiana, September 28, 1865, and came to this county with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hale, when less than a year old, in 1866. Here he was reared and educated in the country schools. On January 17, 1894, he was married to Miss Ella Olive Graves, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Graves, who were among Doniphan County's best citizens. The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. G. Clark, pastor of the Baptist Church of Troy.

## DR. EDGAR O. HENSCHALL

### Former School Teacher of Doniphan County Makes Good in Medical Profession.

Edgar O. Henschall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henschall, and by birth is a Southerner, his father having been born in Richmond, Virginia, on December 30, 1832, and his mother in Baltimore, Maryland, June 1, 1834. His parents have both passed to their reward. His father died in Kansas City, Kansas, January 13, 1911, and the mother June 21, 1890, at the same place.

Edgar O. made his entry in this world of joy October 12, 1858, three hundred sixty-six years after Columbus discovered America, in Council Bluffs, Iowa. On May 1, 1886, he was wedded to Miss Emma Silverwood, who is an ideal wife.

The subject of this sketch taught school in Doniphan County for several years, and then proceeded to educate himself for a doctor. After completing his medical education, he practiced medicine at Portis, Osborne County, Kansas, a few years, and then moved to Osborne. They have one son living, James E. Henschall, born April 4, 1887; daughters were Ethel Silverwood, born July 17, 1890, killed in an auto accident in the fall of 1910, and Miss Lizzie Irene, born February 25, 1895. This estimable family is happy and contented in Osborne, where they enjoy all the comforts of this life to be had in a country town.

## Henry Rosecrans Wykert

H. R. Wykert, who was reared on the old William Wykert farm, where Albert Kasselhut lives, two miles north and east of Troy, is now one of the successful business men of Council Bluffs, Iowa, having engaged in the tent and awning business several years ago. He was married to Miss Lena Wolf, and they have one son, Leland, named in honor of the veteran politician, who is being educated in Omaha. Rosecrans was educated in the old sixty school house, which stood northeast of Troy.

The subject of this sketch secured a patent on a folding cot which many of our Chautauqua campers have found to their convenience.

# The National Game at Troy

### Baseball Teams of Today and Other Days—The "Topelians" of '67 That Played on the Old "Turtle Back"—The Troy Team of '95 That Won the Pennant in the Kansas State League—The Crack Club of 1914 That Played on the Ball Park Built by John S. Norman—Ty Cobbs of Troy of Yesteryears—The Fans Fans of the Good Old Times.

A backward glance at the pastimes of other days and other years recalls to a few of the old time fans who are with us yet that your modern baseball clubs with their Ty Cobbs and Walter Johnsons haven't anything worth mentioning on the Topelians of Troy away back in the year 1867 when the national game was then in its infancy and when the pitcher pitched the ball, 'stead of throwin' it, and when the "hay pounders" would knock flies so high you'd think the ball was a speck of dust up against the sky. Ask any one of these old time players round about Troy what kind of a "nine" we had then. Players like Samuel A. Macomber, or Len D. Noyes whose boys Ed and Robert played on the 1914 nine—and they will tell you there's no use talking, the boys of today may be good players and all that, but they aren't in it with the boys of the old "Topelians."

Troy has had baseball ever since the game was invented back in the 1850's and played on the Boston Commons, though there appear to have been three different epochs in the history of Troy when the town boasted of having ball clubs that were real ball clubs; and in natural course of events Troy has had some mighty good baseball players, and a few of them are still left around here as most any team would discover if it dropped into town for a game.

The "Topelian" baseball club was organized in Troy, April 12, 1867, and it flourished for three years. The club was composed of young men of the town. James Reville and Manna C. Reville, brothers, had played baseball in the East and they helped organize the club and were among the players. Samuel A. Macomber and Harvey Macomber, Leonard D. Noyes, John H. Jones, Calvin Morehead, Charley Finch, Dr. E. H. LeDuce, Chal Chatman, Eugene Brown, all played on the team. The games were played where Dr. H. H. Sandy, V. S., now has a berry patch in east Troy. The ground, or diamond, was nicknamed "Turtle Back" because of its surface. The admission price was twenty-five cents and everybody went to the games. They played the clubs of several cities and towns on the home

Edward Noyes

grounds and won a majority of the games. At the end of the season they made the trip to Lawrence in a big wagon drawn by four mules, to play the championship game and lost.

That is nearly fifty years ago, but there are some of the players and fans of that period left to tell of the "Topelians" and their playing. Samuel Macomber, who was a soldier before he was a ball player, lives west of Troy on his farm. Len D. Noyes is a traveling grocery salesman and still resides in Troy. John H. Jones, who was a soldier in the Thirty-seventh Illinois and was mustered out at Houston, Texas, February 9, 1856, resides in Troy. Richard Macomber is living in Idaho. Cal Morehead reresides at Steele City, Nebraska. Eugene Brown lives in Troy. The whereabouts of Charley Finch is not known, as far as we can learn, by any in Troy. Dr. LeDuce and James Reville are dead. The residence of Chal Chatman and Manna C. Reville, if living, is not known here.

The baseball club of 1895 was composed of strong players and heavy hitters and it was in that year they pounded out the championship and won the pennant in the Kansas State League, when Leavenworth, Topeka, Emporia, Holton and Whiting with Troy composed the league. William B. Devereaux, now in New Zealand, was manager of the club. Harry Connors was pitcher. Guy Wilson, a brother of Sheriff Wilson, now of Troy, was a pitcher and was called "Fustie." Len Noyes whose father had played on the old "Topelian" club, was a fielder and was called "Little Hound" for his fleet-footedness in running after flies. He is now a traveling salesman for a St. Joseph house and resides in Troy. Wood Sturgis, called "Rabbit" was a fielder and is now running a show in Texas. Charley Brewster, short-stop, was called "Albooze." "Whitie" Harry Whiting was a pitcher. Jim Faulkner, "Shorty," was catcher. John Redmond, pitcher, was known to the fans as "Red." William Neely, first-base, was called "Kid." Bert Wakefield, the second baseman, is our colored barber in Troy, running a shop of his own.

The third epoch in the baseball history of Troy came with the building of a fine ball park in 1914, by John S. Norman, a former school teacher, former merchant and now president of the First National Bank. Mr. Norman is an athlete and is a lover of good clean, manly sports. To encourage such he equipped a fine park on three acres of land leased of Everett McGalliard on the north side of Troy, adjoining the properties of Mrs. Mary Townsend and G. Foster Kent. A ten-foot fence was built around the three acres and an admission of twenty-five cents was charged.

The Troy Bastball Club was organized by Mr. Norman, B. A. Byers and five others interested in the game, and a strong team of players was brought together. These players were: Robert Noyes, third-base; Edward Noyes, catcher; Harry Briggs, pitcher; Robert Dinsmore, first base; John Misse, short-stop; Mud Misse, second-base; Paul Brown, centerfield; Everett McGalliard, right-field; Warren Kibber, left-field.

The games played by this club were worth seeing and the crowds in the park numbered 150 to 300. The club showed fine playing in the field and at the bat, and of the last twenty games played it won nineteen. The club was continued in 1915 with good success and the people of Troy witnessed some fine baseball. The club received the hearty support and were encouraged to play good ball by the enthusiastic fans of Troy who generally turned out en masse. Among these baseball enthusiasts may be mentioned B. A. Byers, Tom Caldwell, Dave Elder, George Larson, W. L. Privett, John Jones, Will S. Clark, Clark Norman, Frank Kotch and many others.

Top row: L. D. Noyes, John Jones. Sitting: Eugene Brown, J. J. Baker, umpire; S. A. Macomber.

## THOMAS GARTLAND

### A Former Resident of Doniphan County, Now Engaged in the Employment Business in St. Joseph.

If you want to buy a pair of shoes, you go to a shoe store, or if it is clothing you want, you go to a clothing store; so if you want to employ some person you naturally should go to an employment agent who understands the kind of person you desire to employ, and who is in position to find that person for you. Thomas Gartland, who has been in the employment business in St. Joseph for fifteen years, is an expert in his line. He has given a great deal of study to the problem of finding the right man for the right place, and he has been so successful that hundreds of his patrons are dependent upon him for their help on farms, on railroad and construction work and in factories and all lines of employment.

Mr. Gartland came to Doniphan County in 1865, and lived in Wolf River Township with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gartland. After the death of his father he moved to St. Joseph with his mother, where she died. Mr. Gartland is single and was born in Amboy, Illinois.

The Gartland Labor Agency is at 1206 South Sixth street in St. Joseph. While Mr. Gartland supplies all positions with help, his most extensive business is in supplying labor for the railroads. He makes a specialty in placing foreign laborers in these positions, and his charge is $1 for securing a job for each applicant.

His old friends who reside in the St. Benedict neighborhood are his best customers. He is a public spirited man and keeps posted on current events. Make Thomas Gartland's place your headquarters while in St. Joseph.

## ELROY C. CUMMINGS

### One of the Prosperous and Progressive Farmers of Doniphan County, and a Valued Citizen.

The state of Iowa has contributed some of Doniphan County's most progressive and prosperous farmers, of whom Elroy C. Cummings is a splendid representative. Mr. Cummings is a native of Clinton County in the Hawkeye state, born at Toronto, January 7, 1861. After spending his boyhood in the old home he went to Colorado, where he was married November 21, 1879, to Maggie Irvine, the wedding taking place at the Beaver Hotel in Akron, Colorado.

Mr. Cummings resided at Washington, Colorado, on a farm until 1890, when he came to Troy and settled on the old Joseph Walker farm, three miles northeast of Troy in Center Township. He lived there ten years, then moved to Burr Oak Township in the Gladden Bottom. He resided there until a few years ago, when he bought the old Christopher place in Center Township, six miles east and north of Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have two daughters. Fern is now Mrs. Walter Schuler of near Wathena, and Mae is a prominent school teacher in Doniphan County. Their two sons are Robert and Myron, both living at home with the parents.

Mr. Cummings owns 240 acres of good Doniphan County land, and is considered as among the leading and successful farmers of Center Township, up to date in his methods, and one who is capable of producing abundant crops from his acres. He says that of all the places in which he has resided, and where he has farmed, he likes Doniphan County the best. He is one of the good citizens of the county upon whom the people can depend in any movement for the upbuilding of society and the community in which he resides.

## FRED MEIDINGER

### A German Pioneer Who Lived an Honorable Life.

One of the energetic, hard-working men who came to Doniphan County in 1856 was Fred Meidinger, who settled in Marion Township and saw the southeast corner of Doniphan County develop from its wild and untamed state to one of the best berry sections in the Middle West.

The subject of this sketch was born February 2, 1845, in Germany, and died January 22, 1913. He was married to Miss Kate Frank, who was born September 17, 1849, and died August 5, 1912. Of this union eight children are living — William Albert, George Frederick, Edward Julius, Louis, Otto, Henry Lawrence and Edward. These children are living honorable lives to bless the memory of their parents.

### Baseball Fans of Troy and Vicinity

Frank Kotsch, C. M. Finley, Ian Kinsey, Roy Van Bebber, B. A. Byers, Ralph Van Bebber, Geo. Appleby, Norman Steanson, H. J. Calnan, Lester Hathaway, Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, John Hart, Charley Taylor, Harry Norris, Florence Jenkins, Peter Worley, Dr. McKittenick, A. L. Young, Lee Brant, Chas. Morehead, Wm. Van Bebber, Bill Hoeft, Chapman Dittemore, Fred Robertson, H. D. Strong, Emil Winzer, Chas. Kibler, Wid Clark, Wilbur Clark, Robt. Wilson, John Dannevek, Art Dannevek, Bill Dannevek, E. L. Kleppe, Clark Norman, Perry Tracy, Ace Duncan, Tom Caldwell, Dave Eades, Shad Baldwin, Steve Long, L. D. Noyes, W. H. Strahan, Joe Newman, John Sandy, Billie Judd, Bud Sandy, J. Hagenbuch, J. S. Norman, E. A. Sinclair, C. V. Norman, Wm. Smith, Lee Glasgow, Geo. Larson, Frank Keckler, J. C. Devereux, J. J. Baker, John Jones, Buzz Appleby, Theo Wagner, Harry Macomber, Bill Anderson, W. D. Sharp, J. B. Kennedy, Joe Morehead, Glen Hackney, Dan Fumcane, Ed Fumcane, Pat Noonan, Joe Hayton, Frank Judd, Wm. Pruett, Geo. Haerr.

The following is a list of the ladies of Troy who enjoy a good ball game: Mrs. Frank Keckler, Mrs. R. F. Noyes, Miss Lois Brown, Miss Chloe Brown, Miss Helen Brown, Miss Margaret Devereux, Miss Nona Devereux, Mrs. Paul Brown, Mrs. C. V. Norman, Mrs. J. S. Norman, Mrs. G. G. Grimes, Mrs. Perry Tracy.

Benjamin Wrigley, a lawyer of Troy, was a delegate in the Wyandotte Constitutional convention in 1859, and it was he who proposed placing the western boundary of Kansas on the twenty-third meridian (Hill City and Fort Dodge). He was opposed to including the short grass country as a part of Kansas.

Do not fail to read the one-page sketch of A. L. Perry the expert abstractor of Troy.

# James W. Baldwin

**A Native of England, Whose Father Was a Victim of the Battle of Waterloo, Spent Twelve Years at Sea on Merchant Vessels and a Man-of-War, Then Came to America, Founded a Home in Kansas, Fought in the Civil War and Died at the Age of Eighty-Seven, Leaving His Sons and Daughter to Bless His Memory.**

The late James W. Baldwin was a man who had seen more of the world than any other man in Kansas, perhaps, and his experiences, if put into writing, would make a volume more interesting and more true than anything which could be invented by writers of fiction.

James W. Baldwin was born in the village of Lutchmoreth, Hartfordshire, England, fifteen miles from London, on April 25, 1828. His parents were James and Martha Baldwin. His father fought as a British soldier and was wounded in the Battle of Waterloo, famous in European history, and died as a result of the wound.

When James W. Baldwin was nine years of age he went to sea, and for twelve years he sailed the oceans wide and far. He was on merchant vessels a part of the time. The other part he was on a man-of-war—the American or United States brig "Perry." During the twelve years he was at sea James W. Baldwin visited every port in the world open to navigation at that period.

The subject of this sketch, a hint of whose remarkable experiences on the water has just been related, quit the service when he was but a young man of twenty-one. He then settled in the United States, the home of the brave and the free. He was glad to claim it as his adopted country. He lived in West Virginia a while. In 1856 he moved to Doniphan County, and settled on a claim which he preempted, 160 acres in what is now Center Township. Subsequently he sold eighty acres of this tract of Mordica J. Rhue, but retained the other eighty, besides a comfortable home in Troy. He conducted his farming operations successfully until 1898, when he retired from active life and moved to Troy.

In the dark days of the Civil War James W. Baldwin proved his devotion to the country of his adoption by enlisting his services in defense of the Stars and Stripes, and fought to maintain their honor. It was in 1861, as a member of Co. F., Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, that he entered the army under the command of Colonel William Weir and served faithfully for three years. He took part in nearly all of the actions in which his regiment was engaged.

James W. Baldwin was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Melissa Ann Brookover, died in 1862. By this union he had one son, James H. Baldwin. In 1863 Mr. Baldwin married Miss Matilda Field, a daughter of William and Sarah Graham Field. Mrs. Matilda Baldwin died October 1, 1906, at the age of 81 years. She was born in Scioto County, Ohio, December 17, 1824, and moved to Doniphan County in 1859. By his second wife Mr. Baldwin had two sons, William A. and Artie S.

James W. Baldwin died February 14, 1915. He was a member of Kennedy Post, No. 292, G. A. R. He was an honored citizen and a patriot, and the people honored him while living as now they honor his memory. His sons are living in and near Troy.

William is a carpenter and one of the largest contractors in this section. He is an expert in his line. He owns three houses which he rents, besides his nice residence in East Troy. He was married to Miss Viola Eugenia Bembrick, June 16, 1891. They have four daughters and two sons, and are giving them a good education. Their names are as follows: Charles Franklin, Anna May, Blanch Irene, Effie Pearl, Robert Vernon and Grace Imogene. James H. owns two houses in Troy beside twenty acres of the home place. Artie S. has charge of the farming operations and owns sixty acres of the home place.

Residence of Charles Herzing, situated eight miles northwest of Troy.

## School House Bonds

The election to vote bonds to build the three-story brick school house, which was removed in 1902, when the present structure was built, was held Saturday, Oct. 13, 1866, at the court house in Troy. The election passed off quietly, seventy votes being cast, sixty-five of which favored the proposition and five against. The election was to vote $4,000 bonds. At the time this election passed off, Mr. Townsend opened a school house for girls in the building which was occupied by Davis & Wicker as a store, and D. W. Brown opened a school for boys in the old school house.

# RURAL DELIVERY ROUTES

## Doniphan County Has Twenty-One — First Routes Began August 1, 1901, in Troy.

One of the most appreciated blessings that has been bestowed upon Doniphan County is the free delivery of mail to rural patrons. This accommodation, which Uncle Sam provided for his farmer folk throughout the United States generally, has not only made it possible for the people in the country to get their mail from loved ones daily or weekly, as the case may be, but it provides a means of trade which they lacked most woefully in days gone by.

Today in all Doniphan County there are twenty-one rural mail routes, reaching out to every nook and corner of the county, which is positive evidence of the prosperity of the country. The postoffices from which these routes have their source are as follows: Troy, six routes; Doniphan, one route; Severance, two routes; Leona, one route; White Cloud, two routes; Highland, one route; Wathena, five routes; Sparks, two routes; Denton, one route.

With rural free delivery to their farm gates and the parcel post system recently added, the people of rural Doniphan County have an advantage, the value of which cannot be estimated. The farmers and the farmers' wives, in their busy season, and in the cold of winter, often find it difficult to get to town to shop, and the rural delivery has solved the problem for them. The farmer when in urgent need of small hardware, either 'phones or writes to the city, and in a few days' time has the article in his possession, and nothing has been neglected and no time lost while he purchases same. It is the same with my lady of the farm. She has her parcels come out from town to her very door without any exertion on her part. On the other hand, the country people are sending their products to the city by mail. Butter and eggs are commodities that the rural carrier deals with daily, and occasionally other products, sometimes of a humorous nature, are packed and sealed for rural free delivery.

### Troy

The first rural free delivery service inaugurated in Doniphan County was out of Troy on August 1, 1901. Three routes were laid out by Maj. H. J. Ormsby, who was rural route inspector for the postoffice department. The carriers appointed were John A. Brandt, Charles G. Bailey and Edward Monroe. The latter two are still in the service. These three original routes sufficed for a time, but gradually the need became apparent for more extended service, and three additional routes were established, making six rural routes radiating from Troy and covering practically all of the country contiguous thereto. The farmers of sixty years ago, who drove to Doniphan County with an ox team and linch-pin wagon, had never dreamed of having their mail delivered daily at their gates.

The routes that have their beginning at the Troy office are today handled by the following carriers: Number 1, Edward Monroe; Number 2, Elmer Trant; Number 3, Charles G. Bailey; Number 4, Robert Culp; Number 5, Marion O. Briggs, and Number 6, William Briggs. These men are all well-known citizens of Troy and are equally as well liked. It is very seldom that any of them misses a day's drive, and when this does occasionally happen, a substitute is always supplied.

### Doniphan

The Doniphan route is handled very capably by Frank Brenner, who has an excellent record among his patrons. He belongs to the celebrated family of pioneers who made Doniphan famous. The postmaster is William Cooper, who is always on the job

### Severance

The two Severance routes were established on April 1st and June 15th of 1902, with John Wesley Ware as carrier on Number 1 and Charles E. Hargis on Number 2. The present incumbents are R. W. Tomilson on Number 1 and Horace E. Coy on Number 2. The postmaster is Thomas J. Lyons.

### Leona

Leona's one route is taken care of at present by S. J. A. Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner was born in Springfield, Ohio, and while he is proud of the fact, he is still prouder that he is a rural mail carrier of Doniphan County. The present postmaster is William A. Bodwell, but when the route was established by Judge W. D. Gilbert, route inspector, May 1, 1902, Link Weidensaul was postmaster. Mr. Gardiner was married to Laura A. Lamberton, April 11, 1885. They have one son, Earl S.

### White Cloud

The two routes which emanate from White Cloud were laid out August 30, 1902, by Judge W. D. Gilbert of Atchison, and service was begun on both routes November 1, 1902. Henry Connelly served as carrier on Route Number 1 up to the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1903. Substitute W. B. Sloan served the route for six months, when Otis Williams was appointed and served until November 1, 1913. Williams resigned and was succeeded by Roy M. Green, who is the present carrier. M. M. Dutton served as carrier on Route No. 2 for eighteen months, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Joseph White, who has served this route continuously since Mr. Dutton's resignation, and in point of service is the oldest carrier out of White Cloud. James P. Kelly is the very efficient postmaster at White Cloud, and he is ably assisted by Miss Agnes Kent.

### Highland

Highland has but one route and this was established December 1, 1911, under the inspection of C. P. Johnson. Alva Jackson of Sparks was the first carrier. The present carrier is Mr. Hill and Arch Bruner is the active postmaster.

### Wathena

Wathena, with five rural routes, ranks next to Troy in importance. Route No. 1 was established July 1, 1902, with James Parkhurst, carrier, and Ray Gilbert, substitute. Mr. Parkhurst carried about one month, when Robert S. Guy took the route. Route No. 2 was established July 1, 1902, with E. V. Wakeman as carrier and substitute Valentine Brokar. Route Number 3 was established November 1, 1904, and Lawrence Poirer was the carrier and Mrs. E. A. Poirer the substitute.

Route Number 4 was established October 16, 1905, with William A. and Henry Meidinger, carrier and substitute, respectively. Number 5 was established October 16, 1905, with Frank T. Winn, carrier, and H. N. Winn, substitute. What is now Route Number 4 was formerly Number 2. At the time the present Route Number 2 was established, the numbers were transposed as they now are. William Redman Martin is postmaster at Wathena, Harold Spencer Winn is assistant postmaster, and Miss Gertrude Brazleton is general delivery clerk. The present carriers are as follows: Number 1, Ernest L. Edge, Number 2, William Meidinger, Number 3 Lawrence A. Poirer, Number 4 Frank T. Winn, Number 5, Charles B. Amsden.

### Sparks

Mr. Reynolds is the only rural carrier out of Sparks, but he takes care of the route in so satisfactory a manner that Uncle Sam has not seen fit to increase the service to date. This route was established about the time other routes in the county were.

### Denton

The rural route from Denton was established in April, 1903, and was laid out by Judge Gilbert of Atchison, as were the majority of the rural routes in Doniphan County. Mr. Thomas A. Wrighton was the first carrier of the route and has continued to hld the position up to the present time. Mr. Charles Murray was the first substitute and George Cox is the present substitute. Kyle Murray was the postmaster when the rural route was established, and the present incumbent is Mr. Clarence Isaacs.

These carriers on all the routes listed above are faithful servants of Uncle Sam, and the weather is never too inclement for them, and it is rarely that one of the mmisses a day for sickness. The farmers of Doniphan County certainly appreciate the service and are already utilizing it for their profit.

## Mount Olive Cemetery

This old burial ground adjoining the old James B. Maynard farm in which so many of the people of forty and fifty years ago lie sleeping, was named for two loved ones who sleep beneath the sod. These were Olive Zimmerman, oldest daughter of Jacob and Louisa Zimmerman, and Olive Maynard, daughter of Judge and Mrs. James B. Maynard. The two beautiful daughters died in the year 1862, and they were the first to be buried in Mount Olive Cemeterey. Judge Maynard gave five acres of land from his 160-acre farm for burial purposes.

The biggest grocery house Troy ever had is owned by A. L. Decker.

**The Teachers' Aid**

Subscribe for the Western School Journal, edited by the celebrated John McDonald, Topeka, Kansas.

# Farming Beats Railroading

### Marion F. Earhart Quits Locomotive for the More Alluring Occupation of Raising Crops on Doniphan County Farm.

Farming is surely getting inviting and prosperous when a young man quits a lucrative job as a locomotive fireman and extra engineer in order to devote his life to the less exciting avocation of a tiller of the soil. A few people seem skeptical of the ultimate result of the change, but Marion F. Earhart has sufficient confidence in the fertility of the soil of Doniphan County to figure out for himself a grand and glorious future.

Mr. Earhart is still a young man in the prime of life, having been born October 22, 1878, near Tiffin, St. Clair County, Mo. Coming to Doniphan County with his parents, when he was but a year old, his youthful days were spent along the prairies which have since been developed into the most valuable farms and orchards. Early in life he evinced an aptitude for crying sales, and is considered a good auctioneer, but abandoned this prospect for a job as fireman on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, where he worked diligently for three years until he was promoted to the more responsible position of extra locomotive switch engineer.

For seven years, Mr. Earhart was connected with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and ran out of Pueblo, but eventually gave up that post in order to engage in farming on the old Ritter place of ninety acres, seven miles northeast of Troy, which he bought last year. Mr. Earhart is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen at Pueblo, and also is a member of the Troy Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Number 38.

On September 22, 1902, Mr. Earhart was married to Miss Ada M. Mann, one of the most charming girls of Doniphan County, and a member of one of the best known families in the vicinity of Troy, being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Mann. They have four children: Harold Mann, born April 20, 1904; Veva Irene, born December 7, 1905; Esther Lillian, born August 20, 1908, and Grace Elizabeth, born August 16, 1911. Both Mr. and Mrs. Earhart are proud of their children and will make an effort to philosophically educate them.

We give a view of a portion of the fine archaeological collection of Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, of Troy, Kansas, accompanied by the likeness of the genial Doctor himself. Doctor Dinsmore's collection is tastily displayed in his office on the main street in Troy, where it is admiringly viewed by many visitors. The collection, which consists largely of local specimens, mostly gathered in his home county (Doniphan, on the Missouri River, in the northeastern corner of the state), is one of the very best private collections in Kansas. It abounds in perfect specimens, for some of which the Doctor has refused very fancy offers. Doctor Dinsmore is one of the most enthusiastic and intelligent archaeologists in Kansas, and is a member of the International Society of Archaeologists. As a field worker he has made some interesting developments in his home county. There are few men in northeastern Kansas who are more versatile or better known than Doctor Dinsmore. He is a skilled physician and has been a surgeon for the Rock Island Railway for nearly thirty years. For an equal number of years he was coroner of his county. For a long time he was the champion rifle and pistol shot of the Missouri Valley, and was in many contests with Buffalo Bill, Annie Oakley, Doctor Carver and other noted shots. He was also one of the best shotgun trap shooters in the state. He is the only Kansas member of the American Rifle Club. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and has taken many big hunting trips in various parts of the country. He resides in town, but owns a fine farm just outside the city limits, where he is actively interested in horticulture, agriculture and stock-raising. Doctor Dinsmore is sixty years of age, and is a native of Washington, Iowa. He has lived in Doniphan County, Kansas, for forty-four years.—The Philatelic West, published at Superior, Nebraska.

## William Mitchell Killed

Troy was the scene of a brutal tragedy on Monday night, June 2, 1905. Shortly after 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 13, Mrs. William Mitchell pounded at the door of William Young's home and upon being admitted, staggered into the room with a bullet wound in her head and bleeding profusely. She stated that she and her husband had quarreled and that he had shot her and then turned the weapon upon himself effectively, dying instantly.

Upon investigation, Mitchell was found dead in his bed, and when Drs. Dinsmore and Campbell, who had been summoned, arrived, Mrs. Mitchell had become unconscious and fainted. Subsequently she was arrested and held for the murder of her husband, but was acquitted when tried, in the next term of the district court. There were various rumors circulated as to the cause of the murder or suicide, and opinion was pretty well formed. No evidence, however, has been found, and to this day there is no record of law explaining the crime, but every one drew their own conclusion at the time.

## Charlestown

Charlestown was located on the Missouri River, on Section 22, Town 2, Range 21, in Center Township. Was located by a town company in the winter of 1856-57, under pre-emption certificate No. 612, at the Kickapoo land district.

This was a thriving steamboat town for a few years and hundreds of tons of merchandise were unloaded at the wharf. A postoffice was established March 14, 1857, two days before the postoffice was established at Troy. Michael Byrd was named as the first postmaster and served until Aug. 17, 1859, at which time James M. Miller, father of Jake Miller, who resides in the Charlestown neighborhood, was appointed. Mr. Miller served as postmaster from Aug. 17, 1859, to Dec. 17, 1859, when the Department reappointed Michael Byrd and the latter served as postmaster until July 3, 1860, at which time the postoffice was discontinued. During the war there was no postoffice at Charlestown, but in 1866 the country was more thickly populated and the residents demanded a postofifce, and October 16 of the same year the postoffice was restablished, the name having been changed to Charleston, and Jacob Bozarth was appointed postmaster, serving until November 1, 1867, at which time Mr. Bozarth made complaint to the department that the receipts of the office would not justify his devoting his time to attending to the office, and on November 1, 1867, the office was discontinued. About thirty-four years after said office had been discontinued the citizens petitioned Hon. Charles Curtis, Congressman from the First District of Kansas, to intercede for them in having a postoffice established, and on June 10, 1901, the postoffice was re-established as Bozarth, named in honor of its former postmaster, and Lewis H. Gibson was made postmaster, who served until Oct. 14, 1903, when the rural route was established and the office was again discontinued.

John and Frank Kotsch own the old townsite of Charleston. James M. Miller, father of Jacob, William, Davis, Jarret and James, was one of the leading merchants of the town at one time. Lorenza D. Stocking, uncle of C. I. Stocking of Hiawatha, established a jewelry store there and Atillis Highley, who owns the place where Vachel Lewis now resides, was engaged in a general merchandise business.

## Oscar Sanders

Oscar Sanders is the popular and genial salesman for the Doniphan Candy Co. of St. Joseph, who comes up this way often to mingle pleasure with business. Mr. Sanders is one of the best candy salesmen in Kansas. You can go to any part of the eastern part of the state and find the brands manufactured by the company he represents. He has a way of breezing into a place of business, greeting the proprietor with a handshake and hearty smile and before the business man hardly knows it himself, he has placed a large order. Of course it requires good goods in order to sell them, but Mr. Sanders' friends here believe he could sell pennies for ten cents.

# Troy Lodge, No. 55, A. F. & A. M.

## Organized February 4, 1867, This Lodge Has Labored Uninterruptedly in Our Midst for More Than Forty-Nine Years and Has Wrought a Grand Work—A History of the Organization, With the Pro Tem Officers at Its Institution, Officers and Members of Today.

Troy Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is not the oldest Masonic Lodge in Kansas, but there is no more loyal membership in any secret society within the state, and certainly none that have wrought more for the welfare of the state and for society, than those whose privilege it is and has been to claim membership in this splendid body. A history of Troy Lodge discloses the mere changes in officers, perhaps a reference now and then to its members, or maybe the mention of some particular

L. T. Hargis, W. M.

function. No history of a Masonic Lodge can tell the good that is done in the name of free masonry, the charity dispensed without ostentation that one never hears of, the wrongs righted, and all of those beautiful teachings of the order exemplified in the lives of members and in their acts one toward another.

A special dispensation for the organization of Troy Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was issued by the Most Excellent Grand Master of Kansas, M. S. Adams, bearing date of January 24, 1867. That dispensation was issued to R. S. Nesbut, P. S. Soper, Isaac M. Lee and others to form and open a lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. The first meeting was held in Troy, February 4, 1867. It was called to order by Isaac Smallwood of Lodge No. 31, Arcania, he having been authorized by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to organize said lodge and set its members to work. The Worshipful Master appointed Cyrus C. Camp senior warden pro tem; Henry Boder, Jr., grandfather of brothers L. L. and H. D. Strong, junior warden pro tem; E. W. Stratton, senior deacon pro tem; W. M. Battis, Jr., junior deacon pro tem; Pliney S. Soper, secretary pro tem; Sidney Tennent, treasurer pro-tem; George H. Mosely, tyler pro tem.

Present that night at the first meeting of Troy Lodge were: Charles Highley, Leonard Smith, William M. Monroe, Daniel Bursk, J. B. Wheeler, R. T. Nesbit, I. M. Lee, J. B. Maynard; visiting brothers, W. H. Nesbit, E. W. Stratton, William J. Orem of Arcania Lodge No. 31, of Doniphan; Brother Dr. Archer of Ohio, Brother William Battis of Illinois.

The lodge was opened in due form on third degree masonry. The following brothers filed their demits: Brother Daniel Bursk of Sharonville Lodge No. 204, Ohio; George H. Mosely of Gentryville Lodge No. 125, Missouri; Brother J. B. Wheeler of Tuscan Lodge No. 143, Indiana; Brother William M. Monroe of Valley Lodge No. 145, Ohio; Brothers Sidney Tennant C. C. Camp, R. T. Nesbit, Henry Boder, Jr., P. S. Soper, Charles Highley, Leonard Smith and Isaac M. Lee of Arcania Lodge No. 31.

On motion a committee of three consisting of Brothers C. C. Camp, an uncle of H. D. and L. L. Strong, P. S. Soper and Sidney Tennant were appointed to draft suitable by-laws for the government of the lodge. This committee on by-laws reported and recommended the adoption of the by-laws of Arcania Lodge No. 31, except as to the time of holding their communications.

The first officers: The warrant of dispensation having appointed Brother R. T. Nesbit W. M.; C. C. Camp, S. W.; Henry Boder, Jr., J. W.; J. B. Wheeler, S. D.; Charles Highley, J. D.; Daniel Bursk, treasurer; P. S. Soper, secretary; George H. Mosely, tyler.

The officers for 1916: Loren T. Hargis, W. M.; Henry D. Strong, J. W.; Herman Widman, tyler; George H. Burckhalter, secretary; Warren Allison, S. W.; Ed A. Sinclair, treasurer; Emil E. Elder, steward; Ira Chapple, steward; L. L. Strong, S. D.; Marion O. Briggs, J. D.

The following is a list of the members of Troy Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M. for 1916:

| | |
|---|---|
| Warren D. Allison | Cyrus Leland, Jr. |
| George A. Appleby | Edwin S. Leland |
| Arthur C. Bell | Jas. W. McClellan |
| John L. Berry | R. H. Merrick |
| William E. Boschen | W. B. Montgomery |
| H. L. Bumgardner | Frederick S. Moser |
| G. H. Burckhalter | Charles V. Norman |
| Marion O. Briggs | John S. Norman |
| Henry J. Calnan | Frank F. Paige |
| Robert F. Cameron | Albert L. Perry |
| Sam'l A. Conaway | Harry E. Paige |
| Cornelius Culp | Henry W. Ramsey |
| Ira Chapple | James A. Redline |
| William H. Dawson | Charles W. Reeder |
| Robt. S. Dinsmore | John W. Sandy |
| Edward E. Doughty | Lloyd B. Saxton |
| James H. Earhart | Edw. A. Sinclair |
| James D. Elder | Wm. P. F. Smith |
| Emil H. Elder | Robt. M. Steele, Jr. |
| William A. Garvin | William I. Stuart |
| Harry Goldberg | Henry D. Strong |
| Robert Hanson | Louis L. Strong, Jr. |
| Wayman A. Hargis | Geo. W. Townsend |
| Lorne T. Hargis | Robert Tracy |
| Julian D. Hazen | Roy V. Van Bebber |
| Daniel O. Highley | Frank A. Walker |
| Henry F. Kauts | William T. Wood |
| John B. Kennedy | Herman F. Widman |
| George Larson | A. E. Williamson |
| David W. Landis | Emil C. Winzer |

It would be a task well nigh impossible to give here a list of the men who have been members of Troy Lodge since its birth, those who have

Prof. C. S. Hambleton

gone from us and those who are still among the living. However, it may be said that the membership rolls from the time of organization to this date have contained the names of many of the men who have been foremost in the affairs of our community for these forty-nine years.

The members who have been connected with Troy Lodge longest are Al Garvin, who took his first degree December 6, 1873; Francis F. Paige, who was taken in October 19, 1874; W. T. Wood, who joined May 17, 1875; and Cyrus Leland, Jr., who was initiated January 20, 1875.

During its life, Troy Lodge No. 55 has met in different lodge halls in Troy. The present hall is on the third floor of the Leland Opera House building.

This lodge has continued its labors uninterruptedly from its inception to the present time, a period of more than forty-nine years, and while not the oldest, it is one of the strongest outside the lodges in the large cities, and has made a record in the community which, if those who have been touched by its activities or have been blesseed by its ministrations could speak out, would be a revelation to even its present membership. Its membership rolls show that during its existence several hundred Master Masons at one time or another have been among its members and have attended its communications.

It would be impossible for one to measure the value and influence of such a lodge, organized for high purposes, on the community, or even to estimate its influence upon the lives of its members. Certain it is, however, that Troy Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, has wrought a grand work here in our midst, and many there be of our citizens here, or those who have gone out to other parts of this world, those that have gone down to the grave, who could ask no greater thing to be said of them than, "He was a good Mason."

## FRANK WEBBER

### One of the Swiss Citizens Who Is Making a Success of Small Farming and Fruit Growing.

Frank Webber, whose pretty eighty-acre farm is six miles north and east of Troy, was born in Switzerland July 16, 1864, and possesses the characteristics of that hardy, industrious and thrifty race of people. He came to America in 1885, landing at New York on December 17 of that year, and took the first train to St. Joseph, Missouri. There he remained until January 16, 1886, when he came to Doniphan County. Here he went to work for Chris Bauers in Marion Township at 50 cents a day. He next worked for August Kiehnhoff for one year at $10 a month. Meanwhile this young Swiss, eager to become a full-fledged American citizen, learned the English language and generally familiarized himself with the customs of American citizens. His industry and his studiousness, his good citizenship, won him many friends, and he was successful from the start, though it was by slow degrees that he builded for himself and established himself in comfortable circumstances as a farmer and fruit-grower.

On October 4, 1901, the subject of this sketch was married to Elizabeth Leimbach at the Marion Township Lutheran Church, by the Reverend Mr. Wagner in the parsonage. Four daughters and one son have blessed their union. Katie Josephine, born July 22, 1903; Frank, born February 18, 1909; Margaret Emma, born August 7, 1912; Louise Anna, born January 12, 1913; Hazel Elizabeth, born February 17, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Webber and their children reside on the eighty-acre farm six miles north and east of Troy, which the parents have by hard labor made one of the best small farms in the county. Mr. Webber has a few berries on the farm. He has 300 bearing apple trees and a new orchard of 300 trees, he set out in 1915.

The subject of this sketch is pubuc-spirited and manifests considerable interest in Number 60 school, where he is a member of the school board.

## OLD MILL BURNED

### Old Mill Was Scene of Great Conflagration.

On Saturday night, December 22, 1883, the P. D. Toby Mills in the south part of town was discovered to be on fire. When first seen and the alarm was given the flames were bursting through and had already spread over such space in the interior that any attempt to save the building would have been useless. All efforts were directed to saving the loose material on the lower floor. The books were got out and several wagon loads of flour; but a large quantity of flour and wheat were burned. The fire commenced in the second story at the north end of the mill, near the engine room. The origin is not known, but is believed to have been accidental. The mill was shut down at six o'clock and all was then safe. Some think it may have been from heat generated in the purifiers, or a spark may have lodged in some part of the mill during working hours. Mr. Tobie purchased this mill in the spring paying $10,000 for it. During the summer the building was overhauled and repaired and new machinery was put in. It was in good running order. There were several thousand dollars worth of flour and wneat in the mill running the amount of stock and building up to about $20,000. The mill was originally built by Tracy & Parker.

### Charles Avery Hines

A good farmer and respected citizen is Charles Avery Hines, who resides on the old Vachol Clary farm five miles northeast of Troy. Mr. Hines was born near Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois, October 6, 1874. He first came to Doniphan County when he was twenty-one years old. Here he was married January 3, 1900, to Miss Belle Keckler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mose Keckler, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Aubrey Hancock of the M. E. church near Brenner, at the bride's home. Mrs. Hines was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1878, and came to Kansas with her parents in March, 1886. After their marriage they returned to Illinois and resided there eleven years, returning to Doniphan County in February, 1911. To this union five children were born: Katie Louise, October 5, 1900; Marion, July 10, 1903; Lorene Emma, September 6, 1907; Marjorie Bernice, July 12, 1910, all born at Lafayette, Illinois, and Evelyn Mae, January 23, 1915, in Doniphan County. Mr. and Mrs. Hines are members of the Methodist church and are actively interested in religious work. The subject of this sketch is a member of the school board of District No. 23, known as the "Aberle" district, named for John Aberle, a pioneer settler, owns a good farm five miles northeast of Troy, known as the old Vachel Clary place, is a good citizen and neighbor, and takes great pride in his children.

### O. E. Kennedy

The subject of this sketch was born and reared in Troy and educated in the public schools of this city. At a very tender age he was given a position by Cyrus Leland, Jr., in the pension office at Topeka, and held same until the department at Washington discontinued the Topeka office and saw fit to take Mr. Kennedy and place him in a more lucrative position at Washington, D. C.

His father was a soldier and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him prior to the time of his death. This gallant soldier was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Kennedy Post Number 292 was so named in memory and in honor of his past services.

The little son of Mr. John Tyler, living near Sabetha, Nemaha County, was thrown from a horse Sunday night, June 16, 1872, and instantly killed.

The papers of the Troy Cemetery Association were placed in the probate judge's office on the 18th day of February, 1867, where the capital stock of the said cemetery was subscribed.

On November 27, 1858, the first Doniphan County Medical Society was organized in Troy, but no list of the officers could be found.—Chief.

Cyrus Leland, Jr., has associated with him Edward Case, in the sale of dry goods, groceries, etc., at the old stand on the corner.—Troy Weekly Reporter, March 7, 1867.

L. A. Libel, at the State Bank of Wathena, will advise you about investments.

# Kansas the Best State

## Prominent Veterinary Surgeon Gets a Good Taste of Prosperity, Both in Doniphan County and Other Parts of the State—Now a Wealthy Land Owner and He Recommends the Soil and Climate of Kansas as the Best for the Man of Small Means—Came to Doniphan County Thirty-five Years Ago.

J. E. Garvin, V. S. and D. V. D., of Plainville, Rooks County, is one of the most enthusiastic residents of Kansas in extolling the great possibilities of the soil and climate for the new-comer.

Coming to Doniphan County thirty-five years ago, Mr. Garvin has since accumulated a substantial competency that surpasses his most sanguine expectations of his first years of residence.

The doctor is firmly convinced that there is no place like Kansas for a man who has a little energy and get-up about him. He does not hold himself up as an example of what a man not afflicted with the "spring fever" can accomplish, but he does believe that any man with a spark of industrious activity does not have to live two lives in order to become independent.

When John E. came to Doniphan County, all his worldly possessions were packed in a box car. He was married to Miss Mary D. Ellis of Wyanet, Illinois, October 1, 1879, and their advent into Kansas was much more pretentious than those who hauled their belongings with ox team or mules.

At the time Mr. Garvin arrived in Doniphan County he had, besides his household goods, three horses, one cow and two pigs. Today he owns 320 acres of the best improved farm land in Paradise Township, Rooks County, and is interested in a full half section with his son, Charley, in Trego County. He has a bunch of twenty-five horses, a fine herd of cattle, and an immense pen of hogs.

At the present time Mr. Garvin has a flourishing business as a veterinary surgeon and equine dentist. His land holdings are immensely valuable, and he feels that an active life is not the worst thing after all. He lived in Doniphan County for thirteen years, and it was here that he laid the foundation of his present fortune. About twenty-two years ago he went to Rooks County, and through his own grit and energy has become an extensive property owner.

Whenever he discusses the great possibilities for an industrious and thrifty man in Kansas, Mr. Garvin cogently points out how the battle of life can be won without a sacrifice of either personality or integrity. He, himself, reached the goal of success through simple and undiluted steadfastness of purpose and perseverance. The doctor very concisely expresses the formula for prosperity in this manner:

It takes three G's to get ahead in this world; they signify Gumption, Grit and Get-there. The Doctor is, no doubt, on the right trail. If more of the dreamers and castle builders of today would apply that motto to their daily operations, there would be more prosperous places like Doniphan County on the map of the world.

The Doctor is undoubtedly right. All people know that no town, city or even a country community ever amounted to a hill of beans that was not settled with live, energetic and thrifty men and women. Like Mr. Garvin, this is the class of people whose instinctive vision penertates ahead. They see what should be done in order to be a factor in the hive of human endeavor, and they go ahead and do it. It is a waste of energy to look behind and see what little has been accomplished. The thing to do is shove a shoulder under the wheel and overcome all obstacles.

Mr. Garvin is confident that there is just as good a chance for getting a home and a bank account in Kansas now as there was thirty-five years ago. Many close observers are of the opinion that the chances are materially better, as the present generation has not lost the stamina that was instilled into them by their pioneer parents who blazed the trail to success in the early days.

The Garvin home in Plainville is a commodious residence and the family is a happy one. There were eight children, one of whom died in infancy, and Edna, who died while she was a small girl. The others are Gertrude, Charles, now married; Edith, now Mrs. W. F. Hughes; Maggie May, Ralph and John Leslie. Charles Garvin has two children, Ruth and Harold, and Mrs. Hughes has two, Everett Clarence and Lawrence. The children go to the old home frequently and they are a source of much joy to their doting grandparents.

## AL. GARVIN

### A Pioneer Carpenter and Farmer of Doniphan County—Veteran of the Civil War and Authority on All Masonic Matters.

As an efficient carpenter, and a hard worker of the best possible kind that can be found in all of Doniphan County, Al. Garvin qualities. He is a man who knows no discouragement and who has worked at the profession to which he does honor today from the first minute that he was able to grasp the handle of a saw. Some of the finest homes in Center township have been erected by his hands and direction, and no one who ever had Mr. Garvin work for him can say that he did not do a good day's work for the renumeration he received.

Residence of Al. Garvin, situated four miles northeast of Troy, Center Twp.

Mr. Garvin was born in Jackson County, Ohio, on June 15, 1846. He was placed in a position similar to that of thousands of other young boys of those days, in that he had little opportunity for education. There were few, if any, schools of account and such chances for learning as they afforded were lean. The subject of this sketch always had a desire to go through college, but it was not to be his good fortune. Subsequent events have shown that perhaps it is just as well, for he has obtained a degree of success which is accorded to only a few men.

He was but little more than a boy when the war of the Rebellion broke out and his age deterred him from enlisting when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter, April 12, 1861. However, he did not become discouraged. He was ambitious to serve his country and after he became old enough to enlist he answered to the first call and on Aug. 30, 1864, at Wayanet, Illinois, he enlisted in Company H. of the 146th regiment Illinois volunteers. Of his war record Mr. Garvin talks but little, preferring to allow the outcome and the facts serve as their own best witness. However, it is beyond any question of a doubt that he served with a cheerfulness and efficiency that has since characterized his life. On July 7, 1865, he was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, with all honors, and then he returned to the place of his nativity.

On March 3, 1870, Mr. Garvin came to Kansas, and it was a lucky day for Doniphan County when he settled here. He was married to Miss Mary C. Jones on Oct. 3, 1882, at Fillmore, Missouri, and to this union have been born four children: Ethel, now Mrs. John M. Mix, whose husband is a carpenter, and assists his father-in-law; Lois, now Mrs. Earnest H. Euler, whose husband is engaged in the manufacture of cement, tile and other work in Troy. There are two sons, E. C., who is now located at Baker City, Oregon, and Carey A., who remains with his parents near Troy on the farm, and who will stay with them during their declining years.

Farm residence of John E. Garvin, situated near Plainville in Rooks County.

Mrs. Garvin has indeed been a true helpmeet to her husband. In chronicling these events transcribed, due credit must be given her for the success her husband has attained. She was a mother, first last and always. Whatever vicissitudes of fortune her husband passed through, she was always at his side encouraging him and helping him onward to the best of her ability. Nothing that she could do was ever left undone. Mr. and Mrs. Garvin are charter members of the Eastern Star. She has always manifested a great deal of interest in that order and has been a regular attendant at the meetings. Mr. Garvin is a Knight Templar, being a member of Washington commandery No. 2, Atchison. He is an authority throughout Doniphan County on all matters pertaining to Freemasonry. For a great many years during his life Mr. Garvin has given deep study to this fraternity and is one of its most able exponents in the country. For a period of more than forty years he has been a faithful member of the Blue Lodge at Troy, and with the exception of the last three or four years, he was a constant attendant at all meetings. He has been a true fraternity man in every instance and as previously stated above, is a recognized authority on all Masonic matters.

## General Grant's Relative

A relative of General U. S. Grant sleeps beneath the sod of Doniphan County. He was John Valmore Hudson, who died Dec. 12, 1899, and was the general's first cousin. He had seen trouble and his life had been full of adventure, having served in the Mexican War from which he went to the gold fields of California in 1848. Finding no fortune awaiting him there he wended his way eastward and settled in Kansas. He was extremely modest in speaking of his early experiences, but occasionally when in good humor would give glowing accounts of his adventures. He was present at the capture of Santa Anna and was one of the men who kicked that poor old warrior up out of the grass where he had been hiding. Although nearly blind from the effects of a wound received in battle, he was an enthusiastic reader; but he was not especially proud of his illustrious relative because of some trouble between the two. Hudson lies in a neglected grave at Moray with only a wooden slab at his head, but those who knew him as "Old Uncle Johnny" will long remember him as a fine, conscientious and honest man.

## Floater Found

Monday, June 7, 1915, about 4 o'clock, a floater was found in the Missouri river about one mile south of the St. Joseph bridge, with no marks of identification on body or clothing. He was a man of fifty-five or sixty years, 5 feet, 8 inches tall, weight 155 or 160 pounds, white hair, white stub mustache, upper teeth broken off, lower teeth fairly good. He wore a black crush hat, size 7¼, No. 8½ shoes, newly half-soled, and rubber heels; winter underwear; black and white shirt, size 15½; low celluloid collar, size 15½; blue cravat necktie, new black socks, gray striped trousers and leather belt with patent fastener, mixed gray coat and vest. He had in his pocket a pair of gold-rim spectacles, stag handle knife, $1.25 in money. He wore a plain gold ring on one finger and gold cuff and collar buttons in shirt. Coroner L. T. Hargis viewed the body and had it sent to the L. T. Hargis Undertaking Co.'s parlor in Wathena, and prepared it for burial in Bellemont cemetery.

The coroner held an inquest at Elwood and the jury, consisting of S. L. Hagerty, Earl Chaney, I. M. Stiles, F. Armstrong, B. F. McMillan and Earl D. Choettlin, rendered a verdict that "the said unknown man came to his death by drowning."

## The First Postoffice

There was one postoffice established in the state of Kansas before the postoffice at Doniphan; that of Marysville, in Marshall County, on Nov. 11, 1854. The first postmaster was Frank J. Marshall, a pioneer of Weston, Missouri, who went to Marshall County in 1849 to establish a ferry across the Blue river, near Marysville. Marshall County was named in his honor and the town was named after his beloved wife. The postoffice at Marysville was the first postoffice established after Kansas became a territory. However, the first postoffice established on what is Kansas soil today was that at Fort Leavenworth, on May 28, 1828.

# Burning of School Houses

## Feeling Ran High in Different Districts in Early '90's, and Fires Were Incendiary.

In all of Doniphan County's unique and absorbing history there was nothing that was of more moment to the people at the time than the school district troubles of 1892-93-94. The differences which at the time seemed impossible of amicable settlement have long since been dead issues and the county school system now presents a solid front, but then there was so much dissension and so high ran the feeling that the events which transpired have a peculiar interest. In all, three school houses and the Christian Church in Troy were burned and the perpetrators of the arson were never discovered.

The Aberle School House, District No. 23, situated about five miles northeast of Troy in Union township. Miss Mae Cummings, teacher. Members of school board: Charles A. Heimes, director; Charles A. Euler, treas.; Henry A. Weber, clerk.

The first trouble to break out was in the Mosquito Creek School District some time in 1892. The school house was about three miles north of Troy and stood on the Moser-Hargis road. There had been growing differences in the community for some time and the differences had reached a fever heat when on the night of Dec. 23, 1892, the school house was burned, which frustrated the teachers' plans relative to the Christmas program. Miss Ruth Sharp was the teacher at the time and boarded at the home of Fred Moser, whose sons discovered the flames soon after they broke out, but were powerless to do anything upon their arrival at the conflagration.

The second fire of incendiary origin was in District No. 23—the Abarle school — situated about five miles northeast of Troy. There had been a dispute in this section over teachers, the school house, the school board, and about everything else, with the result that there were more than two factions, each of which believed itself to be in the right. On the night of Feb. 7, 1893, this school house met the same fate as its predecessor. The torch was applied when everyone was supposed to be asleep. The flames were not discovered until the building was lost beyond any shadow of hope. Arthur Gilbert was the teacher at the time.

The third and last to be burned, and the most daring of all, was the No. 60 school house, which stood three and one-half miles north and east of Troy. This district was six miles long and the school house was within one and one-half miles of the south end. Naturally there was discontent. Some wanted two school houses, and others wanted but one in the exact center of the district, and others wished the district divided. At the time of the trouble, Miss Nellie Monroe, now Mrs. W. L. Clark of Troy, was the teacher, and although placed in a difficult position —somewhat between the factions—she managed to preserve a strict neutrality and was loved and esteemed by all.

Mrs. Clark, however, was fortunate. Miss Anna Reville, who had been a teacher in the public schools, announced her engagement to John Shriver Earnest on Jan. 5, 1895, and was married on that date, Miss Monroe, now Mrs. Clark, taking her position.

With the factions, however, it was different. Matters had gone so far there was an intense feeling. On the night of Dec. 29, 1894, there had been a singing school in the school house, taught by Professor Martin Edge, who now resides near Wathena. Among those present after the fire were John T. Trant, who lives three and one-half miles northeast of Troy; W. D. Baldwin, the well-known carpenter; Mrs. Frank (Carrie) Nixon of Troy; Mrs. Nora T. Q. Stiles, Mrs. Madison R. (Maggie) Throckmorton, John Mix, Fred Bezona, William Trant, Walter B. Montgomery and W. H. Montgomery, and John Garvin, now of Plainville, Kan. Green B. Taylor, who resides near Troy, witnessed the fire from his home, where Ross Linville now resides.

Professor Edge had just dismissed the school and those present had left, when it was said a man ran out from an adjacent corn field, where he had been hiding, hurled a can of oil over the front of the building and then applied a torch, after which he fled and disappeared. John T. Trant, W. D. Baldwin, Dora Mix and Mrs. Frank Nixon, were first to look back on account of the illumination; the others had gone but a short distance when their eyes were almost blinded by a flash and turning they saw the school in flames. These four turned and were the first to reach the structure. The outside was all in flames, but inside there was not a vestige of fire. William Baldwin discovered this, and went inside to throw out some of the seats. With the strength of a Samson he tore several seats to pieces in an effort to save the furniture, and made his exit through the window, exclaiming that the seats could not be saved. Later, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Trant threw two buckets of water on the fire, which the latter carried from his home, in an effort to extinguish the flames, but it was futile. The flames illuminated the neighborhood for quite an area, and many farmers arose from their beds to gaze at the spectacle. The fact that the building was burning only on the outside and within ten minutes after the class had been dismissed, shows beyond any doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin.

William D. Baldwin, Madison Throckmorton, Carry Benzona (now Mrs. Frank Nixon), and Dora Mix were the first persons to return to the school house after the fire started.

As a result of the fire, C. V. Norman, who was then county superintendent of public instruction, and who now is cashier of the First National Bank, divided the district, the other school being known as Eclipse No. 59. In order to effect this division, portions were taken from the Klipple District, No. 23 District and No. 21 District, to make up No. 59.

A meeting was held at the home of Jacob Hale on April 19, 1895, to organize and vote bonds for the school house. There was a long discussion before a name was decided on, but finally, Charles E. Brown made the suggestion and Mordecai J. Rhue made the motion, that the district be known as Eclipse, No. 59. The majority wanted to honor Superintendent Norman by naming it after him, but in a moment of forgetfulness, the name Eclipse was adopted. Since that time the residents of the district have often regretted that they did not bestow the honor upon Mr. Norman, who on account of the diplomatic methods used in adjusting the differences of the two factions, was deserving of it. The Eclipse school was built by A. J. Goddin, father of Harry L. Goddin, now so well known in Troy, and the school board was composed of Lloyd Bailey, who died June 8, 1903; Mordecai J. Rhue, who died Oct. 21, 1907, and Robert H. Montgomery, who died May 6, 1913.

The same year No. 60 school house was built in the north part of the old district on Mike Pfennig's land.

Frank F. Page, who now lives in Troy, and who for thirty-five years was a teacher, was the first instructor in the new school house and Miss Edna Parker, now Mrs. J. W. Dana of Kansas City, Kan., was the second teacher. With the establishment of the two schools and the division of the one district, the old trouble disappeared and has never been resurrected. Looking back over the situation now, however, with the vantage point of time, it hardly seems probable that the schools were set afire by any one in the districts, as it only would have deprived their children of a chance to obtain an education. That they were of incendiary origin, however, is positive.

The fourth and last building to be burned was the Christian Church in Troy. Some time in late November, nineteen or twenty young men had been arrested in that edifice after trying to break up religious services. They were brought to trial on Dec. 29, 1894, and on the evening of that day while the jury was locked in the jury room, deliberating, the church was burned to the ground despite bucket brigades, which worked valiantly. The perpetrators of this crime were never discovered. After this house of worship had been burned, all manner of theories were advanced. Some believed they had smelled smoke in that vicinity for three days previous to the fire. The church which was burned was organized by Rev. Nelson A. Stull.

# Reminiscences

(By A. R. Graves.)

Hearing that The Chief is planning a special Historical Edition, to be devoted solely to Doniphan County, and being a native and for a number of years a resident there, I thought, perhaps, a few events which I can recall might be of interest. There is especially the "burrs" of the old mill found a few years ago on the Abe Sutton farm, five miles north of Troy, and which were unearthed by a heavy rain. I do not think much was ever said about the old mill until after the ruins were discovered, although I can remember clearly, conversations between my father and Joseph Robidoux, Jr., son of the founder of St. Joseph, Mo., who was married to an Indian woman and lived most of the time on the Indian reservation near White Cloud.

Mosquito Creek School House, District No. 72, situated three miles north of Troy. Miss Mary Trant, teacher. Members of the school board: Madison R. Throckmorton, George Meers and Jess Ayres.

My father went to Kansas, Nov. 6, 1854, selected his claim, built his cabin and, on March 4, 1855, moved his family to the new home. Shortly after I was born, on July 23, 1856, he sold the claim to the Mount Vernon Town Company for $200 and bought the claim of E. Van B. Rogers and Sarah Purkett Urgehart, one mile south, for the same money. He lived there until 1887, when he sold that farm to John Jones and moved to Washington County, Kan. But to get back to my story of the old mill. Robidoux and my father were friends, and they talked frequently about the old mill, but I do not recall that I ever heard either of them say when it was built; but it undoubtedly was erected in 1838, by the Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, who had established the Indian Mission east of Highland in 1837. It was along what is known now as Mosquito Creek, but was called Mill Creek then, both by the Indians and whites. I heard Robidoux say to my father that several years prior to the opening of Kansas and Nebraska territories to settlement, the Indians heard of the government's intention and in the year 1841, burned it to prevent the whites from getting it.

My personal recollections of the mill are vivid. I saw many logs and pieces, all scarred from the fire. They were walnut and had been a part of the old wheel frame, forebay and the wheels. All were imbedded in the mud and some of them remained in the bank of the creek for more than half a century. When taken out, I understand that they had withstood the ravages of time and were in excellent condition. The name Mosquito Creek was given to the stream on which the old mill stood, by the early immigrants who crossed the plains, because their lives were made miserable by the little pests at the old camp ground near the ford of the creek. This camp ground was situated on my father's place—the northeast quarter of Section 31, Range 2, Township 21, while the old mill was on the northeast quarter of Section 30, Range 2, Township 21, which was my father's first homestead on pre-emption claims and

where I was born. Much of my information concerning the mill also was obtained from Pryor Plank, a fine old gentleman and a historian, who was always to be found in a retrospective frame of mind. I have talked to him hour after hour. He apparently, however, knew as little about the mill as I did.

Of the early instances of a historical nature in Doniphan County there were a few that fall within my personal recollection or of which I have learned from others. A man whose name I cannot remember and who lived a short distance east of the old river town of Lafayette, murdered his wife about the time white people began to settle in the county. He induced her to go with him to hunt squirrels; and while they were sitting on a log resting in the woods, he managed to bring the muzzle of his rifle, which he held across his lap, in range with his wife and shot her just below the arm pit. He left her body where he had killed her, believing the wild animals that infested the neighborhood would destroy the body. Reaching his home, he found a neighbor who had called, and told him that his wife had gone to her father's home just across the river. Someone from the opposite side, however, said she was not at her father's place, and supposing the small rowboat in which she crossed the stream frequently, had upset, the neighbors instituted a search. Upon examination it developed that the boat had been sunk by having a large hole driven in the bottom. This aroused suspicion, and further search led to the discovery of the body, which, instead of having been destroyed, as the husband had hoped, was found where the woman had fallen. A small dog, pet of the wife, had guarded the body for two days and nights and was almost famished from hunger. The husband was arrested, confessed and would have been lynched, but for the pleading of his father-in-law, who asked that he be given a trial. He later escaped and was never captured.

The killing of Parker Hooper by John Cummings in April, 1861, occurred northeast of Severance and was the result of a neighborhood quarrel, with a little family trouble mixed in. Cummings, I am certain, was Hooper's son-in-law and claimed Hooper had interfered in his home.

A man whose name was Schultz was murdered for his money by William Dunn in Burr Oak Township sometime in 1861.

The shooting of Grandison R. Wilson by a squad of Union soldiers, was a dastardly and cowardly act. It occurred the morning of Sept. 2, 1862. Wilson and his young daughter, Emily, had gone to the fields to do some plowing. He took with him a scythe for use in cutting out weeds that had become imbedded in the ground. The daughter was by his side as he used this implement, and suddenly both heard a shot. Looking up they saw a squad of soldiers riding toward them. Coming to within fifty feet of the man, they halted and without warning, his daughter, who was present says, opened fire. Wilson was instantly killed. His daughter screamed with terror and was heard by her mother, who immediately ran to the field and found her husband dead. The girl was sent to seek help from Josephus Utt, a school teacher, who had been an intimate friend of the murdered man, and who was on Wolf River. At the stream, she found her father's murderers under a tree partaking of lunch. They arose and fled as she approached, too cowardly to face her. The soldiers' excuse for killing Wilson was that the latter was a Southern sympathizer.

Nixon at about the same time, shot and wounded Howard Fulton, but the latter escaped with a slight injury to his wrist. Afterward he joined the Union army and served through the remainder of the war. The only record I ever heard of Hixon making was reported by Isaac Ogen, upon the return of the Doniphan County militia from Kansas City, where they had been called to assist in repelling Price's raid up the Missouri River in the fall of 1864. It seems that someone had written home that Captain Nixon had taken to his heels when the first firing began and Isaac Ogen's father, an ardent Northern sympathizer, asked his son if this was true.

"Yes," said Isaac, "he ran."

"Well," queried the father, "what did you do when you saw your captain do that?"

"Oh, I just outran him a little," was the answer.

The drowning of Henry Cox, while bathing in the Missouri River east of Lafayette, was a sad affair. I also recall the drowning of James Coates, near Lafayette, July 28, 1868; and also the accidental death of John Meers on New Year's day, 1874. Meers was a young man, and, in company with his cousin, W. P. Taylor, was hunting among the hills along the Missouri, north of his home, and about five miles north of Troy. In some way his gun

Sixty School House, situated about five miles northeast of Troy on the old Michael Pfennig farm. Miss Agnes Kanaley, teacher. Members of the school board: Ervin Williams, clerk; Frank Webber, treas.; Jno. T. Trant, director.

was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering just above the right eye. He lived about twelve hours and then died. Meers was an unusually fine young man, loved by all who knew him, and his untimely death cast a gloom over the entire community. The killing of Alexander Kincaid by Joseph Tribble on Sept. 8, 1861, near the Burr Oak school house was a brutal and premeditated murder. Kincaid was an ardent Union sympathizer and was recruiting agent for the 13th Kansas volunteers, while Tribble was a pro-slavery man,

Eclipse School House, District No. 59, situated about two miles northeast of Troy. Miss Bertha Dittemore, teacher. Members of the school board: Moses F. Cox, director; John Hautzenrader, treas.; John Werner, clerk.

later enlisted in Price's band of Missouri raiders. Twenty-nine years after the killing he was tried in Troy and acquitted. Another murder was that of George Dockhorn by Charles Carroll in April of 1890, near Elwood.

Of the quaint characters I knew in my childhood, some of them, I think, deserve especial mention. One, Mr. Knowles, an itinerant cobbler who went from house to house making or mending the footwear of the family, was a very striking man. He was about six feet, two inches tall, and had a soldier's bearing; he seldom talked much, but to my childish fancy he talked very queerly. I remember that he always wore a claw-hammer or scissor-tailed coat, in the tail pockets of which he carried many of the implements used in plying his trade, such as thread, awls, etc. One cold night after a hearty supper at our home, he prepared in his usual decorous manner, to seat himself before the big fire-place. An awl or some other pointed instrument interfered with his plans and in about the hundredth part of a second the distance between him and that chair increased from about two inches to six feet. I will never forget the peculiar expression on my dear mother's face when she told me that if I had forgotten all my manners I had better retire to the kitchen (I had tittered). When I arrived in the kitchen I found my four sisters, all older than myself, convulsed with laughter.

Another character I can never forget was a Mr. Schwartz. Besides being a peddler he constituted himself a kind of medical adviser to the settlers, and claimed to have a positive specific for the cure of ague, which was a very prevalent disease in the early history of Doniphan County. The prescription, I think, was composed of Peruvian bark, quassia, cayenne pepper and enough whiskey to make one quart. It was about as palatable as molten lead flavored with ox gall, and the directions for taking it were a teaspoonful before each meal and at bed time. It is needless to say it was a great grub saver, for no human being could take a teaspoonful of that dope and eat during the next six or seven hours—then there was another dose due. During the period between bed time and breakfast I could just about manage to get my mouth cooled down to the sizzling point, when I had to begin all over again. Did it cure the chills? I'll be hanged if I know, for after taking a few doses no one could get sufficiently cooled off to tell whether or not he had a chill.

I remember very distinctly seeing the immigrants passing our home on their way westward. The old California trail that went westward out of St. Joseph, passed through my father's farm, and many hours I spent on our front doorstep watching the long trains of wagons passing. Most of this emigration was to Colorado just after the Pike's Peak gold excitement. Some were freight teams hauling goods across the plains.

The big camp meetings that were held in the walnut grove on my father's farm, furnished some incidents which made a lasting impression with me. One in particular that I remember well, occurred while I was attending the meeting with my mother one day. In the absence of chairs or benches, the settlers had hauled together logs of various sizes, upon which the people sat during the services. One of these logs had a group of roots extending about three feet from the ground. This struck me as being just the place to hide and get a full view, as I was too small to see over the heads of the grown-ups. I had just gotten comfortably settled when two women, a Mrs. Sharp and Mrs. Holton, began shouting. I could not imagine what the row was all about (being only five years old). I stuck to my place, however, and after all the yelling had subsided somewhat, I saw them leading the two women to their tents and neither of them could boast of any more wearing apparel than a Hottentot chick in full dress. On my way home I asked my mother what was the matter with the women. She said they had got religion. I wanted to know if it was catching; and would sulphur ointment cure it like it would the itch, from a well-developed case of which I had just recovered. My mother closed the case by saying I was too young to understand such things, and for me not to ask any more foolish questions. That was too much for me, and although the frost of time is quite perceptible about my temples, I am still too young to understand why people call such performances religion.

These are about all of the things of interest I recall at the present time, but I have a warm spot in my heart for Doniphan County, and will continue to have as long as I live. Its people are the finest on earth. Although I have made many friends here in Ricardo, California, where I am living, I often wish I was back again in God's country.

## James Reville

Mr. James Reville died at his home in Troy, Thursday, July 23, 1914, from a cancerous growth of his throat. He was a printer, and was employed in The Chief office for twenty-seven years. Mr. Reville severed his connection with The Chief about nine years before his death, when the linotype was installed. He was about sixty-four years of age and a member of the Masonic lodge.

He was married to Miss Viola E. Brown, of Troy, Sunday, March 24, 1872, by the Rev. Mr. Jas. Lawrence, who was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Troy. The officiating clergyman is now a resident of the town which bears his name, where the Kansas State University is located, on the Kaw river between Kansas City and Topeka—Lawrence.

## E. B. Dolly, Former Postmaster

Mr. E. B. Dolly, who was postmaster of Troy under the second administration of President Cleveland, is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Al. Wynkoop at Highland. Mr. Dolly is now eighty-four years old and is enjoying excellent health. For many years he was a leading citizen of Troy and he and his daughters have a host of friends here.

We notice that our friend, A. G. Ege, Jr., has associated with Mr. Jos. Thompson in the publication of the Troy Democrat.—The Elwood Press, Jan. 1, 1859.

# Eugene Lancaster

## Popular Doniphan County Man and Son of a Pioneer Who Fitted Himself for a High Place in the Legal Profession and Then, After Making a Good Start as a Lawyer, He Gave Up Law and, Without Regret, Went Back to the Farm, to Become One of the Prosperous Farmers of Doniphan County.

The back to the soil movement has no more enthusiastic advocate, or no more shining example of the wisdom of such a course, than in Eugene Lancaster, who lives on a 400-acre farm in Wayne Township, four miles southwest of Troy. Eugene Lancaster was born in Doniphan County, July 11, 1878, and was reared on a farm. Upon growing to young manhood he had an ambition to become a lawyer, and he fitted himself for the profession, after attending the Commercial College in St. Joseph, by reading law with Alcid Bowers in his office in Troy two years, 1899-1901. He was admitted to the bar September 4, 1901. He practiced with Mr. Bowers seven years, until he was married to Miss Edith Bowers, a daughter of his partner and preceptor. Then came a longing to return to the farm, and without regret he gave up the professional career, which had been the dream of his youth and the ambition of his young manhood and, with his bride, went to live on the farm in Wayne Township.

Eugene Lancaster's father was John H. Lancaster, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 10, 1844, and who died on the farm where the son now resides, July 23, 1911. His mother was Ermindia McDaniel, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, May 1, 1849. She still resides on the farm in Wayne Township.

John H. Lancaster, father of Eugene, came to Doniphan County in 1858 and settled on Independence Creek, where Julius Furman resides. He was a Republican and became prominent in Doniphan County politics. After Fort Sumter was fired upon, April 12, 1861, John H. Lancaster was one of the men who enlisted in Company K, Thirteenth Kansas volunteer infantry, and after four years of service in the Civil War he was mustered out June 26, 1865, at Little Rock Arkansas.

Miss Ermindia McDaniel, mother of Eugene Lancaster, had taught school in Ohio one year before coming to Kansas. Here in Doniphan County she taught in the Oakland district, Mosquito Creek district, Climax district, Hickory Grove district and the Independence district prior to her marriage to John H. Lancaster, which occurred December 27, 1869.

Eugene Lancaster, the son of these parents, was educated in the Brenner school while growing up on the farm on which he was born and to which his parents moved in the spring of 1877. His parents consented to his taking a three years' course at the Commercial College in St. Joseph, giving him the privilege of taking up a profession or entering business, according to his inclinations. At the close of his three years' course, Eugene went to Troy to live, and there he took up the study of law with Alcid Bowers, putting in the years 1899 to 1901 in the office of that young lawyer. He had fitted himself well for a professional career and when admitted to the bar, September 4, 1901, he at once began practicing with Mr. Bowers as his partner. The two became fast friends and the partnership that lasted until his marriage on February 4, 1901, to Miss Edith M. Bowers, daughter of his partner at law, was like that of father and son.

The bride of Eugene Lancaster was one of Troy's most accomplished young women. She was born October 6, 1888, in Troy, was reared in the town, and from girlhood had been a popular favorite with the good people of the town. She had been educated in the Troy schools and her fond parents had given her every advantage that would be a help to her in making her the bright, intelligent and accomplished daughter in whom their joys and hopes were centered.

Following their marriage, these young people resolved to give up the life of the town, with all of its social successes and its attractions, and go to the Lancaster farm in Wayne Township to set up their home. Here they have since resided and have been happy and successful.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lancaster two daughters have been born: Gladys L., September 11, 1902, and Erma R. December 2, 1910. They are growing up fine girls and are the pride of their parents, who will give them a good education, such as will fit them for splendid Kansas womanhood.

Mr. Lancaster is one of the progressive farmers of Wayne Township and farms 400 acres of good land intelligently and upon business methods. He is regarded as one of the prosperous men of the county, and has from boyhood taken a lively interest in the affairs of his community and of the county. He is interested in educational affairs and has shown his deep interest in the education of the youth of his district by serving on the school board. He is one of those good citizens who believe in progress, and his name is coupled with all forward movements for community betterment, for improved roads and for whatever is best for the public welfare. He is a member of the Central Protective Association and is active in its councils, rendering assistance to his fellow members in the work of protection given by that splendid organization for the protection of life and property. Mr. Lancaster also is an active member of the Knights and Ladies of Security and of the Modern Woodmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster and children are well and favorably known, and there are none more popular in their community than they.

Half of photograph taken at the Spring Grove School House picnic, September 3, 1915, in Wayne Township.

Eugene Lancaster's residence, situated in Wayne Township.

## MAMIE TUCKER-QUICK

### Champion Lady Apple-Picker of the County—Married to Guinn Quick on May 28, 1915.

The subject of this sketch is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ellry Tucker, who resided in Doniphan County for more than a score of years. Mamie was born February 8, 1897, while the family resided near Old Lafayette, and is a granddaughter of Mrs. Kunkel. When the young lady attended the Troy High School, she was classed as one of the brightest pupils on the roster, but her parents moved away before she graduated.

On October 4, 1912, when the Troy High School girls went out on an apple-picking expedition, she was awarded the $3 cash prize for picking the most apples in the Montgomery orchard, two miles northeast of Troy. Her record was seventy-nine bushels in one day, more than lots of husky men have been able to pick. This energetic and business-like young lady was married to Guinn Quick on May 28, 1915, in St. Joseph, by Probate Judge Albert B. Duncan. They reside on a farm near Forest City, Missouri.

## ROBERT NEWTON MALONE

### Eminent Educator From Dugout in Western Kansas to a Good School Position in St. Joseph Has Been the Somewhat Remarkable Achievement of This Ambitious Man.

Among the prominent educators of Missouri whose name is familiar to the teachers of Doniphan County, is Robert N. Malone, who first saw the light of day in Lancaster, Schuyler County, Missouri, February 17, 1867. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jasper Malone, now of California.

When this prominent educator was six years old his parents moved to Mitchell County, Kansas, settling on a farm near Beloit, where the young man had little opportunity to gratify his great desire for knowledge.

Schools were few and far between and for several years he attended a district school taught in a dugout, and his first years spent in the new country were in a dugout on a farm near Beloit.

Here this persevering and energetic school boy grew to manhood, and made the best of his environments. When in the latter part of his teens he entered the Saline Normal University, and upon his return home was successful in receiving a teachers' certificate, and taught his first school in Mitchell County. Later he came to Doniphan County and taught school in Burr Oak Bottom during the year of 1896. After attending the State Normal at Maryville, Missouri, he completed his education at Kansas State University, which is situated in Lawrence. In 1896 he was employed as principal of the McKinley School in St. Joseph, which position he filled, discharging the duties required of him faithfully and promptly, and in a manner satisfactory to both patrons and pupils for nine years, at which time a promotion was tendered him and he accepted a position with the Neely School, in which capacity he has served for eleven years.

His father was one of the gallant soldiers who fought faithfully for the preservation of the Union, in the Twenty-First Missouri, having enlisted soon after the firing upon Fort Sumter, and served until the close of the war. On December 22, 1897, two years after this educator moved to St. Joseph, Mo., he was married to Miss Eugenia Conwell of Atchison. Of this union they have two daughters, Genevieve, who was born May 15, 1901, and Ezrelda, born December 2, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Malone are enjoying life in their comfortable home, which is located at 819 South Fourteenth street.

## Philippine Soldiers

The following is a list of some of the young men who volunteered their services during the Philippine War in 1897 and 1898: Arthur Hargis, Fred Carpenter, Ed Confer, Frank Byers, Lorne T. Hargis, Robert Wilson, Fred J. Marble, John Mix, John Graves, Carl White, John Young, Fred Byers, Frank Scarrett, Charles James, Ed Scarrett, Claude Zimmerman, Vachel Lewis and William Goacher.

# Charles Allen Kibler

### Member of the Board of County Commissioners and a Candidate for His Third Term—He Is a Native of Missouri, But Has Resided in Doniphan County Thirty-Four Years and Has Been a Successful Farmer and Good Citizen.

Charles Allen Kibler, member of the Board of County Commissioners of Doniphan County, has made a splendid record during his residence of thirty-four years in Doniphan County, as a citizen, farmer and as a public official. Mr. Kibler is a native of Missouri, born in Nodaway County, February 27, 1874, and came to Troy with his parents, July 12, 1882. He received his education in the Troy schools and in the Rock School, six miles south of Troy in Wayne Township. He has farmed all of his life and has made a success of it. The Kiblers, generations back, were plain farmers and substantial citizens who bore the respect of their neighbors and their acquaintances.

The father of Charles Allen Kibler was Lower M. Kibler, who was born in Hancock County, Ohio, August 5, 1850. His father was George Kibler, born in Wayne County, Ohio, and his mother was Maria Walters who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio. Lower M. Kibler married Margaret Jane Allen on August 13, 1871, in Nodaway County, Missouri. She was born in Macon County, Missouri, February 1, 1853. This union was blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters. Charles Allen, the subject of this sketch, Oscar Walter, and Cora Alice, (now Mrs. William Anderson of near Troy), were born in Nodaway County, Missouri. The other brother, Elmer Clifton, was born in Ottawa County, Kansas. The other sister, Louisa (now Mrs. W. H. H. Colley of near Troy) was born in Troy.

Charles Allen Kibler was only eight years old when in 1882 his parents moved to Doniphan County and his earliest recollections are of the trip from Missouri to Kansas. He was reared here like most other Doniphan County boys, given the best education our schools could afford, with no thought other than preparing himself for the duties of citizenship and for working out a successful career as a farmer. He was married January 17, 1900, to Miss Mary Alice Seely, by the Rev. Grimes, pastor of the M. E. Church, Atchison. She was a daughter of Horace D. Seeley, who was born January 24, 1833, in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1857. He died August 20, 1897. Mrs. Kibler's mother was Elizabeth L. Seeley, born near St. Joseph in Buchanan County, Missouri, February 11, 1840, and died March 31, 1886.

Mrs. Kibler has eight brothers and sisters as follows: Emmett Seeley, who resides on a farm south of Troy; Harriett Elizabeth, now Mrs. V. E. McDaniel of La Crosse, Kansas; Miss Kate Seeley, who resides south of Troy; George Seeley of La Crosse, Kansas; Frank Seeley of Colorado Springs; Ruby Evelyn, now Mrs. J. M. Jacks of Leavenworth; Mattie, now Mrs. J. H. Etherton of near Troy; Horace Seeley, Jr., who lives on a farm south of Troy; Mrs. Nellie Franklin died December 11, 1906.

This young man is the owner of a fine farm of 175 acres one-half mile south of Troy on which he resides. He is a progressive farmer and one who believes in keeping up his farm and the imprevements. He has during his residence on the farm been one of the leaders in his neighborhood for road improvements and for the advancement of those movements which are for the community interest. Mr. Kibler's interest in public affairs led to his appointment to fill a vacancy on the board of county commissioners on October 3, 1914, as he was regarded as the right man to fill such a responsible official position. This opinion was verified by the record of his service for the unexpired term for which he was appointed. He was taken up by the people of his district, nominated for a full term and was elected in 1914. He is now being urged to again be a candidate for the office.

Mr. Kibler's knowledge of public affairs and his practical business methods have made him a valuable man for the entire county on the board, since it is with every department of the county's affairs the board has to deal. The board of county commissioners has jurisdiction over all public improvements of whatsoever nature made by the county, the establishment of roads and their improvement, the building of bridges and culverts. It passes on all claims against the county, has direct control over the public expenditures, appoints all appointive officers of the county, fixes the annual levy of taxes for county purposes, canvasses election returns, and performs a multiplicity of duties too numerous ti undertake to print in a sketch of so short a length as this. For all this a great amount of patient labor and constant attention is exacted from the commissioner who does his duty, and for which there is little pay.

Mr. Kibler's public spiritedness is shown by the great attention he has bestowed on the details of the work of the commissioners, his close watch over public expenditures and his endeavor to see that for every dollar of county money expended the county received a dollar's worth of service in return. He is an active member of the Central Protective Association.

Half of photo taken of picnic attendants in grove at Spring Grove School House, September 3, 1915.

## EDNA GRAVES McDONALD

### Is Graduate Nurse and Registered Pharmacist—A Native of Doniphan County With Residence at Alliance, Nebraska.

Edna Graves McDonald is the daughter of Thomas L and Celia Peden Graves, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Graves. This remarkable young lady, who cut out an unusual career for a woman and made a success of it, was born in Center Township, Doniphan County, four miles northeast of Troy on the farm where W. F. Arnold resides. Her childhood days were spent in this county, and somewhat later she lived for a few years in Oklahoma. This self-reliant young lady attended school for awhile in Washington County, Kansas, and completed her education at the Wathena High School, while Professor George W. Kinkead was superintendent.

After graduating from high school, she took a nurse's course at a St. Joseph hospital and also took instruction at an Omaha institution and received a certificate giving her the right to practice pharmacy. She devotes considerable time to reading and is one of those who can reflect intelligently upon any subject. Miss Graves was married to John McDonald, a conductor on the Burlington road, in October, 1910, and their present home is at Alliance, Neb., where they enjoy the blessings of this life.

## JOHN B. KENNEDY

### Has Enviable Record as a Business Man.

If loyalty has its golden rewards, then surely there must be an enormous one coming to this man, who has been so faithful as to hold fast to the bonds of the man who gave him his first position and who so trusted the entire management of his store to him at the age of twenty-one, and that is just what John B. Kennedy has done; for up until the time that fire destroyed the store of Cyrus Leland, he was head bookkeeper and manager of that concern.

He was educated in the public schools of Troy, and his desire for greater knowledge caused him to go to St. Joseph and attend business college. Mr. Kennedy is still in the service of his first employer a part of his time, and is also manager of the Troy Fruit-Growers' Association. Business men, such as the subject of this sketch are born, not made.

## KINKEAD GRAIN COMPANY

### Controlling Interest Owned by Prof. George W. Kinkead, Former Supt. of Schools—Other Member Prof. C. S. Hambleton.

The manager of the Kinkead Grain Company in Troy is, perhaps, one of the most widely known men in the county. He is none other than Professor George W. Kinkead. He was born and reared in Marion Township in this county, and upon reaching maturity taught school for twenty-five years in the spot of his nativity. He was always a judicious and tactful superintendent of schools, and his popularity is evidenced by the fact that he retained his position for so long.

After a quarter of a century as a pedagogue, Mr. Kinkead decided to engage in the grain business, and on account of his excellent habits and many friends, he has built up a splendid business. Mr. Kinkead and Professor C. S. Hambleton, present principal of the Troy High School own one of the most productive orchards in the county, one and one-half miles north of Troy. The former's connection with the Wathena Fruit-Growers' Association as secretary and manager for several years, gave him an opportunity to specialize in the fruit business, which he did not overlook, and today he is a recognized authority on that subject.

## HATTIE E. CASTLE

### Born on a Farm and Reared in Center Township Is the Story of the Persevering School Ma'am Who Has Made a Perceptible Progress.

Miss Hattie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Castle, born in Missouri and reared in Doniphan County, and educated in the public schools of Troy and the State Normal at Emporia, Kansas.

Her rise has been very rapid and her career has a wonderful future in store for her, and with her knowledge of affairs of today and her great precept for the future, it would be well to keep a watchful eye on this little lady and to note her doings at the customs office in Kansas City, Missouri, where she has been employed for a number of years.

For several years she was considered one of the most successful teachers of this county, and made a record with her pupils, who are now following business lives and reflecting credit upon their former teacher, who implanted the principles of loyalty and heroism in their minds.

## D. P. DELANEY

### Native of Doniphan County and One Who Possesses the Usual Irish Wit.

Born and reared in the grandest county in Kansas is recommendation enough for any one, but to have served that county in the capacity as district clerk for years is doubly a recommendation, and D. P. Delaney, as well as being one of the most competent men of his time, is a man held in highest esteem by every one.

His position in the eyes of the people has not changed, nor their regard for him either, inasmuch as he left the state for the benefit of business interests and has engaged himself in the banking business in Salisaw, Okla. He has a host of friends in Doniphan County who wish him success in his banking career.

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The Methodist society of Troy changed their place of worship from the Presbyterian church to the court house, their first service being held at the court house, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1867. They also organized a new Sunday school on this date, meetings to be held on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

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Thomas Kirby shot and killed himself, September 2, in a barn at the home of Thomas Scott, his son-in-law, in Troy.

# Some Horticultural Observations

## Advocates More Care in the Planting and Development of Apple Orchards—Claims Trees Should Be at Least Thirty-Six Feet Apart.

(Contributed by O. S. Condit.)

By request of Walter Montgomery, I will give the readers of your paper a few of the mistakes and successes of fruit-growing, as I have seen it in the last few years.

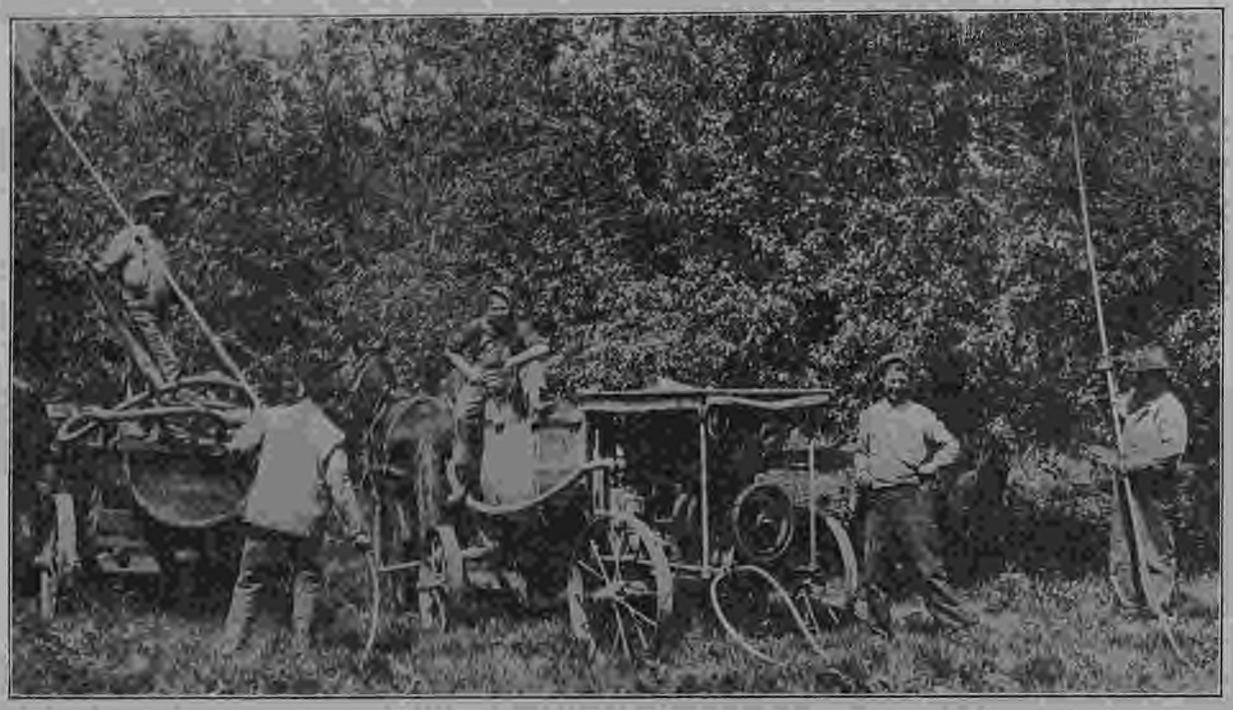
We will begin with the apple; the fruit that caused a world of trouble in the beginning, but has proven one of man's greatest blessings ever since.

Few realize that the orchards of this county are decreasing at an alarming rate, as we have over 50,000 less bearing trees than we had in 1908, and if that rate keeps up, we will be buying apples in a few years. I believe the worst mistake we have made is in buying trees, as most of our orchards will show a number of varieties that are nearly worthless in this locality, as you can find Greenings, Fall Rambo, Iowa Blush and a number of others that do not do well here. The remedy is to buy your trees from a reliable grower, and buy only what you know will do well here, and will sell well on the market.

Mistake No. 2: I find most of our old orchards are planted entirely too close in the rows, as some are as close as sixteen to twenty feet apart, when they should be at least thirty-six feet apart each way, and I would prefer them forty feet. I want to say a few words here in regard to a plan for planting trees that has proved very successful, i. e., prepare the ground in the fall by plowing and harrowing it well, and then mark off the rows each way with a plow as deep as possible, and dig the holes in the cross about twice as large and deep as would be necessary for the tree, so they will catch all the snow and moisture possible during the winter. It is surprising the growth the trees will make the first season. The next great mistake is in cultivation, as I notice most old orchards have been cultivated for a few years by planting and throwing the dirt to the trees one way, making a ridge for the trees at least a foot higher than the middle of the row and then seeding it to bluegrass or timothy. What is the result? The trees die for lack of moisture when they should be at their best. I was in an orchard a few years ago, where a number of the trees had died. The owner asked me the cause. I informed him it was lack of moisture. He replied that I must be wrong, as it had been raining hard for nearly a week. I went near a tree and removed a piece of sod and threw up a handful of dust. He was convinced, and plowed the ridges down that fall and now has one of the best orchards in Ray County, Missouri.

I will take up the subject of pruning, or rather non-pruning: I have seen trees in this county, with branches so thick that a jaybird would need life insurance before trying to fly through them. I believe in pruning annually for several years after the trees are put out. If done by hand when sprouts are young, it is a short job, and you have a better formed tree, and one that is likely to live much longer than one cut and slashed with an ax or not trimmed at all; but caring for the trees alone is not all in making a profitable orchard. The ground must be worked to keep it from packing. A crop of red clover is the best method, I find, to let it grow two or three years and plow under and disk to keep down weeds one season, and re-seed to clover.

I believe every man that owns an orchard in this county is convinced, by this time, that he must take care of his orchard by cultivation, trimming and cutting weeds with the same care he would give his corn field, and above all, he must learn to spray his trees and do it well, to make a success of fruit raising. Most of your readers know that spraying has been practiced some for several years, but with poor success, until five or six years ago, when some of our fruit-growers adopted modern methods and proved that spraying pays and pays well.



Spraying scene. Hugh Graves, Alfred Schlottman, Fred Ellington, Colonel Lew is and Walter B. Montgomery.

## HARDSHIPS ENDURED BY A PIONEER OF DONIPHAN COUNTY

### One of Those "Fleizig Deutschers."

(Contributed by Paul F. Werner.)

I was born in Bitterfeld, Province of Saxony, Prussia, Germany, October 15, 1855. As I read of the horrible struggle across the waters, it brings to mind what an awful significance the name of my birthplace bears. Bitter indeed are the days over there in these times, when peasant must shoot peasant, and could not, for his life, tell you what it is all about. It is only a natural sequence that I always meditate with love and pride on the place where I first opened my eyes, but it is a source of equal pride to me that today I am a citizen of the United States of America and my people are the inhabitants thereof.

My parents had permitted two of my sisters to come to America about 1860, and so full of promise and hope were their letters that in the spring of 1864, the balance of the family, consisting of the old folks and four girls and two boys, joined them. We first lived in Albany, New York, where my sisters resided; however, we remained there but one year, and in 1865 moved westward, finally locating in Lafayette County, Missouri, near Centralia. Those were stirring times, for it was during the unsettled condition just following the great internal war, when outlaws and robbers harassed honest people almost to a frenzy. We witnessed the James boys and Quantrell raids in Centralia, where about thirty men were killed by the guerrillas. I can distinctly recall one guerrilla, in particular—Dave Pool, one of the leaders—who surrendered, and was later pardoned by the government. The affair made quite an impression on my youthful mind.

I saw General Price's long wagon train as it passed through that part of Missouri. I also met Gen. Joe Shelby, one of the most courteous gentlemen I ever saw. His gentleness and obliging nature extended to the most ordinary laborer. Mr. A. F. Brand, who married one of my sisters while working for my father, joined farms with the General.

It was about the year 1868 that we pulled stakes and came to Doniphan County, Kansas, and lived in and near Palermo until 1870 or 1871. We then moved four miles northwest of Troy, where the family remained until the spring of 1876. At this time we moved back to Lafayette County, Missouri, where I worked as a farm hand for two years. During these two years, I learned some very valuable pointers about farming in general, which profited me in the years that followed, as farming has been my lifework.

My parents were in meager circumstances, and knew little of the country they had come to as strangers, and strict economy was a necessity. In the fall of 1878 I returned to Doniphan County, and from then on made my own way.

On November 27 of the same year, I was married to Miss Louisa Anna Graves, by Esquire P. L. Soper of Troy. We started the voyage of life together with about $150 in cash, a span of little mules, harness and wagon, a few plows, a cow and contentment. We settled on the old home place and have not moved since. Eight children were born to us, and all welcome. Six boys and one girl have grown to maturity on this place, and as our responsibility increased, the more we cared for them, and thought of their spiritual and temporal welfare to the exclusion of everything else, when necessary. Their names follow: John Francis, Wilhelmina, now Mrs. James E. Brown, Clarence Paul (deceased), Louisa Anna (deceased), Fred, Arthur Winfred, Hugh Ernest, Oliver Emery, Charles Homer.

When we were first married, we rented sixty-seven acres for a term of five years from my father, twenty acres of which were in cultivation. Before the five years were up, I had the land bought and paid for. Land was cheap in those days, but so was labor, and it took an effort to buy a home and pay for it, even as it does today. Although it takes self-denial and perseverance, still the fellow who seeks comfort and pleasure will obtain it in the end.

For eighteen or twenty years I rented land for corn one mile and a half from home. During that time I always ate a cold snack for my noon meal during the corn planting and corn tending season. I raised wheat on the home place. After my sons grew to manhood, they followed farming, the same as I had, and did about the same work. In 1890, fifty and one-half acres were added on the west and 117 acres on the east of the home place.

I have always felt thankful that my lot was cast in Doniphan County, the best county in the great state of Kansas. I attribute my success to Him who cares for all who put their trust in Him. In the darkest days of my life, when I was left with a family of little children, it was His providence that provided for us and the dear ones who were born to us.

Paul F. Werner.

## Spanish-American War Soldier

Vachel Lewis, a soldier in the service of Uncle Sam during the Spanish-American War, was born north of Troy on April 11, 1873. He enlisted in the Fourth Missouri United States Volunteer Infantry, April 27, 1898, at St. Joseph, and served under Capt. Charles F. Kellar. He was mustered out at Camp Witherall, February 10, 1899. It is worthy to note that on his discharge sheet appear the words, "Honest and faithful." November 4, 1909, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Lena Loutrilla Large, and they live seven miles northeast of Troy. To this union have been born Chester V., Sept. 15, 1910; Ada Rachel, Sept. 28, 1912, and Harry V., April 18, 1914.

## Charles Edwards

Mr. Charles Edwards, born June 1, 1856, in Center Township, on the farm known as the John Edwards farm, one and one-fourth miles northwest of the Hickory Grove School House, about six miles northwest of Troy. His father settled on this farm August 1, 1854. Edwards resides on the south eighty of the farm, and Mrs. Viola Riley and her son, Earl Goddard, own the north eighty. Charles was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Norman, March 18, 1877, at the residence of her father, north of Troy, by Squire P. L. Soper. Charley is one of the first boys born in Center Township.

Peter Dill, formerly of Troy.

The earliest wheat harvest in Doniphan County in the recollection of the old-timers, was when Joe Hayton began cutting wheat near Troy the first of June, 1874.

About the 1st of August, 1857, a house located on Marion F. Wilburn's farm situated eight miles southwest of Troy, was struck by lightning and the owner and his comrade, Richard S. Parker, were burned to death.

On January 21, 1867, the Methodists of Troy changed their place of worship from the church to the court house. The first services at the court house were held on Saturday, February 3. Preaching by Rev. J. Paulson.

# Henry Clark Wykert

**A Native of West Virginia and the Son of One of the Early German Settlers in the Allegheny Mountains—He Came to Doniphan County in the Early Days, Farmed on Week Days and Preached on Sundays for Thirty Years—Read the Bible Through Twenty-Eight Times—He Was One of Nineteen Children.**

The Rev. Henry Clark Wykert, whose home is in Center Township, is one of the early citizens of Doniphan County, having spent sixty years here and having made a record as a farmer, citizen and minister of the Gospel that commends him to the people as one of the best and most useful men in this part of Kansas. Mr. Wykert is proud of his work here in our midst and he is proud of the fact that he comes of a large family of men and women whose lives of industry and frugality and right living have had an influence in making this world better. A reference to that family is in order, that the reader may know something of the sturdy manhood and womanhood of its members.

Francis Wykert, grandfather of Henry Clark Wykert, was born in Germany on the River Rhine, June 2, 1737. He came to America in 1756, when he was nineteen years of age, bringing with him a diploma that was signed by the ruler of the country. This diploma, in German and Latin, gave a full account of the family history of the Wykerts, and called for 17,000 pounds sterling. His wife, Elizabeth, who was born in Germany in 1746, died August 24, 1815, at the age of 69 years. Francis Wykert died May 9, 1825, at the age of 88 years and 24 days.

Francis and Elizabeth Wykert, this pioneer German family, were parents of four daughters and three sons. The daughters were Elizabeth, Mariah, Fannie and Lydia. The sons were Frank, Henry and Nicholas Wykert, the latter being the father of Henry Clark Wykert, the subject of this sketch.

Nicholas Wykert, father of Henry Clark Wykert, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, where his parents settled on coming to America, the date of his birth being October 19, 1795. He moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and lived there a few years. Then he went to Marshall County, West Virginia, where he lived until October 10, 1855, he came to Doniphan County, Kansas.

Nicholas Wykert, father of the subject of this sketch, was married four times, while living in Marshall County, West Virginia, and was the father of nineteen children, his being one of the largest families in that region. His first wife was Mary MacMahn of Glasgow, Scotland, to whom he was married May 18, 1823. To this union the following named children were born:

Richard, born May 25, 1824; Susan, born July 20, 1825; John B., born February 1, 1827; Samuel M., born November 12, 1828; Frances, born September 11, 1830; Henry Clark, born August 9, 1832; William, born April 7, 1835.

The mother of these seven children died July 30, 1836.

The second wife of Nicholas Wykert was Catharine Potter, and their marriage occurred December 3, 1837. To them were born these three children:

Gooly, a daughter, born September 19, 1838, and died April 3, 1840, aged one year, six months and 15 days; Thomas Benton, born March 23, 1840; Thompson, born December 4, 1841.

Mrs. Catharine Potter Wykert died February 4, 1846.

The third wife of Nicholas Wykert was Chloe Freeland, whom he married February 15, 1848. No children were born to their union. She died about two years after their marriage.

Nicholas Wykert's fourth wife was Mary Jane Miller. They were married January 24, 1854. She died in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 10, 1905. To this union nine children were born:

Alexander, born April 13, 1855, in Virginia, was killed by a horse in Burr Oak Bottom, Friday, August 31, 1877.

Charles Hamilton, now a policeman in St. Joseph, born March 30, 1857, in Burr Oak Bottom, he being the first child born after the family came to Doniphan County.

Elizabeth Emeline, born November 30, 1859, now Mrs. Greer, resides 2828 Seneca Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Sabina Issibelah, born February 7, 1862, died December 9, 1869.

Frances M., born September 7, 1864, now Mrs. Dixon A. Porter, and resides 2202 Jule Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Roberto, born May 22, 1867, now Mrs. Sitton of Twenty-sixth and Cedar streets, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Noah Albert, born November 13, 1869, resides 2319 South Eighteenth Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Sarah Louisa, April 10, 1872, died December 20, 1914.

Nicholas Lawrence, Jr., born September 27, 1874, died August 1875.

The subject of this sketch, Henry Clark Wykert, whose career in Doniphan County we are now to review, was the sixth child of Nicholas Wykert and at the time his father came to Doniphan County from Marshall County, West Virginia, where he was born in 1832, he was a young man of nearly twenty-three years of age. He left his native state July 1, 1856, and landed in Doniphan County on Friday, July 18 of that year. He has always regarded Friday as his lucky day and most of his important business transactions have been on that day.

Henry Clark Wykert was married to Margaret Jane Mansfield, who was born January 4, 1842, the date of their marriage being April 15, 1861, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. David Stockings at Glen Sampson's home in the north part of Center Township. Mrs. Wykert died November 14, 1903. Born to this union were four sons and six daughters.

The second wife of Henry Clark Wykert was Mrs. Sarah Jane Hammond. They were married at Diller, Nebraska, July 17, 1910, and she is an agreeable companion.

Henry Clark Wykert has had a remarkably active career here in Doniphan County which has been his home sixty years. After coming to this county he purchased his farm from John R. Plummer in 1867, and moved on to it the same year. He had received a good education in his old home in West Virginia, and had taught school there two terms in the days of the goose quills used for pens. Here in Doniphan County he devoted his attention to farming and at the same time gave much time to study. He attended the great Bur Oak Bottom camp meeting of 1870 and was one of the converts to Christianity. After that he began preaching as a country preacher, being ordained June 12, 1871, on Mosquito Creek, when the Rev. Mr. Ruth preached there. From that he served as a preacher thirty years, also conducting his farm. During his life he has been a great reader of the scriptures, having read the bible through twenty-eight times. He was a preacher of force and a power for good in the community. He retired from the ministry sixteen years ago, but by no means has his interest in religious work abated.

Now in the eighty-fourth year of his long and useful life Henry Clark Wykert looks back with satisfaction on his work and is proud of his record. He has reared a large family of children and has twenty-six grand children, and also is proud of the fact that he is one of the nineteen children of his father, Nicholas Wykert.

Laura Luretta, now Mrs. Nagle, who has four sons and one daughter, as follows: George Clarence Henderson, born May 17, 1884, at Summerset, Warren County, Iowa; Alva Harrison Henderson, born October 31st, 1886, Boxford, DeKalb County, Missouri; Forrest Pearle Mann, born November 14, 1895, Mayetta, Jackson County, Kansas; William Maurice Nagle, born October 6, 1900, El Reno, Canadian County, Oklahoma; Beulah Marie Nagle, born November 14, 1902, El Reno, Canadian County, Oklahoma.

Mary Lucinda, now Mrs. Moses F. Cox, residing northeast of Troy, who has three daughters and six sons, and four grandchildren, as follows:

Irwin Brownlow, married to Miss Susan Ellen Moser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Moser, October 20, 1907, by his grandfather, Reverend Henry Clark Wykert. To this union four children have been born: Harold Edward, October 25, 1909; Juanita Margaret, May 1st, 1911; Jessie Eileen, January 30, 1913, and Frederick Moses, June 8, 1914.

Phoebe Margaret, Richard Clark, Ruth Aetna, William McKendre, Matthew Franklin, Marie Lucile, Pearl Beryle, and Raymond.

Viola Isabelle, Mrs. Walter Riley, who has one son, Orval Earl Goddard, of Falls City, Nebraska.

Wendle Brownlow Wykert, born July 20, 1868, at Troy, Kansas, married to Mrs. Carrie A. Satterfield, who was born May 7, 1872, near Springfield, Neb. They have sons and daughters as follows: Margaret Augusta Wykert, born May 14, 1894, Springfield, Neb.; Frank McKinley Wykert, born October 28, 1895, Springfield, Neb.; Susie May Wykert, born December 5, 1898, at Springfield, Neb.; William Wendell Clark Wykert, born May 27, 1902 at Saratoga, Wyo.; George Carl Wykert, born July 18, 1904, at Saratoga, Wyo.; Paul Edward Wykert, born January 21, 1910, at Springfield, Neb. Grandchildren: Robert Cameron Sweenie, born July 2, 1915, at Springfield, Neb.

Susan Adeline, now Mrs. Joy of near Maysville, Missouri.

Jennie May, who is now Mrs. James Cline, at Scott City, Kansas, who has four daughters and three sons living, as follows:

Bessie, born in Thayer County, Nebraska, March 15, 1895; Sylvia, born in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, March 10, 1897; James W., born in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, March 2, 1902; Mary L., born in Pottawatomie County, January 10, 1905; Clifford W., born in Scott County, Kansas, December 10, 1906; Delbert R., born in Scott County, Kansas, February 22, 1909; Catherine, born in Scott County, Kansas, January 10, 1911, Jessie (deceased), born in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, December 20, 1898, and died January 22, 1910; infant boy, born and died February 6, 1904, in Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

George Centennial, who resides at Chase, Kansas, has one daughter, Inez Lou.

Joseph Edward of Topeka, who has one son, Clarence Edmond, and the youngest member of the Wykert family is Margaret Shelbina, who lives with Susan Adeline at Maysville, Missouri.

William Perry died at the age of eleven months and twenty-seven days.

## JOHN DANIEL TAYLOR

### A Prosperous Farmer of Iowa Township, Residing on Old Townsite of Iola.

Among the progressive farmers of Doniphan County is J. D. Taylor of Iowa Township, who is a native of Doniphan County, having been born and reared in Center Township February 4, 1874. During his youthful days

J. D. Taylor, E. A. Jackson.

he attended school at Hickory Grove School House and when he became a young man he engaged in farming and has followed that occupation ever since. On January 20, 1902, he was married to Miss Bessie Gage Herring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Herring, who reside one and one-half miles south of Sparks; this union has been blessed with one son and two daughters: John Russell, born July 15th, 1903; Anna Adaline, born February 25, 1907, and Bessie, born August 8, 1915. The subject of this sketch is the proud possessor of eighty acres of land in Iowa Township. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Taylor, who formerly lived in Center Township, but are now residents of Nodaway, Missouri.

## EDNEY ASA JACKSON

### A Native of Iowa Township—Resides on Farm His Father Entered.

The subject of this sketch belongs to one of the pioneer families of Iowa Township, in which he was born and reared. His first recollections were the grasshoppers in 1875, when only a small boy. His father was Charles Jackson and his mother Eliza Jane Miner Jackson. Edney Asa Jackson was born March 15, 1870, and educated in the country schools. On September 3, 1896, he was married to Miss Margaret Jane Kiley, who is a native of Center Township and enjoys the distinction of being one of the nine daughters of Mrs. John Kiley, who is the oldest settler in Doniphan County, having settled on their farm three miles southeast of Troy in Center Township, March 24, 1864. Edney A. owns the 160 acres of land which his father homesteaded. He is one of the good citizens of Iowa Township and an industrious and painstaking man.

## SIDNEY M. LUCAS

### Noted Stock Breeder and Farmer in Iowa Township.

Sidney M. Lucas was born August 25, 1859, in Mornow County, Ohio, and came to Doniphan County with his parents, Levi and Mary Lucas, in the spring of 1869 when he was nine years old. His school days were spent much like other boys of his age, in the public schools in the country.

On October 9, 1881, he married Miss Elizabeth Penney, daughter of William and Nancy Penney. Mrs. Lucas was born in Doniphan County on May 17, 1864. They have seven children living and one dead. Annie E., born July 9, 1882, now wife of Roy O. Parker of Iowa Township; Otto E., born October 27, 1883; Daisy E., born September 9, 1890, now wife of Earl Miller of Iowa Township; Velma L., born May 14, 1893, now wife of Fred Bryant of Iowa Township; Edna L., born October 2, 1894; Wm. I., born March 8, 1897; Margaret S., born October 16, 1899; Jesse E., born November 22, 1886, and died February 23, 1904.

Mr. Lucas owns 120 acres of farm land, and, including his own land, farms 440 acres. In addition to general farming, he raises fine stock, especially road horses, jacks and draft horses.

### James H. Maller

James H. Maller, one of Troy's business men, who came here from Madison County, Iowa, on June 19, 1908, and has been engaged in the poultry business ever since, has the reputation of being one of the foremost authorities on the poultry subject in the state of Kansas.

He is a very aggressive business person, and that time worn motto, "Honesty is the best policy," has always been his closest associate in both business and personal life and he attributes his success to that motto.

Mr. Maller and his wife are both active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church and have a host of friends in that congregation.

Prior to Mr. Maller's coming to Troy there had never been anyone who had given their whole time to the poultry business, hence the advent of the poultry specialist who has been a benefactor owing to the highest market prices which he has been able to pay to producers in the surrounding community as it has caused trade to come to Troy which otherwise would have gone elsewhere. This business has been and is considered now to be such a very valuable adjunct to the other classes of business houses that it has been recognized as being one of the most valuable enterprises in the town.

The man who is best informed on abstracts and titles in Doniphan County is A. L. Perry of Troy.

# Oldest Troy Church

**Was Rendezvous for Celebrities During the '60's—Presbyterian Edifice Was Erected in 1865 By Early Citizens of Doniphan County—Rock for Foundation Was Hauled By John Moorehead and His Son, William S., Who Are Residents of Troy—When Court House Burned, Mar. 12, 1867, Judge Graham Held Court in This Church—Frank Kinsey Has Old Deed—Mary Elizabeth Ann Zimmerman Has Old Church Records.**

There is romance, history and practically everything that would appeal to the follower of the Christian religion, in the old Presbyterian Church of Troy. It stands today as a monument to the earliest settlers of Doniphan County. Its doors were closed for ten or twelve years and only occasionally were they thrown open to those who would worship within its walls. Now, once again, it is in a period of usefulness; the congregation, during the year 1915 engaging the services of the Rev. W. H. Sellheim, so, with a return of the old activities, interest in the old building really grows greater, for it has a wonderful history that is connected with the leading men and women of the early days in Troy.

The structure was erected in the year 1865. During the fall of 1864, John Morehead, who still resides in Troy and who is now 92 years old, began the hauling of rock, assisted by his son, William S., from the quarry situated on the Henry F. Goss farm, now the James Goss place, about two miles north of Troy. Three yoke oxen were used to carry the stone to the site of the edifice. It was a most tedious and difficult task but Mr. Morehead and those who were associated with him worked faithfully until it was completed.

The moving spirit behind the church and the man who was responsible for it more than any other was Judge James B. Maynard, one of Doniphan County's best citizens. Judge Maynard donated and hauled most of the lumber for the building. He was the father of Mrs. Mary E. A. Zimmerman, who now resides in South Troy, and who still is a member of the historic old church. Lewis Zimmerman, another old-time resident, also assisted in hauling the lumber. He was the father of A. B. Zimmerman, of the firm of Zimmerman & Williamson, who own a general merchandise store, and for many years was one of the guiding spirits in the destinies of the church.

The lot on which the structure stands was purchased from F. E. Sheldon and his wife, who were at one time residents of Andrew County, Missouri. In this connection there is a point in the history that is of exceptional interest. Frank Kinsey, who is of the Presbyterian faith and one of the leading members of the church at the present time, has in his possession the deed to the property and the articles of incorporation. They were given to the committee and Mr. Kinsey has kept them together with a list of the charter members. The articles of incorporation and the deed are given here in full because it is believed they will be of unusual interest.

"This certificate of incorporation of 'The First New School Presbyterian Church' of Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas, made in accordance with the general statutes of the state of Kansas, approved February 29th, 1868, this 28th day of April, 1869, sets forth as follows:

"The organization, corporation, or society is to be known by the style and title of 'The First New School Presbyterian Church' of Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas.

"The purpose for which the said church is formed is the support of the public worship of the Triune God, according to the constitution, customs, usages, confession of faith and catechisms of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

"The place of operation of the said church is Troy, Doniphan County, and vicinity; but in its benovolent action, the field is the world.

"The time for which the said church is to exist is perpetual.

"The number of trustees of the said church is five and the names and residences of those appointed for the first year are as follows:

"John C. Zimmerman, James Louie Zimmerman, William E. Picket, Xerxis Kees Stout and John Morehead, all of Troy and vicinity, Doniphan County, Kansas.

"The amount of property owned by the said church, embracing church building, church furniture and building lots, is three thousand dollars.

"Done and Subscribed with our hands and seals in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. Xerxis Kees Stout, John Morehead, James Louie Zimmerman, W. E. Picket, John C. Zimmerman."

The Presbyterian Church, built in Troy in 1865.

Duncan McIntosh was Register of Deeds for Doniphan County at that time and to the articles he appended his signature as a witness. The name of Thomas Moonlight as Secretary of State also was signed. The deed of the property was filed for record at noon, February 21, 1865. It follows:

"This deed made and entered into this 20th day of February, A. D. 1865, by and between Franklin E. Sheldon and Katherine Sheldon, his wife, of the county of Andrew, state of Missouri, of the first part and James B. Maynard, Cyrus C. Camp, James Louis Zimmerman, John C. Zimmerman, trustees of the Troy New School Presbyterian Church, of the second part, witnesseth: that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of fifty-five dollars ($55) to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, sold and conveyed and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said parties of the second part and to their successors as such trustees forever, the following real estate lying in the city of Troy, in the county of Doniphan and state of Kansas to wit: The east one half of Block twenty-eight in said city according to the plat of the same on file in the Recorder's office for the said county. To have and to hold the said premises together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances therewith belong or in any wise appertaining unto them, the said parties as trustees of the second part, their successors as such trustees forever. The said parties of the first part hereby agree to these provisions. In testimony whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hand and seals on the day and year first herein written. F. E. Sheldon, Katherine Sheldon. In the presence of E. A. Carson."

The church stands about six feet above the street on the south side of the thoroughfare fronting north and it is located on the Ocean to Ocean highway which passes through Doniphan County. The first pastor was the Rev. F. E. Sheldon, and in the early days a parsonage was built. It is now the home of Charles W. Reeder, the County Attorney. It was sold several years after its construction and another never was erected. The only church wedding that can be recalled now by some of the older Doniphan County citizens was that of Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Dinsmore on November 21, 1883. There are quite a large number of Troy residents who remember when the edifice was going up.

"I can remember very distinctly when the structure was in progress," said William Morehead. "There was quite a bit of excitement because Troy was little more than a handful of houses then. Lots of people helped to erect the structure and many just came to watch. I think I was about 15 years old but I know I was an interested spectator."

William White, now a Troy resident, is another who has a distant recollection of the progress on the building. It was early in the spring of 1865 when he came with his family, and Mr. White and several other boys played marbles in the half finished edifice Sunday March 4th. Just what punishment was meted out to the lads for thus defiling the sacred portals of the church is not stated, but it probably was very severe.

The building served not only as a house of worship but as a temple of justice as well. When the old court house burned on March 12, 1867, there was no place to bring offenders against the law; and there were plenty of them in those days, for Kansas had not adopted its prohibition amendment and Troy was not without the evil of the saloon. Consequently there was need of immediate action to obtain a place in which to dispense justice as meted out according to the laws of man. Judge Graham who was then presiding over the District Court, made arrangements with the Rev. Sheldon and the official board to use the church building as a court room. The trustees were also consulted and gave their consent. About two nights after the church was secured for a temporary court house there was trouble in one of the city's booze dispensaries. One Henry Smith got into an altercation with one Sam Jackson. During the free-for-all fight which always follows such brawls, Samuel booted Henry in the abdominal developments and it resulted later in the death of Smith. There were several versions of the affair. Some witnesses stating that Smith was to blame, he having started the affair, but at any rate the trial was held in the church and it resulted in an acquittal for the defendant. Perhaps the jurors felt that as they were in the Lord's house they should remember more than ever to temper justice with mercy. In any event, it probably is the first, last and only time in the history of Kansas that a church has been used for a murder trial.

Tommy Taylor and his dog, Rover.

It so happened that it was an extra long session of the court and the murder trial was not all that came up for disposition. There were several divorce suits. In two cases they were granted, and in others they were thrown out. At this date it has been impossible to find any old citizens of Doniphan county who served on the jury, but it is known that Henry Johnson was clerk of the court at that time and Enoch Crab was the sheriff. Both men have long since passed away. George W. Strahan, the present district clerk of the county, was living here at the time and has the old journal in his possession in his vaults. There is one man in the county, however, who was present during the murder trial. He is George Williamson and he is still a member of the church. Mr. Williamson is now eighty-four years of age and came to Doniphan County in 1855. He is still very active and says he remembers well when the first session of the court was held. Contrary to general expectation, he states that the innovation caused little excitement at the time because people were all very busy with their work.

A picnic scene in Troy, taken by W. C. Elwood.

The Zimmermans, as a family, were very active in the church's affairs. There was a large settlement of them to the south and west of Troy and they gave not only of their time but their money as well to help erect a place for the worship of the Almighty. The younger generation, all of whom still reside in the county, are still active members of the congregation. All, however, was not smooth sailing for

James L. Allen
State senator, 1900-1904.

the old church. During the perid between 1866 and 1890, it was well attended and on Sunday it was hard to obtain a pew. Gradually, however, new churches began to be established in Troy and as the new ones appeared each took its quota from the congregation of the old Presbyterian. It gradually took on a serious aspect and ten or twelve years ago it was found that there were not enough members to support a minister and regular services were discontinued.

Occasionally Park College at Parkville, Missouri, would send a man to fill the pulpit, but it was not at any regular time. The gallant old structure stood like a Rock of Ages, deserted and alone in the middle of the sea. On September 12, 1915, however, a new impetus was given to the movement for a minister and the Rev. Mr. W. H. Sellheim, a young minister from Colorado, was called for a year. The congregation is increasing every Sunday and there are now about forty members of the church, all of whom are among the leading citizens of Troy. There are services twice daily on Sunday, prayer meetings during the week and there is a plan under way at the present writing to obtain the services of a strong evangelist. Through his aid it is believed the membership of the church will be increased and its present congregation roused to a greater effort to perpetuate the old "First School Presbyterian Church."

At the residence of Judge Maynard on the 26th day of January, 1863, the following persons being so assembled by previous agreement, to wit: Rev. Franklin E. Sheldon, James B. Maynard, John C. Zimmerman, Lewis Zimmerman and Jacob Zimmerman. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Mr. F. E. Sheldon, who by consent acted as chairman of said meeting. At said meeting it was resolved and determined to organize a Presbyterian Church, to be called "The New School Presbyterian Church of Troy.

The above named persons, having been heretofore members of the the Church of Christ, were duly organized as a church with the above name, by the Rev. F. E. Sheldon. John P. Zimmerman, who was known to all of the above-named persons as having been heretofore a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian church previous to his removal to this vicinity, was duly elected Ruling Elder in said church and he having previously signified his willingness to act as such, he was declared a Ruling Elder in said church.

The above-named persons being assembled at the time and place, as above stated, determined to erect a church edifice, in the City of Troy, for themselves and organized themselves into a building committee, for the purpose aforesaid, of whom the following were appointed to the respective positions, to wit: Reverend F. E. Sheldon, chairman protem, Judge James B. Maynard, treasurer, and Jacob Zimmerman, secretary.

At a subsequent meeting of this church, called on the 17th day of April, 1866, the following persons were delegated trustees of the church: Judge James B. Maynard, John C. Zimmerman, Lewis Zimmerman and C. C. Camp and said trustees so elected were constituted a building committee for the erection of a church edifice.

It is here a matter of record, that at the first meeting of which an account is here given, a subscription to build a church as contemplated, was prepared for such purpose, on which and for which the following persons subscribed fifty dollars ($50.00) to wit: F. E. Sheldon, Judge J. B. Maynard, John P. Zimmerman, by his sons, Lewis Zimmerman, John C. Zimmerman and Jacob Zimmerman.

This subscription was afterward increased to the amount of thirteen hundred dollars ($1,300.00) by the members of the congregation. Eight hundred dollars was afterward raised by the agency and solicitation of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon, and four hundred dollars

J. M. Wilkerson
Sheriff Shawnee County, 1893.

was obtained from the church erection fund of the Presbyterian Church, for the payment of which sum, the trustees executed a mortgage on the church building according to the stipulation of said church erection committee. The cost of the lot of land for the church and for the building thereon, amounted to twenty-eight hundred dollars, including the cost of the bell, which was one hundred and fifty dollars.

There was contributed in gifts, in labor, in procuring stone from the Henry F. Goss quarry, and material for the church, three hundred dollars in addition to the above several amounts, so that the church when dedicated, cost twenty-eight hundred dollars ($2,800.00) to January 14, 1866. The following costs of the church accrued afterward, to wit: Seating, enclosing ground pulpit, carpeting and repainting, making the whole amount for completing the church three thousand dollars ($3,000.00) when finished.

The members met at the church now completed on the 17th day of April, 1866, and the first named trustees were re-elected, to wit: Judge J. B. Maynard, John C. Zimmerman, Lewis Zimmerman, C. C. Camp and X. K. Stout. A notice of said meeting and election was recorded duly according to law in the clerk's office in Troy.

Some two years elapsed from the commencement of the building of the church to its completion. This was owing mostly to the war and the troubled state of the country, during which the church was built, and was not finally completed and dedicated until the 14th day of January, 1866.

On the 14th day of January, 1866, the church building, being completed and ready for use, was dedicated on said day. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. B. B. Parsons, of St. Joseph, Mo., from Mathew 18-18. Dr. Parson preached at the request of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon.

And on this day the following persons were received into the church on certificate: James Toner and Margaret Toner, his wife, and Mrs. Catherine Sheldon; the following persons were received as members of said church on profession: George Zimmerman, and Mrs. Ann Zimmerman, his wife, Martin Zimmerman, Martha Stout, Catherine Maynard, Daniel Snyder, Mrs. Ellen Camp, Mrs. Ann Border, William Johnston, Mrs. Jane Daw, Mrs. F. Maylar, Mrs. John Patterson Zimmerman, George Wicker, Mrs. F. Wicker, his wife, and Mrs. Judge Maynard.

On the 20th day of January, 1866, the following persons appeared before the session and were received as members of this church to wit: G. D. Baker, by letter; Xerxis Kees Stout, Miss Mary Morrison, Mrs. Louisa Zimmerman, Mrs. Ann Maylor, Mrs. Eliza Saxie, Mrs. Elizabeth Saxie, on profession, and on the following Sabbath were publicly received as members of this church.

On the 21st day of January, 1866, the first communion, by the celebration of the Lord's Supper, was had by this church.

On the 27th day of January, 1866, the following persons were received by the session, to wit: Charles Maynard, David Loyd, Harriet L. Loyd, E. A. Watkins, Clarissa Watkins, Laura Seargeant, Mary I. Cromick, E. A. Sergeant, Sarah Murry, Scott M. Zimmerman, John M. Toner, Emma A. Toner, the Misses Sergeant, Mary E. A Maynard, Mary Zimmerman, William Richardson, William Snow and Milton Zimmerman.

On the 10th day of February, 1866, the following members were received into the church, to wit: John Morehead, Mary A. Morehead, Mary Newman, Sarah Fields, Miss Sergeant, Madison Newman and America Newman (the last two freed persons).

On May 12, 1866, William Warner

Norman Case
Former resident of Doniphan County.

and Martha Warner, his wife, were received into the church.

On May 27, 1866, John C. and Sarah A. Power, his wife; Mr. C. P. Cunningham and Annie Cunningham, his wife, were received as members of the church by letter.

On August 11, 1866, at a meeting called for the purpose, a new Ruling Elder was elected. John C. Power was unanimously elected for said office, having been a Ruling Elder before coming to this church. Home mission collection taken amounting to thirty dollars.

On November 10, 1866, Duncan McIntosh was received into this church by letter from the church of Highland, Old School. On the same day, James M. A. Trent and Mrs. Hampson were received into the church on profession.

On February 9, 1867, at a regular meeting called for the occasion previous notice having been given to elect another Ruling Elder of the church, Duncan McIntosh was unanimously elected to the said office, having been a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Highland. On the same day, the following persons were received as members of this church by letter: Dr. E. H. DeLuc and Mrs. DeLuc, his wife; Mrs. Fanny Zimmerman, all of the Presbyterian Church of Lawrence; Miss Matilda Blair of the church of St. Joseph, Missouri., Miss Eliza Ann Tillitson of the Baptist Church, Cherry Grove, Iowa. The following persons were received by profession: William A. Helvy, Lizzie Saxey, Alfred Saxey, Mrs. Rolerson and Richard Thompson, her son, a mute; John L. Lelars and Martha Lelars his wife; Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Martha Bowen.

On February 16, 1867, the following persons were received into the church on profession: James Saxton, Jefferson Hulse, Eva Hulse, Wilson Ogan, and Susan Ogan, his wife; William Trent, Mattie Stout, Fillmore Ogan, Henry C. Gage, John E. Mailer, Katie Mailer, Oliver W. Higby, Rebecca Trent, Elizabeth Trent, Morgan Lee and Mrs. Annie Lee, his wife, by letter; Lillie Sheldon and Ella Gossen.

On February 23, 1867, the following persons were received into the church on profession: E. Pickett, Electa Ann Hayton, John Landers, Dr. B. S. Cash and Hannah L. Cash, his wife, and Mrs. Mary E. Cash, by letter.

On February 24, 1867, the following persons were received into the church by profession: Alect I. Walton, Mrs. Mary I. Pickett and Mrs. Narcissa Pickett, now Mrs. Joseph Hill of Beloit, her daughter.

## Pioneer Killed

In the fall of 1859, Dan Fox was shot and killed in the cabin on his claim in the Raw Hide vicinity by a concealed man. It is believed that his assassin was a pro-slavery man.

## Oliver Edwards

Oliver Edwards, who died the day after the election in November, 1888, was a prominent man in Doniphan County, and manifested a great deal of interest in educational work. Albert R. Graves was appointed to fill out his vacancy, November 19, 1888, and served to November 5, 1889, at which time Miss Frances E. Katner was elected to fill the unexpired term.

## Murder—Carr-Hamilton

In 1863, at old Charlestown, which was located at the mouth of Gibson Creek on the Missouri River, in Center Township, James Carr shot and killed Charley Hamilton at the store in Charlestown. The former was a merchant and the latter a blacksmith. A dispute arose over the price of a plug of tobacco, which caused the men to become obstreperous. After an acrimonious discussion for several minutes, Carr shot Hamilton. The latter grabbed Carr and a free-for-all ensued, when James M. Miller, postmaster, pulled the said Hamilton off. At this

Henry W. Ramsey
Sheriff, 1902-1906.

juncture, Carr shot Hamilton again in the head. Bert Gibson owns the place on which the affray occurred.

Mrs. Mamie Mitchell was tried for the murder of her husband, Wm. Mitchell, in Troy, September 7, 1905, and was acquitted.

# Troy's Lovers' Lane

## Old Long Bridge Across the Draw Between the Catholic Church and J. S. Norman's House Was a Favorite Meeting Place for Young Folks to Do Their Spooning in Years Past—Ardent Turtle Doves Were Very Much Grieved When the Span Was Torn Down During the Incumbency of Mayor Henry J. Calnan.

### Ed Sinclair, Jess Thompson, Roy Van Bibber, E. L. Kleppe, Steve Long, Ivy Stiles and John Aberle, Should Have Been in Business.

Numbers of the present generation in Troy recall with smiles of amusement the days when Lovers' Lane was in the height of its popularity—those days of youth and puppy love. There's no use for anyone who ever attended school in Troy to deny recollections of this old-time spooning spot, for the writer is guilty himself, and could mention a few names, if he were so disposed.

The lane used to be a lovely spot on fine evenings and it was regularly patronized by young couples, who could not resist the lure of the moonlight and the whispering breezes, so they would snuggle side by each on the bridge, leaning against or sitting on the rail, the lady properly supported. Many of Troy's most promising young men allowed their opportunities to go go to "waist" under the spell of Lovers' Lane. They would hold hands and giggle, and whisper foolish, soft things to each other in the gloom—things that they wouldn't own up to in the broad light of the sun.

It was no uncommon sight to see both rails of the bridge crowded with high school girls and boys, getting all the happiness out of life, and now and then singing snatches of popular love ditties of the day. The rail was eventually worn as smooth as Harry Godden ever could have planed it and finished it off if he had bought out the stock of planes and and emery paper of Winzer Bros., Ed Sinclair, A. D. Jones and Roy Van Bibber combined.

The long bridge was located on the north side of the street, east of the J. F. Kotsch home, and formed a connecting link with the sidewalk extending from the postoffice to the Catholic church. It was about 100 feet in length across the depression, which occasionally became a water-course after a rain-fall. Nearby was the home of J. S. Norman, now cashier of the First National Bank, the present home of Mose Keckler. There was a substantial and convenient railing on each side, which formed the resting place for dozens of lovelorn lads and lasses after they were tired of promenading back and forth; and when the rail became crowded, the couple longest there was supposed to be polite enough to observe the rules of the game and get up and give Cupid a shot at somebody else. The little god's arrows flew thick and fast, and it is said as a matter of fact that certain romances which had their beginning on the bridge in the evening proved very satisfactorily and happily for some of the couples, inasmuch as they culminated in weddings.

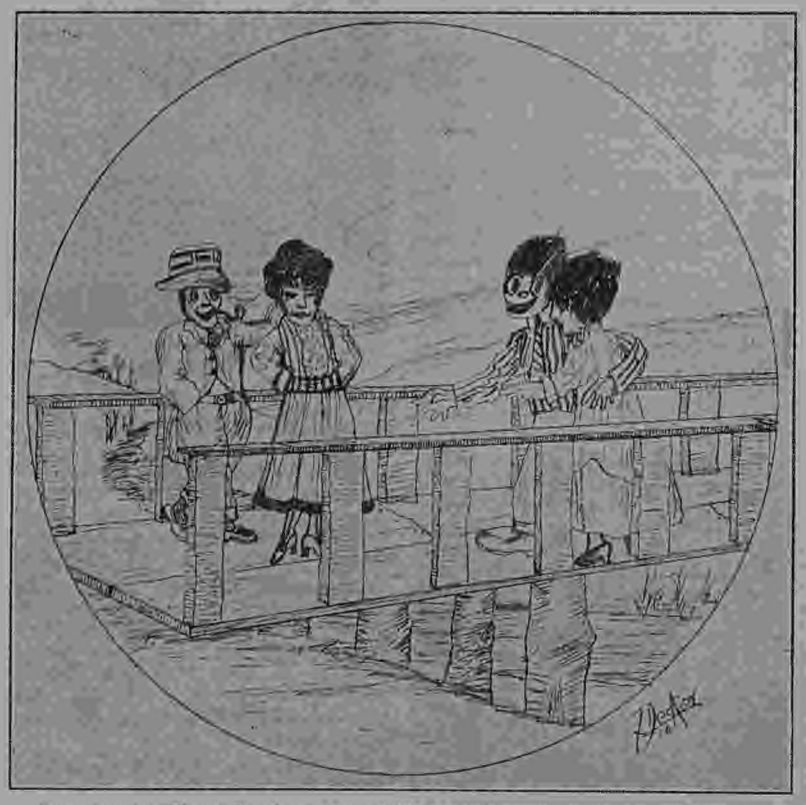
In fact, the popularity of the bridge was frequently so overtaxed that ordinary pedestrians had to squeeze through in single file in order to gain a passage at all and not disturb the equilibrium and meditations of the couples so engrossed in one another. And be it said now to the everlasting credit of passersby that they nearly always respected the blind condition of the devotees of the bridge and stepped along as carefully as possible, so as not to interrupt the feast of happiness and the flow of soul.

The sweet songs that those beardless youths and tender maidens indulged in were enjoyed. Youth thinks it knows it all, and doubtless, as they quoted from love poems and joined hands, they felt they had tasted of life to their fill, and naught else really mattered.

One evening, as Maud Berry and Fred Kirby passed through the narrow pathway formed by the lovers on this historical bridge, Fred nudged Maud, and with a smile that indicated sincerity, ejaculated, "Ain't this swell!" and Maud replied, scornfully, "Why, no; it's just a lovers' lane." And so the lane received its name, which was considered an appropriate one.

The night the lane received its sobriquet, Miss Berry and Mr. Kirby were returning that way from the postoffice. It was a Sunday evening, and the bridge was well patronized by those who had paused to discuss the sermon at church and incidentally study astronomy. The couple above mentioned said they overheard a couple at the extreme end of the bridge, who were in the shades of the retreat, talking like this: "Does 'oo like me, love?" and she replied, as she cracked her chewing gum, "Tourse I does." And then the boy, "What would you do, love, if I should die?" Then the soul-stirring climax, as the fair-haired maiden choked over the feeling in her voice, "Why, I'd be so lonely that I never would visit this rendervous again. Oh, horrors! don't think of dying, but—I know we could live happily together."

Sketch by C. E. Walton, who resides four miles east of Troy.



Drawing by Floyd Decker, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Decker, of Troy.

When the bridge was torn down under the administration of Mr. H. J. Calnan, as mayor, there was mourning among the habitues of the line. Practically all of them were students at the high school at one time or another. As soon as one class of youthful hearts had graduated from the high school, they were supposed to have graduated also from further sessions along Lovers' Lane. The younger element then succeeded to the coveted privilege of courting on the bridge. However, there were a few selfish beaux who could not relinquish so choice an opportunity, and they persisted in attending through several summers, despite the frowns and protests of the young boys, who didn't stand a show, while the seasoned and experienced love-makers were on the job. Among the most proficient of the last named class were these popular young men, Orley Monroe and Boyd Ellis.

During favorable weather, the school boys and girls deemed it just as important to attend the seances on the bridge as the sessions at school. Prof. Alcid Bowers, now an attorney in St. Joseph, Mo., who resides at 104 North Twelfth street, was principal of the high school when the "lane" was named, those days, and his crop of students never neglected their prerogative of taking in the lane. It was one of his pupils who described love as a tickling of the heart that can't be scratched. Profs. B. F. Miller and U. S. Busch also have reason to remember the lane, as their pupils frequently gave evidence in class of having given too strict attention to lessons learned in Lovers' Lane. However, Professor Busch says that his school work in Troy was pleasant, and that he will ever have a kind word for the people of Troy and his scholars.

The laughter and love songs perpetrated there during fine evenings were frequently disturbing factors to the peace of mind of many adults who had outlived the time for such nonsense. J. S. Norman, president of the First National Bank, lived sufficiently near to know something about the antics and sayings of the lovesick swains and maidens, but it has been handed down as a matter of record that Mr. Norman was lenient in his judgment; doubtless he was not oblivious of the fact that he had been young and cut similar capers himself, so he never regretted the sleep he lost on account of the noise on the bridge. The Normans lived then where Mose Keckler lives now, and the steady patter of feet along the bridge and the interminable billing and cooing was plainly audible to them. Mr. Norman crossed the bridge in Lovers' Lane many a time when he walked eight miles night and morning to Bendena, where he taught school, and upon his return he was so fatigued that the noise had little effect upon his slumbers.

Many of the young folks who patronized Lovers' Lane in those good old days are married long since, and the rest contemplate it, we are fain to admit. Occasionally, however, when passing along the spot where the bridge formerly stood, they take a retrospective view of the old familiar surroundings, and with a smile recall the memories of other days. There are fathers and mothers in Troy today who spent their youths here, and the slightest reference to the old trysting place, causes their faces to broaden in an amused smile, and sometimes a little blush crops up behind their ears.

Those were happy days for the high school folks, and they undoubtedly availed themselves of the inspirations of youth, as developed every evening along Lovers' Lane. It is only a pity that some of the good merchants who sell such delicious confections in the way of bonbons and chocolates did not operate stores then, as they could have tempted the boys to spend all their pocket money on candy for their sweethearts. It would have been a harvest for Ed Sinclair, Ivy Stilse, Jess Thompson, Steve Long or Roy Van Bibber, as any of them have an excellent line of toothsome dainties for man and maid alike. And, say, it just comes to my mind—automobiles, too, would have been very popular, and would have thinned out the crowd on the bridge. Carl Earhart should have been in business then, and sold a few Maxwells, or E. L. Kleppe could have wheedled them into buying a Buick or two, and John Aberle might have sold a Ford; or a Ford might have sold itself.

## Leonard Smith

Leonard Smith, who was one of the rioneers of Doniphan County, and operated the first hotel in Troy, which stood on the same spot where Jeff Clater's house stands today, was also proprietor of the Bellemont house and on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, 1866, he gave a cotillion party in the hotel and a couple of dozen from Troy attended.

## Highland Mission

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions offered the Mission buildings, farms and lands which were situated one and a half miles east of Highland, for sale to the highest bidder on December 27, 1866. Before offering the foregoing buildings for sale, an attempt was made to have the legislature pass a bill, making an agricultural college out of the Mission buildings, but it died in the committee room.—The Troy Reporter, Dec. 27, 1866.

## Rev. W. M. Bishop

On Friday night, February 22d, the friends of Rev. Wm. Bishop turned out en masse, took possession of his house in Highland, presented him with twenty greenbacks and other useful things too numerous to mention, as an appreciation of their love and esteem for him.—Troy Weekly Reporter, February, 1867.

## Pioneer Physicians

On Aug. 10, 1872, the Chief printed a list of the physicians in Troy, which were as follows: J. B. Wheeler, B. S. Cash, F. C. Hoffmeyer, LeDuc & Reeder and T. L. Holland. It is not known just how long this number of doctors subsisted, but certainly only a few months.

# John E. Ricklefs

**Born in Doniphan County, March 9, 1867—Life of Hard Work Made Him Among Most Prosperous in County—Farms 440 Acres—Home South of Troy Model Farm Home—Independent, But Ambition Still Makes Him Work.**

With cold Kansas March winds howling like war cries of savages around the little rude pioneer home, a baby came to the Ricklefs family in Doniphan County, on March 9, 1867. The baby was John E. Ricklefs, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mins E. Ricklefs, Kansas pioneers. Through the hardships of the early days Mr. Ricklefs has grown to be one of the most prosperous and progressive farmers of Doniphan County.

With the exception of health and sense of economy he had very little heritage besides the Kansas claim. His boyhood was spent on the farm. He knows what it is to get up when "the wind before the dawn." blows cold and keen against a little boy's shivering body, and to watch between chores the eternal mystery and solemnity of the coming of morning.

Likely enough it is the subtle influence of such early morning hours of working and thinking that has moulded the sturdy characters of such men as Mr. Ricklefs. Then in the long day that follows, hours of trudging behind the plow, or following the men in the field with a heavy, slippery water jug, come dreams and hopes unknown to the lad of the leisure city class. Association with the soil, the realization of the value of time and money—which are often the same to the farmer—develops a sense and practise of thrift, so characteristic of the farm-reared.

All these inherited ideas were fully developing in the boy. Early in life Benjamin Franklin's motto, "Economy is wealth," became Ricklefs'. Constant working of land stimulates the love for it and desire for possession of it. And this is characteristic of Kansas men who are both land lovers and home lovers.

Likewise is the longing for education. However, in the case of young Ricklef, as was with many sons of pioneers, education was limited to the most practical kind. It was enough that a boy could "cipher" so that he could tell how much 3,500 bushels of wheat would bring at seventy-five cents a bushel, or to be able to read the Bible and the family newspaper. A little geography, perhaps some history, was likely added. As to history, doubtless young Ricklefs had heard from the lips of participants, in the struggles of Kansas, the story of "bleeding Kansas," tales of Indian fights, the immortal story of John Brown and encounters with the famous "border ruffians." It is safe to say that he was often stirred with accounts of how Quantrell and his men swooped down on Lawrence in the early days.

These things made him think—and whatever makes you think is an education whether gained from books or people—and it made him appreciate the comparative safety in which he lived. For "man cannot live on bread alone," nor yet solely subsist on industry. Usually he must have a "help meet." Such was Ricklefs. Among the fine young women Mr. Ricklefs knew was Miss Anna Volker, the daughter of Carl and Christina Volker, of Atchison County. The friendship of the young people grew to something deeper. At the close of a glorious Indian summer, on October 29, 1890, he married Miss Volker.

The young couple settled down to make the most of life. The husband began to increase the improvements on the farm. Already in his vision was a comfortable home. Meanwhile the wife began to display those qualities which showed how well she was fitted to be the life partner of the industrious farmer. Her housekeeping was a model and her pickles and perserves and other cooking were the talk and envy of the country side.

A good wife is usually the best of mothers, and so it was with Mrs. Ricklefs. Amid April showers their first born came, on April 20, 1892. He was named Lawrence R. Ricklefs. He was reared on his father's farm and on October 15, 1914, married Miss Reeba Chalk, of Wathena, a former prominent Doniphan County school teacher. Another son, Ralph B. Ricklefs, was born Nov. 19, 1899. Then came a wee baby girl, Ruby A. Ricklefs, who was born December 23, 1900. A third son, Irvin R. Ricklefs, was born on September 8, 1902. The youngest child is another daughter, Rosa L. Ricklefs born September 3, 1906. The children seem to inherit the good qualities of their parents, and it is a safe prediction that they will reflect credit upon the home training of the father and mother.

The beautiful, spacious residence of John Ricklefs, situated just south of Troy.

In a practical way Mrs. Ricklefs furnishes an example of industry to her children. Perhaps next to her family her great interests in life are her chickens. She raises the famous Plymouth Barred Rock chickens and the prized Rouden ducks. The poultry yard is her favorite place. From the time the downy chicks emerge from the shell to the day they go where all good chickens go, individually and collectively, the chickens and ducks are under her direct care. If a chick gets sick it is Mrs. Ricklefs who knows just how to cure it. If rains threaten to drown the feathered brood, Mrs. Ricklefs will brave any shower to care for the flock.

For raising chickens, and especially the raising of thoroughbred chickens is by no means a small undertaking. It is easy enough to figure on paper how many eggs a hen will lay on an average, how many chickens will hatch, how much it will cost to feed each chicken until sold—or eaten at home—and how much the net profit will be. In theory, anyone can make money on chickens. In practice, any one will lose money on chickens, unless the strictest economy and care is taken.

There is the "pip," the chickens cholera. vermin and hundreds of other causes which kill chickens and cut down the profits. However, whether or not Mrs. Ricklefs brings up chickens for pleasure as much as profit, it is quite likely that she is ahead at the end of the chicken season.

John Ricklefs and family.

And her fried chickens are fit for a king. Likewise her bread and the cooking which she does in a manner creditable to any professor of domestic science, with all the science of cooking at her fingers' ends.

In addition to her caring for her chickens, Mrs. Ricklefs does all her own housework. For her home is her pride. She wishes it to be the ideal home for her children.

They enjoy a home which is a great contrast to the rude pioneer "shack" in which their father was born. The present Ricklefs residence may be considered one of the ideal farm houses in location, structure and arrangement. It is situated on slight raise. From its windows is a view of one of the best farms in Doniphan County or in Kansas for that matter. The interior is finished in the best of taste. Comforts and conveniences of all kinds abound.

Thus in "the kingdom of her home", Mrs. Ricklefs holds her gentle sway. She is the chief adviser in all family matters, as well as a counselor for the women of the vicinity. Her perfect housekeeping adds much to the attractiveness of the house. She has brought up her children "in the way they should go" and it is safe to venture that when they leave the home roof they will not "depart therefrom."

Kindly, sympathetic, intellectual and progressive, is Mrs. Ricklefs. Her training of her former school teacher days perists and she is ever wide awake for the latest ideas in domestic or educational lines. She has been the greatest of inspiration to her children and their school studies have been supplemented by the efforts of the mother teacher. She believes in her children.

For no matter what a person may attain, either in material or intellectual gains, no matter what fame or fortune be his, the greatest treasure in his heart of hearts, will be the cherished memories of the lessons learned from the mother; of the tender admonition and cheer when childish troubles seemed as big as the troubles of the grown ups. . Given this sympathy at home, from a woman who is a real woman and a mother who is a real mother, a girl or a boy, has wealth greater than all the wealth of the earth—riches which "thieves shall not steal away."

The mother-love enriches the commonplaceness of things, it sweetens the bitterness when ideals perish against the cold bluntness of realities. For earth "has no sorrows which mother-love can not heal." And such a woman, and such a mother is Mrs. Ricklefs.

Quite likely this home influence, as well as the hardships of his early life, accounts for the continued ambition of Mr. Ricklefs. He is independently rich, but he scorns to be idle. His activities are varied. He constantly is in close touch with all the phases of farm work.

His acres are as broad as his interests. In addition to the 280 acres on which stands the handsome residence where he now resides, he also owns 160 acres in Wayne Township. The care of this land with its crops and cattle absorbs him. The hum of the reaper and the lowing of cattle is music to him. For several years he has specialized in short horn cattle. The breeding and raising, with the feeding and marketing of cattle is an industry in itself outside of the regular farm work, but Mr. Ricklefs oversees all of this.

Aside from the general live stock raising, he also makes a specialty of thoroughbred Percheron horses, which bring him fancy prices. Heavy of hoof and arched of neck are these big, fine horses, and their satiny sides indicating the great care taken of them, make the animals worth going miles to see. In addition he owns a fine stallion and several jacks.

With all these things described, the Ricklefs, approaching the autumn of of life, may enjoy the fruits of economy, industry and hope. Now the family may ride in the handsome automobile, owned by them, trips over roads where the father trudged barefooted as a boy. And the family may well be proud of the material prosperity of the man, whose broad acres and fertile fields are monuments to industry and thrift, the persistency in overcoming obstacles and hardships; the reward of long hours of toil and intelligent effort, co-operating—and combatting—with Nature and Mother Earth.

# Joseph George Euler

**Progressive Burr Oak Township Farmer, Now Retired and Living in Troy, Who Was First to Engage in Fruit-Growing Extensively in Burr Oak Township and Who Also Was First to Grow Alfalfa in That Locality—He Is a Representative of High Class German Farmers and Has Wielded a Great Influence in the Affairs of Doniphan County.**

Joseph George Euler, who now resides in his neat home in Troy, has been a successful farmer and fruit-grower and has had much to do with the development of agriculture and horticulture to their present high standard in Doniphan County.

The subject of this review was born in Illinois, March 5, 1858. He came with his parents to Doniphan County, April 12, 1863, when they settled in Center Township. His father was Justice Euler, who was born in Germany, 1826, and died here May 4, 1888. His mother was Barbara Faeth, who was born in Germany, October 26, 1836, and died March 18, 1909, in Doniphan County.

On November 3, 1880, Joseph George Euler was married to Leona Caroline Guy, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Ott of the Smith Creek German M. E. Church.

Mrs. Euler was born in Iowa September 2, 1859. They went to Burr Oak township and there on a fine farm they resided from the time of their marriage until in April, 1912, the farm was sold by Mr. Euler and they moved to Troy to spend their declining years. To their union three sons and four daughters were born. Ida, the first child, died at the age of six months, and Edward, the second child, died at the age of three weeks. The sons and daughters living are:

John Edward Euler, born July 18, 1883. He married Miss Lorena Tophenia Arnold, October 6, 1907, and to them there have been born three sons: Joseph William, born July 5, 1910; Chester Raymond, born January 24, 1913; Francis Kennard, born May 12, 1915.

Calvin George Euler, born December 18, 1885. He married Miss Ida Cordonier November 6, 1913.

Fannie Isabel Euler, born August 11, 1888. Married to Calvin Pollard September 24, 1910. Their children are: Calvin Earl, born October 16, 1911; Thelma Leotha, born March 27, 1915.

Alma Cora Euler, born July 21, 1893; married to James Edward Brown August 25, 1910. To this union there are two children, Harry Edward, born March 12, 1911, and Naomi Irene, born June 14, 1914.

Inez Irene Euler, born October 22, 1896.

Most all of the members of these families are connected with the Methodist and Baptist Churches and are influential members of their communities.

Joseph George Euler, the subject of this sketch, and the father of these sons and daughters, grew up in Center Township and was educated in the district school near the old home place. He was a hard working, frugal young man, with a love for farming that could not be supplanted by the allurements of the city and town. When he married he went on to a farm of his own in Burr Oak Township where for many long years he strove to make it the best farm in that part of the county. He was progressive in his ideas of farming and a student of the soil. His ideas brought him splendid results and by close application to the business of farming, good management and frugal living he not only succeeded in enriching his acres and making his farm attractive, but was able to lay up a goodly store of this world's goods and to become prosperous and independent.

To Joseph George Euler credit is due for many things that have worked to the common good of the farming community. Mr. Euler was among the first to realize the value of Doniphan County soil as best suited of any soil in the Middle West for commercial fruit-growing. On his 150-acre farm he planted several acres of good trees, and by employing the right methods of care and treatment he soon found himself the owner of an orchard of money-making trees that any man would be proud to own. Mr. Euler also was the first farmer in Burr Oak Township to introduce alfalfa on his farm. He made a study of alfalfa, and as a result of his study he found that it was adapted to the soil of Doniphan County, and with proper planting and care in cutting and handling it could be grown with more profit than any of the other grasses. In the end he has made good money on his alfalfa and his fields were always a delight to look upon as well as a source of profit to him, whether he sold his hay in the market or fed it to his stock.

In Burr Oak Township Joseph George Euler was at all times a leader in all movements for the public welfare. He took an interest in farm betterments, in the improvement of roads. He was rearing a family of children and that made him a booster for the schools of the township. His interest was such that for many years he lent encouragement to the schools by serving on the board of education in the Aberle District No. 23.

After his children were all grown, Mr. Euler decided to quit farming and spend his declining years in town. Accordingly he sold the farm in Burr Oak Township to his son Calvin George and on April 5, 1912, he moved to Troy. He has a beautiful home in Troy and has settled down to comfortable living. He takes an active interest in the affairs of the town and county, always boosting Doniphan County as the best county in any of the states, and standing up for Kansas as best of all the states of the Union. He feels that way about it, realizing as he does that in no other state have the people who are willing to work, and work intelligently had such splendid opportunities for such a man to rise in the world and to prosper.

## MISS EFFIE JANE RAMSEY

### A Native of Doniphan County—Granddaughter of a Pioneer Family Who Settled in Wayne Township.

Miss Effie Jane Ramsey, now a resident of Atchison, is one of the estimable young women, formerly of Doniphan County, who enjoys wide popularity and who is held in high esteem by the people of this county. Miss Ramsey will be remembered as the young woman who was awarded the piano in the Chief's subscription contest in 1907. She is an artistic costumer and many are the women of this section of Kansas who, as brides, wore trousseaus of Miss Ramsey's making. In Atchison Miss Ramsey is scoring success, and has among her patrons many of the best people of that city.

The parents and also the grandparents of the subject of this sketch were among the pioneers of Doniphan County. Her father was George W. Ramsey, who was born September 16, 1854, in Southern Missouri, and who died November 9, 1897, in Doniphan County. Her mother was Jennie West Spencer Ramsey, born October 6, 1858, in the old town of Doniphan, Doniphan County. She was a daughter of Elisha Ashton Spencer and Jane West Spencer. George W. Ramsey and Jennie West Spencer Ramsey, parents of Miss Effie Jane Ramsey, the subject of this sketch, were married September 8, 1880, at Doniphan. They were parents of eight children, as follows: Hugh, Effie Jane, Howard, Allie, now Mrs. Frank Ryan, Georgie Washington, Archie Edgar, Adelai and Sallie. All of these were born in Wayne Township, Doniphan County.

Miss Effie Jane Ramsey is a thorough business woman and has a host of friends throughout this county, as well as in Atchison County. She was educated in the schools of Doniphan and has many accomplishments. This ambitious young lady is devoting her life to her art in sewing and costuming and is both successful and independent. The Ramsey home is at 519 Commercial street, Atchison, Kansas.


# Inez Irene Euler

TROY, KANSAS

# Artistic Millinery

**ALL OF THE NEWEST CREATIONS IN HATS MADE TO SUIT THE PURCHASER'S TASTES**

Miss Euler carries a large stock of Frames, Shapes and Trimmings and is prepared to make Hats on short notice and at prices that are right. Crochet Silk and Cottons a Specialty.

Miss Euler is a native born Doniphan County woman and has spent her entire life here, having opened her millinery establishment January 1, 1916.


### John W. Sandy

John W. Sandy, born May 3, 1842, at Owen County, Ind. He enlisted in 43d Missouri regiment, Company G, and was mustered out July 4, 1865, at St. Louis. Came to Kansas in March, 1874, and settled in Doniphan County. He has three daughters: (Mary) Mrs. Arch Honeycutt, (Lulu) Mrs. Ham Kent, Jr.; (Ella) Mrs. Tom Pollard, and five sons, as follows: Henry Harrison, Thomas, William C., John, Jr., and George. Mr. Sandy resides on his farm four miles southeast of Troy where he purchased a farm forty years ago.

## ISAAC RIGBY

### A Native of Doniphan County—A Leading Lawyer at Concordia—Born at Geary City.

The parents of one of the best lawyers practicing in the state supreme court and the United States supreme court, Isaac A. Rigby, who lives at Concordia, were among the noble and courageous people who came to Doniphan County in the 1850's when Kansas was a territory. It is from such pioneer stock that great minds like that of Mr. Rigby come.

After several years spent in conquering the wilderness, as northeast Kansas was then, the Rigbys gained a foothold. Their son, Isaac A., was born at Geary City in May, 1861. He attended the Geary public schools until the spring of 1875, when he went to Pittsburg, Pa. Here he also attended school with his mind on a legal career.

He moved to Concordia in May, 1878.

Charles E. Brown.

During his life was a useful and public spirited citizen, and reared a good family.

He read law with Dean J. W. Green and also attended Kansas University at Lawrence, graduating from that institution in 1885, and was then admitted to the bar in June of that year. His proficiency in law was the cause of his being admitted to practice in the United States supreme court at Washington, D. C., in December, 1891. Since then Judge Rigby has dealt with legal matters of such an extensive nature that he has had cases in seventy-one counties in Kansas and twenty-nine states of the Union.

Judge Rigby is one of the leading citizens of Concordia, where he lives with his mother. He has been a prominent factor in building up Concordia

Sheriff Robert Wilson.

and supporting everything for the betterment of the town as well as supporting the best interests of Kansas. He is strictly temperate, and a man of which any community might well be proud.

### Fred Carpenter

Fred Carpenter, who was born and reared in Wayne Township and who for several years was one of the prominent educators of Doniphan County, enlisted in the 20th Kansas, serving under Fred Funston. He is at present situated in Lincoln, Nebraska.

### Prof. B. G. Thayer

Prof. Bert G. Thayer, who is principal of the school at Muscotah and who taught for seven years at Elwood, and who taught in Oakland district 1899, 1900 and 1901, is one of the prominent educators of Northeast Kansas.

### 40,000 Gallons Destroyed

The warehouse of the Doniphan Vineyard Wine Company, at Doniphan, was destroyed by fire February 8, 1899, at 8 o'clock P. M., together with 40,000 gallons of wine and a great quantity of brandy. Loss, $25.000.

### Kansas Constitutionalist

On January 7, 1857, Thomas J. Key issued the first copy of the Kansas Constitutionalist, a seven-column quarto at Troy.

### Boys and Girls

During the year 1871 there was a population of 1,020 in Doniphan and fifty-three girls and twenty-eight boys were born in Doniphan that year.

The Doniphan House was burned in October, 1868.

# Drove Oxen Seven Years

## Thomas J. Dawe Had Some Tough Times Breaking Tougher Ground With Six Yoke of Oxen in the Early Days of Doniphan County—Received From $3 to $5 an Acre—Married to Miss Mary Brownlee by Squire Soper in 1874 —Lived on Rented Farms a Number of Years, But Now Owns One of the Most Valuable Stretches of Land in Doniphan County.

If there is a substantial resident of Doniphan County more worthy of his present valuable holdings than is Thomas J. Dawe, the writer of this article has failed to find him. He surely has earned what he has acquired.

When people get to reciting their experiences of the early days, they naturally have a hard story to tell. Conditions were not only fierce, but they were most discouraging to anybody not having the stoutest heart.

The entire county has developed to such a glorious extent in recent years that it is doubtful if the rising generation will ever have an adequate conception of the hardships that had to be endured by the pioneers who blazed the early trail for future generations.

Coming to Doniphan County with his relatives in 1858, Thomas J. Dawe —or, as he is more familiarly known, Tom Dawe—ran up against about every tough proposition that could be

The kind of thoroughbred stock raised by Thomas J. Dawe.

invented or manufactured. He was handicapped even previous to being born, through the misfortune of having lost his father before he ever saw the light of the world.

Tom Dawe was born February 6, 1853, in Chesterfield County, Virginia, a short time after the death of his father. He is the son of Thomas and Mrs. Susanna Dawe, both natives of England, who emigrated to America about the year 1850. There is one thing to be said about the Dawe family: They are stickers. When the subject of this sketch was an infant his uncle, John Dawe, came to the rescue of the grief-stricken mother and not only stood godfather for the boy, but took him in charge after the infantile period was passed. When the Kansas excitement was at the sizzling point, the entire Dawe family left their Virginia homes and journeyed to the Territory. Tom Dawe came with his mother and for a number of years lived in the old Tenant house where Chris Jenkinson now resides.

The Dawes arrived in Doniphan County on July 10, 1858. Tom was then five and a half years old. He lived with his uncle, John Dawe, on a farm adjoining William Chapple's old place on the south. On the death of his uncle, his aunt married Price Isles, in 1867, and young Tom lived with them until he was twenty years old.

The first money Tom Dawe ever earned was for piloting two yoke of oxen hauling lumber from old Lafayete for the munificent sum of 75 cents a day, and board. Mr. Dawe tells today how "Field Huss had the contract for hauling the lumber for Henry Jenkins, who lives four miles west of Troy at the present time. I will never forget how Field got $4 a day from Jenkins and gave me 75 cents of it for driving the oxen. He raked in $3.25 a day for the use of the oxen, and I got six-bits for my work."

The first real work which Tom Dawe ran up against was driving a breaking team of six yoke of oxen, and he continued at the same job for seven years. The prairie was virgin all right, but it was as stubborn as a Missouri mule. The work was about as tough as can be imagined now, and Tom was paid all the way from $3 to $5 an acre.

Seven years of fracturing maiden soil somewhat made Tom feel qualified to tackle most any kind of a game. The graft could not possibly be any tougher. He concluded that in the future, if there was to be that kind of work done by him, he would do it for himself. He had been keeping an eye open for opportunities during the grilling days teaching oxen manners, and he decided to take a chance in life for himself, and possibly somebody else. Incidentally he had fully made up his mind to get married.

Having passed his twenty-first birthday by a full moon, Tom Dawe was married on March 15, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Brownlee, daughter of David Brownlee. The ceremony was performed by Squire P. S. Soper at the home of the bride, and the occasion was a most happy one for all their friends and neighbors.

The first year of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dawe was spent farming on the place now owned by William Danvick. Then they moved to the Cyrus Leland farm, known as the Charles place, three and one-half miles west of Troy, where they lived for eleven years.

At the expiration of that time, Mr. and Mrs. Dawe had accumulated sufficient savings to purchase the Williamson Privet farm of eighty acres, situated three and one-half miles southwest of Troy, where they resided fourteen years. Ten years ago they bought the Kerin Devereux farm, four miles southwest of Troy, where the Dawe home is at present, and is very likely to remain.

Mr. Dawe's farm now comprises 220 acres of as prime land as can be found in Doniphan County, or the entire North or Middle West. It will command at least $200 an acre any time and is probably worth a lot more. The main business on the Dawe farm is the raising of Shorthorn cattle and pedigreed Poland-China hogs.

The farm home and the outbuildings of the Dawe place take second rank with none in the county. There is an air of comfort and wholesomeness in everything that meets the eye. The remotest stranger may see at a glance that there is a business head with the right ideas to the place.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dawe have had six children, four of whom are living. They are William Henry, born April 5, 1876; Estella Marian, born July 9, 1878; Thomas J., born February 12, 1881; James Chapple, born November 5, 1892. Frederick and John both died young.

## Former Residents of Doniphan County

The following is a partial list of former residents of Doniphan County:

Mrs. Monson, Huron; Rosa Clipp, Robinson; Mrs. H. F. Swartz, Whitesboro, Texas; Mrs. O. I. Denton, Hiawatha; Mr. Martin Monson, Huron; Mr. Daniel Monson, Huron; Olga Monson, Huron; Mr. J. M. Denton, St. Joseph, Mo., 250 Hammond street; Mr. Chris Swartz, Everest; Mrs. Mary Swartz, DeKalb, Mo.; Mr. Oscar Denton, Hiawatha; Mrs. C. Swartz, Everest; Mr. Elmer Monson, Huron; Mrs. Jim Swartz, Everest; Mrs. John Swartz, Everest; Ida Steel, DeKalb, Mo.; Mrs. Aaron Long, Horton; Mrs. Lizzie Crag, Hiawatha; Miss Tilda Monson, Huron; Mrs. Geo. Barrand, Horton; Willis Byers, Horton; Joe Fields, Hiawatha; Charles Champeon, Horton; Mrs. C. H. White, Horton; Lilly Bryant, Everest; Dave Chaney, Holton; Jesse Cox, Horton; Geo. Barrand, Horton; Mrs. A. Long, Horton; Mrs. James Eylor, Everest; Mr. Ed Henny, Horton; Dave Edwards, Kansas City; Lena Andler, Horton; Mrs. J. F. Oljen, Robinson; Alex Holland, Goff; John Morris, Yukon, Oklahoma; W. B. Garten, Yukon, Oklahoma; Jack Hanley, Goff; Mrs. A. Postal, Horton; Ida Hazen, Hiawatha; Albert Riley, Atchison; Leonard Garten, Atchison; Geo. Garretson, Panhandle City, Texas; Mrs. Chas. Denton, Everest; John Kirwan, Huron; Wesley Riley, Atchison; Sterling Garten, Yukon, Okla.; Newt. Garretson, Panhandle City, Texas; Mr. John Delaney, Huron; Chas. Baughman, Horton; Mrs. Geo. Roark, Horton; John Oljen, Robinson; Frank Curwin, Huron; Will Loscey, Huron; August Hess, Huron; Henry Hess, Atchison; Charley Hess, Atchison; Annie Monson, Huron; Mrs. Ed Henny, Horton; Mrs. Eva Cox, Horton; Mrs. Chas. Denton, Everest; Lilly Botkin, Everest; Mr. Carl Botkin, Atchison; John Hagg, Atchison; Katie Harrison, Horton; Mr. Botkin, Atchison; Mrs. Russell Bartley, Powhattan; Dick Fenton, Atchison; Mrs. F. Metz, Atchison; Chas. Delzeit, Denton; Mrs. Mary Kimmi, Denton; Mrs. Landerback, Sabetha; Mrs. Alta Douglas, Goodland; Mrs. Charley Delzeit, Denton; Mrs. Dick Fenton, Atchison; Mr. J. C. Swartz, Whitesboro, Texas; Joe McCarty, Mayetta; Fred Metz, Atchison; Mr. Poutree, Horton; Mr. A. Postal, Horton; Albert Monson, Huron; J. A. Jenkins, Conaway Springs; John Denton, Goff; Will Pinder, Huron; Baker Fenton, Atchison; Mr. Virgil Cunningham, Manhattan; Clare Harpster, Hiawatha; Tom Sands, Robinson; Jerry Kimmel, Robinson; James Purcell, Horton; Adolph Grainer, Lancaster; Mrs. V. Cunningham, Manhattan; Mrs. B. Fenton, Atchison; Theodore Schmitz, Wichita; Henry Schmitz, Wichita; Leonard Garten, Yukon, Oklahoma; Mrs. Leonard Garten, Yukon, Oklahoma; Huloyes Cunningham, Manhattan; Leonard Roberts, Powhattan; Ada Smith, Germantown; Eda Smith, Germantown; Ole Atlakson, Farmington; Bert Clutter, Willis.

## ROBERT A. CANTER

### Formerly of Marion Township But Now of Wolf River Township.

Robert A. Canter was born in Doniphan County on October 4, 1874, on a farm one mile south of Brenner. His early days were passed in the usual way of a farmer lad, in attending the country schools and assisting with the chores of evenings, and when he grew to manhood, he chose a farmer's life for his vocation. He was married to Miss Mabel Patterson of near Geary, Kan., on March 30, 1910. They have no children. Mr. Canter devotes his time to general farming and stock raising.

The S. L. K. Association bought the cottage west of the Chief office and had it remodeled during the month of September, 1907. In November they moved the library into it.

## EDDIE BAKER

### Stockman and Farmer in Wolf River Township.

J. Edward Baker of Bendena, Kansas, was born April 26, 1885, on a farm one mile south of Bendena in Doniphan County. He was educated in the common schools of Doniphan County, and took a two-year course at the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas.

He was married to Miss Mame Braun, also a native of Doniphan County, on April 10, 1912. Mr. Baker is one of the successful and scientific young farmers of the county who has learned to apply a college course to the ground for the actual benefit thereof.

## Troy Fires

In the spring of 1872 a row of buildings west of the square including Boder's bank were burned.

In April, 1874, the entire row of buildings on the side of the street opposite Sinclair's drug store were burned.

In April, 1878, the elevator and depot were burned.

In December, 1878, the store building where the Old Chief office stood and Kotch's blacksmith shop were burned.

In October, 1879, the City hotel and a small building owned by Henry Wheeler were burned.

## Residents of Burr Oak Bottoms

The following is a list of the present residents of Burr Oak Bottoms: William White, David Scott, Thomas B. Dinning, Robert Dinning, William Campbell, Clarence Franklin King, William King, Jess Shelton, Edward Shelton, Louis H. Brandt, Charles F. Shelton, Dea Dinning, William Dinning, Charles C. C. Wykert, George Dinning, Henry J. Dinning, Frank M. Dinning, Erastus A. Dinning, Mrs. Benton, Winnie Wykert, R. H. Kocrhrum, Sam Gabriel, William M. Gabriel, Joseph Gabriel, Frank M. Gabriel, George H. Gabriel, Sam Gabriel, Everett Gabriel, Charles F. Shelton, Jr., William Shelton, Harry Shelton, Charles Meek, Henry Rains, John M. Rapp, Matthew Rapp, Ernest Engeman, Robert H. Eye, William H Goacher, William M. Bear Frank Wykert, John George, Wiley Whitlock, Mr. Hopple.

## Ben Morgan

When the name of Ben Morgan is mentioned, it is instantly connected with the subject of fine horses, as that is his hobby. His love for thoroughbred horseflesh has made him known all over this section of Kansas, and he owns several specimens that are valued very highly. He is familiar with the names of horses that have won renown on the race track, and his judgment in such matters is very exact. Mr. Morgan's home is just outside the corporate limits of Wathena, northwest. He is public spirited and a good booster for the county.

## Two Homesteaders Killed

On August 15, 1857, two young men who had settled on a claim about ten miles southwest of Troy, were killed by lightning. They were asleep in their house when the bolt of lightning struck. The Geary City Era, which was published at that time in the now defunct town, gave a full account.

## Census of Doniphan Co. Towns

Population of Troy in 1880, 694; White Cloud, 825; Wathena, 710; Highland City, 441; Severance, 375; Doniphan, 518; Elwood, 323. Population of these towns in 1915 as follows: Troy, 1,503; White Cloud, 765; Wathena, 812; Highland, 816; Severance 394; Doniphan, 62; Elwood, 910.

The value of a bank as a booster for a town is illustrated in the case of the State Bank of Wathena, of which L. A. Libel is cashier. Did you ever hear of a movement for the good of Wathena but that this enterprising bank was one of its strongest supporters?

The first shipment of flour from Kansas was from Palermo, September, 1858.

# Joseph Hayton

### Born in Doniphan County—Has Improved Father's Claim Until the Fifty Acres Is Worth $20,000—Father Killed Doing Charitable Act—Son a Prosperous and Progressive Citizen.

If a stranger from the East, having some of the Eastern ignorance of Kansas land values, should get off of the Rock Island or Grand Island train and ask the price of the comparatively small tract of land just south of the track, he would be astonished.

"The idear," he would likely exclaim, if he were from Boston, or "the ideah," if he were from the South—"Really, aren't you joking?"

The correct answer as to the value of that piece of fine farm land is $20,000. It is owned by Joe Hayton, the son of a Doniphan County pioneer.

Joseph Hayton, Sr.

The father, as well as his son, had done much to bring the ground up from a raw prairie of comparatively little value to its present worth. Their story is typical of the struggles of Kansas people to make the soil of their state justify their faith in it.

Somewhere in England lived a man who likely enough rented a little patch of ground owned by a titled landlord. There was no hope of the tenant owning even so small a part of the great man's estate. And then this man heard of America, where the common people and the "gentry" stood on an equality, where work was the sign of nobility and the blisters from the hoe and plow handle were the symbols of true worth. There was the chance for the poor man.

So a certain Englishman thought, until, with true Anglo-Saxon courage which has made America so great, he left the tiny stone-thatched cottage of his native land and resolutely set out for the land of freedom. From such ancestors came the Haytons. Following these pioneer instincts, one Joseph Hayton and his wife, Electra, braved the perils of a new country, with its stories of Indians, border ruffians, depredations of Pro-Slavery men, and all the dangers of what was then little better than a howling wilderness. For to many, a trip to Kansas was regarded as an undertaking almost as great as a trip to Africa would be now. However, in spite of many misgivings and hardships, the Haytons pushed on into Kansas and at an early day located near the then small town of Troy. Here they pre-empted a claim.

On this farm in the typical house of the pioneers, Joseph Hayton, Jr., was born Nov. 27, 1869. He attended the public schools of Troy and has lived here nearly all of his life with the exception of a year he spent in the Northwest—about ten years ago. At that time he helped survey the Northwest railroad into Lander, Wyoming. On Jan. 16, 1905, he married Miss Ruth Wilson of Doniphan County.

Mr. Hayton has good business ability. He has sold all of the homestead farm that he intends to, and purposes keeping the remaining fifty acres so that it will yield him a comfortable income in his declining days. The land is valued at $20,000. On the tract is a brick house built by Joseph Hayton, Sr., in the early days. The house is so substantially constructed that it will probably outlast the son.

The father was a typical Englishman of the best type. He was straight and honest and one of the best liked men in the county. He was appointed sheriff in 1866 to fill out the term of Enoch Crabb. He filled this so efficiently that he could have had any office in the county, but did not seek office. He did not care to take the time from his business.

The untimely death of Mr. Hayton, which occurred on April 14, 1906, was regretted by all. The cause of his death is a fitting epitaph for his kind and generous nature. It came while he was doing a charitable act. A neighbor, who had undergone some hard luck, was in need. Mr. Hayton started to help him out. The man needed hay for his stock more badly than anything else. Mr. Hayton heard of this and loaded a wagon. He was on his way to relieve the distress. Something frightened the team. The horses started to run and Mr. Hayton stepped in front and grabbed them by the bits and was struck by the tongue. The fatal accident was a shock to the community. More than ever it brought to mind the many kindly acts performed by the dead man. His sudden taking away was regarded as one of the greatest losses of Doniphan County. Today his farm, with its improvements and its substantial brick house, stands as a monument to his untiring efforts and his faith in Kansas.

Resident of Joseph Hayton in South Troy.

## COUNTY OFFICERS

The following is a list of county officers from the organization of the county to the present time:

### COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

1855 to 1857—Joel P. Blair, E. V. B. Rogers, Alexander H. Dunning.

1858—A. J. Allison, Isaac Tallman, Thomas H. McCulloch.

In 1858, the law was changed, and the system of New York and several other states was adopted, giving each township a supervisor, the several supervisors composing a county board. The following supervisors were chosen: Iowa township, E. M. Hubbard; Wolf River, George H. Robb; Center, Joel P. Blair; Wayne, N. Shepherd; Burr Oak, T. H. McCulloch; Washington, Ebenezer Blackiston; Marion, Joseph Randolph.

1859—Iowa, E. M. Hubbard; Wolf River, Nathan Springer; Center, Joel P. Blair; Wayne, N. Shepherd; Burr Oak, T. H. McCulloch; Washington, Z. G. Wilson; Marion, Joseph Randolph.

In 1860 the law was changed again, providing for three commissioners, elected by the county at large. The following were chosen: Wm. Word, John H. Whitehead, Eli Gabbert.

1861—A. Larzelere, A. Low, J. T. Pierce.

The state legislature, in 1861, made the term of commissioner two years. Under that law, the following were chosen:

1862-3—E. D. McClelland, David Lee, Abram Bennett. The latter resigned, and Wm. J. Orem was elected to the vacancy.

1864-5—E. D. McClelland, David Lee, John H. Utt.

1866-7—J. P. Johnson, George W. Barr, Hugh Robertson.

1868-9—John H. Utt, James E. Dryden, A. B. Symns.

1870-1—C. W. Noyes, S. Hatch, A. B. Smyns. Hatch resigned, and Joseph Randolph was elected in his place.

In 1871, the district system was enacted, the commissioners holding for two years. Afterward, the term was made three years, the three commissioners being chosen in different years. Since then, the following have served:

1872-3—Joseph Randolph, Henry Steele, John L. Blair.

1874-5—Jesse J. W. Jones, Joseph Hayton, Charles Kearney.

1876-7—Fred Harpster, C. Leland, Jr., Alfred Larzelere.

1878—Dr. J. S. Long, C. Leland, Jr., W. H. Deckard.

1879-80—R. P. Shulsky, C. Leland, Jr., W. H. Deckard.

1881 to 1885—R. P. Shulsky, C. Leland, Jr., Lucas Fetter.

1886 to 1889—C. O. Turkelson, C. Leland, Jr., Peter Manville.

1889 to 1893—David W. Edwards, C. Leland, Jr., Peter Manville.

1893—D. W. Edwards, Cyrus Leland, Jr., Robert H. Larzelere.

County Commissioner, First District

1893 to 1902—Charles E. Miller.
1902 to 1906—N. L. Nelson.
1906 to 1910—William Gillen.
1910 to 1914—A. O. Delaney.
1914—T. J. Teufler, died Feb. 20, 1916.
1916 — John Stricker, appointed March 4, 1916.

County Commissioner, Second District

1897 to 1904—A. L. Perry.
1901 to 1904—William F. Kiehnhoff.
1904 to 1914—F. H. Drosselmeier.
1904 to 1912—A. B. Symns.

County Commissioner, Third District

1912—John Triplett. Six months.
1913—Charles Kibler, Jr.

### SHERIFF

1855 to 1856—Cary B. Whitehead.
1857 to 1859—S. V. Jameson.
1860—Robert J. Porter.
1860 to 1861 — Joseph F. Hampson, acting sheriff, in place of Robert J. Porter, who died.
1861—George S. Hough.
1862 to 1864—Wm. D. Beeler.
1864 to 1868—E. G. Crabb.
(Crab died in 1866, and Joseph Hayton was appointed to fill out the term.)
1868 to 1872—B. S. Campbell.
1872 to 1874—Samuel Maquilken.
1874 to 1878—Thomas J. Vanderslice.
1878 to 1882—Charles Burkhalter.
1882 to 1886—N. C. Bailey.
1886 to 1890—John Devereux.
1890 to 1894—R. M. Steele.
1894 to 1898—Zephaniah Hays.
1898 to 1902—Robert H. Larzelere.
1902 to 1906—Henry Ramsey.
1906 to 1910—Ham. D. Kent.
1910 to 1914—Joe Griffin.
1914—Robert Wilson.

### TREASURER

1855 to 1857—Edward Searcy.
1857—Eli Gabbert.
1858 to 1859—Robert J. Porter.
1860 to 1864—E. S. Davis.
1864 to 1868—Frank M. Tracy.
1868 to 1870—Charles Rappelye.
1870 to 1872—Obe Craig.
1872 to 1876—Robert Tracy.
1876 to 1880—Robert Flickinger.
1880 to 1884—Samuel N. Johnson.
1884 to 1886—Samuel Moyer.
1886 to 1890—Samuel N. Johnson.
1890 to 1894—Michael Bauer, Jr.
1894 to 1898—William B. Devereux.
1898 to 1902—Albert R. Graves.
1902 to 1906—Robert H. Larzelere.
1906 to 1910—Goerge W. Kinkead.
1910 to 1914—Frank W. Kotsch.
1914—Arthur Fenton.

### COUNTY CLERK

1855 to 1858—James R. Whitehead.
1858 to 1859—Egbert M. Lee.

Up to this time, the county clerk was also register of deeds. They were now made separate offices, and the following persons filled the office of clerk:

1859 to 1862—Henry Boder, Jr.
1862 to 1864—E. J. Jenkins.
1864 to 1868—Charles Rappelye.
1868 to 1872—John T. Kirwan.
1872 to 1878—Charles Rappelye.
1878 to 1884—D. W. Morse.
1884 to 1889—Joseph Schletzbaum.
1889 to 1894—W. H. Forncrook.
1899 to 1904—Margaret Schletzbaum.
1904 to 1908—Leonard W. Roberts.
1908 to 1912—Margaret Schletzbaum.
1912 to 1916—W. L. Privett.

### PROBATE JUDGE

1855 to 1857—Joel P. Blair.
1858 to 1859—Augustus J. Allison.
1859 to 1861—Lyman Nash.
1861 to 1862—A. A. Dougherty.
1862 to 1865—James B. Maynard.
1865 to 1873—John C. Gordon.
1873 to 1881—Robert Winkinson.
1881 to 1885—John F. Wilson.
1885 to 1889—Erasmus F. Dixon.
1889 to 1895—F. H. Drenning.
1898 to 1902—John O. Hardy.
1902 to 1910—W. H. H. Curtis.
1910 to 1914—M. S. Mauck.
1914—Edward Brown.

### CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT

1855 to 1861—James R. Whitehead.
1861 to 1865—Henry Boder, Jr.
1865 to 1867—P. M. Sturgis.
1867 to 1879—Frank Brown.
1879 to 1885—F. J. Close.
1885 to 1890—E. R. Westfall.
1890 to 1893—D. P. Delaney.
1893 to 1895—E. C. Winzer.
1896 to 1900—Den. P. Delaney.
1900—George W. Stralan.

### REGISTER OF DEEDS

1860 to 1862—Egbert M. Lee.
1862 to 1866—Benjamin Harding.
1866 to 1874—Duncan McIntosh.
1874 to 1876—Albert Hazen.
1876 to 1878—F. H. Drenning.
1878 to 1880—Joseph F. Hampson.
1880 to 1884—Erasmus F. Dixon.
1884 to 1894—Joseph F. Hampson.
1894 to 1896—Clarence M. Finley.
1896 to 1900—Scott Thomas.
1900 to 1904—Edward Ozenberger.
1904 to 1906—William D. Kiehnhoff.
1906 to 1910—Will. H. Manville.
1910 to 1914—Herman F. Widman.
1914—Herman F. Widman.

### COUNTY ATTORNEY

1860 to 1863—C. C. Camp.

Then came the office of district attorney, for the entire judicial district, which continued for a year or two when the ofifce of county attorney was reinstated.

1864 to 1867—E. J. Jenkins.
1867 to 1871—X. K. Stout.
1871 to 1873—Joel Holt.
1873 to 1875—D. M. Johnston.
1875 to 1877—W. D. Webb.
1877 to 1879—F. K. Armstrong.
1879 to 1883—T. W. Heatley.
1883 to 1885—B. A. Seaver.
1885 to 1889—F. J. Close.
1889 to 1893—A. S. Brewster.
1893 to 1895—Alcid Bowers.
1895 to 1897—A. S. Brewster.
1897 to 1899—J. J. Baker.
1899 to 1909—S. M. Brewster.
1909 to 1913—A. C. Bell.
1913 to 1915—C. W. Reeder.

### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1859 to 1863—John Bayless.
1863 to 1867—C. C. Camp.
1867 to 1869—Gary Hickman.
1869 to 1873—D. W. Brown.
1873 to 1879—D. D. Rose.
1879 to 1881—Edwin Heeney.

1881 to 1887—H. F. Shaner.
1887 to 1889—Oliver Edwards.
1889 to 1890—A. R. Graves.
1890 to 1895—Frances E. Katner.
1895 to 1905—Charles V. Norman.
1905 to 1913—C. K. Vinsonhaler.
1913 to 1915—Edna S. Whitney.

COUNTY ASSESSOR

1856—J. W. Smith.
1857—Albert Heed.
1858-1859—Charles W. Stewart.
1860—A. S. Vogdes.
1861—George D. Bennett.
1862-1863—W. H. Hanson.
1864—Lyman Nash.
1865—Isaac Powers, Sr.
1866-1867—E. F. Dixon.
1868—J. C. Williams.

The office was then abolished, and the township trustees made assessors of the several townships.

1908 to 1910—James Grey.
1910 to 1912—L. I. Martin.

CORONER

1855 to 1858—H. Thompson.
1858-1859—Franklin Grube.
1860-1861—S. Brown.
1862-1863—D. B. Jones.
1864-1865—Edwin H. Grant.
1866-1867—S. Brownell.
1868-1869—Seneca Gurney.
1870-1871—Joshua Taylor.
1872-1873—L. T. Holland.
1874-1875—G. J. Archer.
1876-1877—Wm. Reeder.
1878-1879—W. W. Carter.
1880 to 1894—R. S. Dinsmore.
1908 to 1914—A. E. Cordonier.
1914—L. T. Targis.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

1855 to 1858—James F. Forman.
1858 to 1860—Henry Wilson.
1860 to 1862—J. C. Plowman.
1862 to 1868—Henry Wilson.
1868 to 1870—Amos W. Waters.
1870 to 1872—James F. Forman.
1872 to 1875—Henry Wilson.
1875 to 1878—James F. Forman.
1878 to 1882—Charles Corbusier.
1882 to 1886—James F. Forman.
1886 to 1894—Henry A. Hills.
1894 to 1899—E. S. Castle.
1899 to 1911—F. P. Marsh.
1911 to 1913—Henry Wagennecht.
1913 to 1916—F. P. Marsh.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Under the territorial organization, what is now the senate was called the council. Under the state constitution, senators were elected for two years, and representatives for one year; but since 1876, under an amendment to the constitution, the terms of senators are four years, and of representatives two years. Doniphan County at one time had five representatives and two senators, which, as the population of the state increased, has been reduced to one representative, and a senator in connection with Brown County. The following person have represented the county in the two branches, since the organization of the territory:

1855-1856—Council — John W. Forman, W. P. Richardson.
1857-1858—Council, by district—Benjamin Harding, Andrew J. Mead.
1859-1860—George M. Beebe.
1861—Nathan Price.
Senate — 1861-1862—Thomas A. Osborn, H. N. Seaver.
1862—John Bayless, to fill vacancy.
1863-1864—Sol Miller, Abraham Bennett.
1865-1866 — F. H. Drenning, J. T. Lane. Lane resigned, and Sol Miller was chosen for the session of 1866.
1867-1868—Asahel Low, N. C. Clark.
1869-1870—E. J. Jenkins, W. H. Smallwood.
1871-1872—Sol Miller, Jairus Wood.
1873-1874—Nathan Price.
1875-1876—C. G. Bridges.
1877 to 1881—R. M. Williams.
1881 to 1885—R. M. Williams.
1885 to 1889—Sol Miller.
1889 to 1893—District, John Schilling.
1893 to 1897—James D. Williamson.

STATE SENATOR

(First District)

1896 to 1900—Jno. A. Fulton.
1900 to 1904—James L. Allen.
1904 to 1912—A. L. Gilbert.
1912 to 1914—W. P. Lambertson.

CONGRESSMAN

(First District)

1884 to 1890—E. N. Morrill.
1890 to 1898—Case Broderick.
1898 to 1910—Charles E. Curtis.
1910 to 1915—D. R. Anthony.

DISTRICT JUDGE

(Twenty-Second District)

1884 to 1886—David Martin.
1886 to 1890—R. C. Bassett.
1890 to 1894—J. F. Thompson.
1894 to 1898—Rufus M. Emery.
1898 to 1915—W. I. Stuart.

REPRESENTATIVES

1855-1856—Joe P. Blair, Thomas W. Waterson.
1856-1857—B. O'Driscoll, Thomas W. Waterson, X. K. Stout.
1858—Benjamin H. Brock, Alexander A. Jameson, Harris Stratton, C. Graham, John B. Wheeler.
1859—Ward L. Lewis, Robert Graham, A. Larzelere, A. J. Allison, Thomas Stevenson.
1860—Thomas J. Vanderslice, Cary B. Whitehead, Hugh Robertson.
1861—R. M. Williams, W. H. Wilson, V. D. Markham.
1861—State—T. P. Herrick, F. W. Emery, A. Low, W. C. Kimber.
1862—Sol. Miller, Ed. Russell, Joseph Penny, Franklin Grube.
1863—John P. Johnson, N. C. Clark, Ed. Russell, William H. Hanson, John W. Forman.
1864—John P. Johnson, Wm. J. Orem, F. H. Drenning, C. C. Camp, John W. Forman.
1865—Daniel Detrick, D. L. Payne, Ed. Russell, Cyrus Leland, Jr., A. Low.
1866—Charles E. Fox, Robert H. Montgomery, Lyman Nash, N. Harrington, F. E. Mix.
1867—Wm. R. Parker, George H. Robb, B. D. Evans, E. J. Jenkins, Robert Flickinger.
1868—Thomas J. Vanderslice, Henry C. Moore, W. H. Smallwood, E. J. Jenkins, J. L. Philbrick.
1869—J. S. Martin, George W. Wood, A. J. Mowry, Joseph Randolph, David Whitaker.
1870—Samel F. Nisbet, Albert Hazen, A. J. Mowry, E. H. LeDuc, David Whitaker.
1871—Thomas H. Moore, Abram Bennett, A. J. Mowry, S. G. Whitaker, J. B. Kennedy.
1872—Thomas M. Pierce, Robert C. Mailler, Edward Searcy.
1873—Martin B. Bowers, B. O'Driscoll, Edward Searcy.
1874—Nathan Springer, X. K. Stout, F. H. Drenning.
1875—Giles A. Briggs, Mark T. Landon, John L. Motter.
1876—A. S. Campbell, M. C. Reville, A. J. Mowry.
1877-1878—J. S. Long, Robert Tracy, Peter Manville.
1879-1880—Philip Kelley, John B. Kennedy, A. J. Selover.
1881-1882—J. H. Dunwoody, J. V. Hagaman, Joseph Davis.
1882-1884—S. L. Ryan, Joseph Davis.
1885-1886—Philip Kelley, Wm. H. Deckard.
1887-1888—B. A. Seaver.
1889-1890—James D. Williamson.
1891-1892—James D. Williamson.
1893-1894—James A. Campbell.
1896 to 1898—William I. Stuart.
1898 to 1900—Ed. Heeney.
1900 to 1902—D. W. Edwards.
1902 to 1906—Cyrus Leland, Jr.
1908 to 1912—Charles W. Reeder.
1912 to 1914—Sard M. Brewster.
1914 to 1916—Dr. W. W. Carter.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

The following persons represented Doniphan County in the conventions that formed the numerous constitutions that were framed before one was finally accepted by all parties interested:

Topeka constitution, 1855—G. A. Cutler, John Landis, D. M. Field, Charles W. Stewart.

Lecompton constitution, 1857—Thos. J. Key, Samuel P. Blair, James J. Reynolds, William Matthews, Daniel Vanderslice, Harvey W. Forman.

Leavenworth constitution, 1858—Jas. H. Lane, William V. Barr, A. Larzelere, W. Fleming, Hugh Robertson, Charles E. Perham, Wm. D. Beeler, Joseph F. Hampson.

Wyandotte constitution, 1859 (our present constitution)—Robert J. Porter, John W. Forman, John Stigwalt, Benjamin Wrigley, E. M. Hubbard.

TOPEKA LEGISLATURE

The following persons represented Doniphan County in what was known as the Topeka Free State Legislature, chosen under the Topeka constitution, in January, 1856, and met in Topeka, March 4, 1856. This was the legislature that was dispersed by United States troops under Colonel (afterward general) Sumner:

Senator—Benjamin Harding.

Representatives—Benj. H. Brock, Alexander A. Jameson, John Landis, Wm. H. Bayless.

Harding and Bayless are still living, and citizens of the county.

Mrs. Grimes' Picnic Party, October 24, 1914, on Mosquito Creek, One mile northwest of Troy.

James Kloepel, Irvin Ricklef, Russell Nixon, Norman Scott, Willie Wienberg, Otis Schuler, Laurence Theis, Cy Dishon, Wiley Whitney, Robert Newton, Forrest Hagenbuch, Eli Able, Louie Hauber, Oscar Kinkead, Ray Farbough, Willie Fahey, Ray Decker, Ivan Nevitt, Christine Kendall, Minetta Nitz, Grace Trant, Gold Cline, Ruby Ricklef, Edna Nitz, Florence Rummel, Lois Hargis, Mrs. Grimes. Montie Claytor Cecil Mills, Daniel Zimmerman, Glen Agee, Carl Hauber.

## FIRST BANK IN TROY

### Organized in 1870 By Henry and Louis Boder and Was Destroyed By Fire Two Years Later.

Troy is especially proud of its banks today. There are two, and both are solid, substantial and conservative institutions with a business that is increasing rapidly. The history of the first Troy bank, however, is peculiarly interesting at this time, because of the facts in connection with its organization and growth.

The first institution was organized February 4, 1870, by Henry and Louis Boder, brothers. They were widely known throughout Doniphan County and in the late 60's realized that some institution of the kind was needed. The bank was opened in a frame building and at once it was seen that the judgment of the Boder brothers was not amiss, for it did a thriving business. In 1872, however, it caught fire and burned to the ground. Undaunted by this loss, the two men, who had fostered the plan, decided to build anew. In less than a week after their loss they had started on a handsome, substantial brick structure of two stories and a basement. This cost was $7,000, including what was then modern fixtures, and the price of the ground. Each successive year saw the Boders building up a fine business. They were noted for their conservatism and Henry Boder, especially, was ever careful in conducting the financial operations with due consideration of the rightful demands of his patrons. The institution under their direction was called the Bank of Troy. Henry Boder was the father of Mrs. Anna Strong, who resides in the old home at the present time.

On March 6, 1906, Henry Boder completed a transaction by which control of the institution passed into the hands of Charles V. and John S. Norman. They lost no time in having the bank transferred from a state bank into a national institution and it was named the First National Bank of Troy. When the Norman brothers took charge they immediately set out to increase the business; and the solid foundation for a successful banking institution, that was laid by Henry Boder, is still more formidable. Under the able management of the Normans, the First National Bank of Troy is now classed as one of the most reliable and secure banking houses in the state.

Its standing in the world of commerce and finance is recognized all over the country. With conservative management, an efficient system and cordial officials, there is no good reason why it should be other than a success. At the present time the capital and surplus totals $55,000, and the resources $350,000. John S. Norman is the president and Charles V. Norman the cashier.

Henry Boder, the founder of the institution, died Sunday, Jan. 24, 1909, after a brief illness. His death was sincerely regretted not only in financial circles in the county, where he was well and favorably known, but among others in every walk of life with whom he came in contact.

Troy's other bank is the Troy State Bank and was founded in 1906, opening its doors on August 18th of that year. It was chartered with a capital of $15,000 and now has a capital and surplus of $30,000. Frank W. Zimmerman, who came to Troy at the age of seventeen, is the president. He first saw the light of this world at Rushville, in the Sucker state. He is a man of ability and shrewd judgment.

Edward E. Doughty, the cashier, was born and reared in Troy, and received his first banking experience in The First National Bank. He is a reliable man and faithfully and promptly discharges the duties required of him.

# Doniphan County School Directory, 1915-1916.

**Edna S. Whitney, County Superintendent**

| No. | Name | Term | Salary | Teacher | Address | Director | Treasurer | Clerk | Clerk's Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Wathena | 9 | $133.33⅓ | C. I. Vinsonhaler | Wathena | G. A. Dubach | M. Bauer | R. H. Larzelere | Wathena |
| | | | 85.00 | A. R. Jones | | | | | |
| | | | 75.00 | Mary Smith | | | | | |
| | | | 75.00 | Anna L. Cornick | | | | | |
| | | | 75.00 | Alice Gfeller | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Nellie D. Hayes | | H. C. Bowman | E. Fuger | G. L. Stuart | |
| | | | 60.00 | Gertrude Dubach | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Maud Bauer | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Bethel Chalk | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Freda Miller | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Allie Duncan | | | | | |
| 2 | Elwood | 9 | 125.00 | L. B. Roberts | Elwood | J. G. Bennett | Miss S. Roberts | B. V. Wasser | Elwood |
| | | | 75.00 | Martha Caldwell | | | | | |
| | | | 65.00 | Leta B. Kirk | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Julia Farrar | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Helen Chaney | | | | | |
| | | | 45.00 | Hava Wilson | | | | | |
| | | | 65.00 | Irene Gifford | | | | | |
| | | | 45.00 | Eva E. Johnson | | | | | |
| | | | 45.00 | Chloe Pyles | | | | | |
| 3 | Brenner | 8 | 50.00 | Vera Rhue | Brenner | E. J. Lancaster | Wm. Cicewski | J. F. Severin | Brenner |
| 4 | Herzing | 7 | 52.00 | Gladys Graves | Troy | W. M. Gurwell | W. M. Ruddy | C. F. Herzing | Troy |
| 5 | Palermo | 7 | 55.00 | H. L. Colwell | Wathena | L. N. Linder | John Tucker | J. R. Thompson | Wathena |
| | | | 40.00 | Virgie Gordon | | | | | |
| 6 | Buffalo | 7 | 65.00 | Edna R. Hill | Sparks | Ernest Simpson | Matt Lieffring | B. H. Simpson | Sparks |
| 7 | Syracuse | 7 | 50.00 | Mary D. Ford | Denton | C. M. Albers | P. Anderson | J. M. Joyce | Denton |
| 8 | Bendena | 8 | 85.00 | Yula Powell | Bendena | M. Holzhey | L. P. Kirwan | Rudolph Johnson | Bendena |
| | | | 60.00 | Katherine Falk | | | | | |
| 9 | Climax | 8 | 55.00 | Blanche Fenley | Troy | Henry Foley | John Berry | Geo. F. Vogt | Troy |
| 10 | Pottawatomie | 7 | 57.50 | Zola Large | | E. Dubach | L. B. Jackson | J. A. Mann | |
| 11 | Hayes | 7 | 62.50 | Josie Thompson | Wathena | A. Kiehnhoff | C. C. Renick | H. J. Kiehnhoff | Wathena |
| 12 | Geary | 7 | 50.00 | Lucile Case | | B. F. Martin | H. J. Patterson | L. J. Richards | |
| 13 | Doniphan | 7 | 55.00 | Grace Taylor | Doniphan | F. L. Brenner | Wm. Cooper | A. J. Braun | Doniphan |
| | | | 45.00 | Muriel Bryan | | | | | |
| 14 | Bellevue | 8 | 60.00 | C. Ukena | Severance | J. H. Acker | E. L. Benfer | J. E. McCauley | Leona |
| 15 | Independence | 7 | 60.00 | Margaret Burke | Bendena | P. R. Kuhnert | E. F. Kerr | M. D. Williams | Bendena |
| 16 | St. Benedict's | 7 | 55.00 | Elaine Roberton | Denton | H. Gronniger | P. McEnulty | J. P. Morley | Denton |
| 17 | Severance | 9 | 125.00 | C. R. Hewins | Severance | S. L. Carpenter | J. A. Campbell | T. J. Lyons | Severance |
| | | | 80.00 | G. C. Hartenbower | | | | | |
| | | | 80.00 | Frances Terrell | | | | | |
| | | | 57.50 | Mary Gaugham | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Anna Ward | | | | | |
| | | | 55.00 | Ruth Elwood | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Mattie Marcell | | | | | |
| 18 | Laverentz | 8 | 55.00 | Birdie Beatty | | John Shay | H. A. Laverentz | C. I. Moyer | |
| 19 | Star | 7 | 60.00 | Nellie Wiley | Denton | E. C. Stewart | Norman Roberts | A. F. Hegenderfer | Leona |
| 20 | Zimmerman | 8 | 55.00 | Bertha Scarbrough | Troy | C. Zimmerman | G. C. Turpin | W. H. Dawe | Troy |
| 21 | Troy | 9 | 133.33⅓ | C. S. Hambleton | | J. S. Norman | G. W. Kinkead | A. B. Zimmerman | |
| | | | 95.00 | Florence Lawson | | | | | |
| | | | 80.00 | Chas. Marble | | | | | |
| | | | 80.00 | Mary A. Canfield | | | | | |
| | | | 85.00 | Walter Hunt | | | | | |
| | | | 70.00 | Mrs. Pearle Grimes | | | | | |
| | | | 65.00 | Ella B. White | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Nell Fahey | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Mae Moran | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Emma Elwood | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Mae Babcock | | | | | |
| | | | 55.00 | Elsie E. Lair | | | | | |
| 22 | Fairview | 8 | 50.00 | Mary Holland | Highland | H. C. Johnson | C. C. Neibling | Lewis Harness | White Cloud |
| 23 | Aberle | 7 | 67.50 | Mae Cummings | Troy | C. A. Heimes | C. A. Euler | H. A. Weber | Troy |
| 24 | Frog College | 8 | 60.00 | Minnie Morehead | Highland | John Gilmore | H. A. Swinney | Ez. Gilmore | Highland |
| 25 | Eureka | 7 | 42.50 | Eva Able | Troy | Victor Willmeth | Ham Kent, Jr. | D. O. Graves | Troy |
| 26 | Rock | 7 | 45.00 | Corda Priebe | Doniphan | S. B. Carpenter | A. Ruhnke | E. A. Priebe | Doniphan |
| 27 | Union | | | (Discontinued for 1915-1916) | | Jas. Gillen | L. A. Hazen | A. B. Shulsky | Denton |
| 29 | Cedar Creek | 8 | 60.00 | Carrie Dillon | Highland | Guy Nelson | J. F. Mosier | O. E. Lucas | White Cloud |
| 30 | La Grange | 7 | 45.00 | Mamie Meers | Troy | John Wiedmer | D. M. Sharp | Sam Lewis | Troy |
| 31 | Arnold | 8 | 50.00 | Edna D. Whitney | White Cloud | J. L. Collins | M. E. Zimmerman | Ed Park | White Cloud |
| 32 | Blair | 9 | 85.00 | Margaret Larzelere | Wathena | Geo. Cordonier | E. C. Fleek | O. E. Madinger | Wathena |
| | | | 55.00 | V. S. Davis | Blair | | | | |
| | | | 70.00 | Mary Kanaly | | | | | |
| 33 | Oak Grove | 8 | 60.00 | Margaret Willmeth | Atchison R. 5 | Edward Jarratt | R. W. Carrigan | J. N. Armstrong | Doniphan |
| 34 | Brush Creek | 7 | 60.00 | Etha Whittaker | Troy | B. Ruhnke | C. E. Whittaker | G. W. Hastings | Troy |
| 35 | Cordonier | 8 | 60.00 | Elizabeth Kiehnhoff | Wathena | E. V. Cordonier | H. N. Winn | Joe Cordonier | Wathena |
| 37 | Lehman | 7 | 105.00 | Idah Bradley | | J. P. Schneider | H. Hoffman | Geo. Stunz | |
| 38 | Burr Oak | 8 | 72.50 | Phoeba M. Cox | Troy | T. B. Dinning | C. F. King | Frank Dinning | Troy |
| 39 | Pleasant Grove | 8 | 85.00 | Chas. B. Corbet | Severance | L. Schwindt | J. J. Cowhick | Geo. E. Daub | Severance |
| 40 | Cavanaugh | 7 | 40.00 | Maurice Bryan | Doniphan | L. Drummond | T. Drummond | John Elias | Doniphan |
| 41 | Iola | 8 | 50.00 | Fay Hautzenrader | Sparks | John Taylor | E. Jackson | N. J. Walton | Sparks |
| 42 | Hickory Grove | 8 | 60.00 | Margaret Gray | Troy | John Roberts | B. F. Thomas | Frank McKernan | Troy |
| 43 | White Cloud | 9 | 120.00 | C. G. Landrum | White Cloud | J. H. McGauhey | R. E. Mauck | Geo. B. Kelley | White Cloud |
| | | | 70.00 | Beatrice McKinley | | | | | |
| | | | 70.00 | Esther Wilhelm | | | | | |
| | | | 55.00 | Lulu Johnson | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Hazel Burchfield | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Fay Wakefield | | | | | |
| | | | 65.00 | Mildred Englehart | | | | | |
| 44 | Columbus | 7 | 60.00 | Nettie Davis | Wathena | John Jacks | Wm. F. Schuler | G. J. Gummig | Wathena |
| 45 | Leona | 8 | 95.00 | F. W. Kritzer | Leona | H. S. Royer | H. C. Kimmell | W. H. Janicke | Leona |
| | | | 60.00 | Silvia Hathaway | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Ida Ruehlen | | | | | |
| 46 | Sparks | 8 | 65.00 | Besse Taylor | Sparks | W. A. Robinson | Z. N. Newton | Claud Collins | Sparks |
| | | | 60.00 | Anna Hansen | | | | | |
| 47 | Klippel | 8 | 55.00 | Bessie Charles | Troy | D. M. Blevins | J. J. Webber | A. F. Harris | Troy |
| 48 | Moray | 8 | 70.00 | A. O. Johnson | Moray | Oscar Nelson | O. L. Steanson | A. A. Hoverson | Moray |
| 49 | Chapple | 8 | 50.00 | Veda Dubach | Troy | Ed Hoffman | J. D. Elder | L. H. Cundiff | Troy |
| 51 | Oakland | 8 | 50.00 | Fred Carpenter | Doniphan | J. A. Brittain | S. M. Wynkoop | E. O. Loyd | |
| 52 | Wolf River | 8 | 52.50 | Flossie Sharp | Troy | Alex McLaren | J. T. Thorp | E. A. Kent | |
| 54 | Spring Grove | 7 | 45.00 | Talitha Schwope | Doniphan | L. C. Miller | C. A. Martin | Robt. Clemetson | Doniphan |
| 55 | Belmont | 7 | 50.00 | Joyce Fuger | Wathena | Aug. Hanke | Wm. Straub | Frank Martin | Wathena |
| 56 | Martin | 8 | 50.00 | Irene Noll | Highland | Ed Powell | David Noble | I. A. Gilmore | Highland |
| 57 | Normile | 8 | 67.50 | Gertrude Hazen | Denton | Phillip Herpich | W. W. Denton | B. G. Chaney | Denton |
| 58 | Iowa Point | 8 | 85.00 | G. A. Medsker | Iowa Point | Geo. Taylor | S. B. Snyder | F. Massey | Iowa Point |
| | | | 60.00 | Elizabeth Snyder | | | | | |
| 59 | Eclipse | 8 | 50.00 | Bertha Dittemore | Troy | M. F. Cox | J. Hautzenrader | John Werner | Troy |
| 60 | Old Sixty | 7 | 60.00 | Agnes Kanaly | | John Trant | Frank Webber | Ervin Williams | |
| 61 | Highland | 9 | 125.00 | J. A. Jones | Highland | A. L. Martin | Ed Faust | A. L. Wynkoop | Highland |
| | | | 70.00 | Beulah Wiley | | | | | |
| | | | 70.00 | Marian Stull | | | | | |

## Directory of Doniphan County Schools, 1915-1916—Continued

| No. | Name | Term | Salary | Teacher | Address | Director | Treasurer | Clerk | Clerk's Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 70.00 | Bertha Plumb | | | | | |
| | | | 70.00 | Velna Salls | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Sara Wynkoop | | | | | |
| | | | 60.00 | Bly Whittaker | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Julia Allen | | | | | |
| | | | 50.00 | Zula Young | | | | | |
| | | | 40.00 | Sara Hathaway | | | | | |
| 62 | Jeffers | 8 | 100.00 | J. H. Lusk | | W. H. Lewis | C. L. Marcell | Ed Vigus | Highland |
| 63 | Gladden | 7 | 75.00 | Preston Dubach | Wathena | Chas. Laipple | Wm. Juhl | L. Livingston | Wathena |
| | | | 45.00 | Grace A. Lehman | | | | | |
| 64 | Willow Springs | 9 | 80.00 | Margaret Ruddy | Sparks | A. W. Guthrie | Albert Griffis | S. F. French | Sparks |
| 65 | Pleasant Ridge | 8 | 50.00 | Edna Mayer | Bendena | G. W. Franklin | G. A. Ricklefs | Joe Klaus | Bendena |
| 67 | Mt. Vernon | 8 | 70.00 | Anna L. Ebeling | | J. C. Fuhrman | J. C. Swartz | John Fuhrken | Denton |
| 68 | Hooper's Ford | 8 | 40.00 | Katherine Lancaster | Severance | V. A. Keith | John Vigus | A. B. Watkins | Severance |
| 69 | Denton | 8 | 85.00 | H. P. Dittemore | Denton | W. M. Gillen | John Volker | R. E. Denton | Denton |
| | | | 60.00 | Edith V. Corbet | | | | | |
| | | | 55.00 | Marcia L. Talbert | | | | | |
| 70 | Winona | 7½ | 50.00 | Jessie E. Walters | Severance | [illegible] C. Miller | V. R. Gordon | F. C. Hegenderfer | Severance |
| 71 | Purcell | 8 | 50.00 | Mary Brazzel | Purcell | Chas. Pinder | Alex McCune | O. M. Anderson | Purcell |
| 72 | Mosquito Creek | 7 | 50.00 | Mary Trant | Troy | Jesse Ayres | I. R. Throckmorton | Geo. Meers | Troy |
| 73 | Halling | 7 | 45.00 | Dora M. Ellis | Severance | Chos. Moser | [illegible] Halling | John Pry | Severance |
| 74 | Mt. Airy | 7 | 45.00 | Ruth Chalk | Wathena | [illegible] V. Wakeman | J. C. Schwope | J. A. Rice | Wathena |

# Elwood Brothers, Grocers

### Began With $17—Their Business Exemplifies the Fact that Close Application Counts—Do Good Business for Small Store.

Walter M. Elwood began a grocery business April 13, 1898, with $17.00 on the north side of the square in the old building in Troy where Chris Jenkin's brick store building now stands. He left that location May 2, 1899, and moved into the Strong Building. Walter M. Elwood was joined by his brother, Homer M. Elwood, November 25, 1900, who bought a half interest and it has since been known as Elwood Brothers. The firm has a small store, but is well stocked and they are doing a good grocery and produce business. Both are well known among the people of town and country and are recognized as being square in all of their dealings.

Walter M. Elwood was born in Winneshek County, Iowa, March 23, 1858. When two years old, the Civil War coming on, his parents moved to Milan, Ohio, where they remained until 1869. They then moved to Fort Dodge, Iowa, where Walter M. received his education. He was married October 3, 1883, near Centerville, Iowa, to Anna Smith, who died at her home in Troy September 11, 1913. They had five daughters: Mabel, Emma L. and Ruth, born in Appenoose County, Iowa; Esther and Elsie, born in Troy. Walter M. Elwood spent from 1874 to 1881 in Phillips County, Kansas, sharing the life of the homesteaders of that period by living in a dugout and sod house, as all people did in that part of Kansas.

Homer M. Elwood was born in Swanton, Ohio, October 27, 1867, and received his education in the Iowa home of the Elwoods. He was married November 15, 1903, to Allie Pitman. Both were educated in the common schools, and enjoy their neat home in North Troy, which was built in 1911. Previous to that Homer built the house where Mr. Neal now resides. That was the start of the building boom in Troy in 1906 that has continued ever since.

The Elwood brothers and their wives are active workers in the M. E. Church in Troy, and are numbered among our most respected and willing people.

## MOREHEAD BROTHERS

### Firm of Young Men, Natives of Doniphan County, Who Are Doing a Big Business as Dealers in and Repairers of Harness.

Two very energetic young men of Doniphan County, who are making good in business are the Morehead Brothers, Albert L. and William I. The business was established by Albert L. Morehead, September 3, 1903, and was continued by him until February 1, 1915, when he was joined by his brother, William I. Morehead. They have one of the busy shops in the West, having a small stock of harness of all kinds, all the necessary harness hardware, oils, etc. They do a large business in repairing harness and they also repair shoes. They keep a good stock of the best oak-tanned leather on hand at all seasons for repairing and making new harness. They have a finely equipped plant, with the latest machines, and are amply prepared for handling business rapidly and first class in workmanship. They also buy practically all of the cream sold by the farmers in the territory near Troy. Sell to them and you are sure of the highest market price.

These two brothers were both born in Doniphan County, and are sons of George O. Morehead and Delia Brown Morehead. They are grandsons of the venerable pioneer, John Morehead, who is now ninety-two years old.

Albert L. Morehead was born on the Mike Forest place, one mile south of Troy, September 10, 1880. He was married June 20, 1904, to Miss Eva Peden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Peden of near St. Joseph, Missouri. One child has been born to them, Russell G., born September 8, 1908. Albert owns a neat residence in the north part of Troy, on Main street.

William I. Morehead, the junior member of the firm, was born July 30, 1888. He married Maud L. Prewett of Highland May 28, 1912, at her home in Highland. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Prewett and was born March 10, 1889. Her father died July 3, 1911. Her mother still resides in Highland.

Morehead Brothers are among the substantial business men of Troy. They have a large business and are highly respected by the people.

Francis Marion Steele.

Born in Troy, now city attorney in Azusa, California, and making good.

In the early days the city limits of Troy extended beyond the Junction, but the Junction was then called Maynard, after Judge Maynard. "Old Yankee Brown" or M. B. Brown, now living at Horton, owned and operated a bus line between the Junction and Troy. Mr. Brown is not known in Horton as "Yankee" Brown. He was given that name by an old Southerner called Uncle Billy Johnson, living in Troy, who was continually berating the Northerners. One day Mr. Brown took him to St. Joseph on his bus, crossing the river on a ferry boat. The next morning he found Uncle Billy with a pretty good jag on. He asked Mr. Brown where he was born and Mr. Brown replied in New York. "Then you are a d—— Yankee," Uncle Billy said. Since that time Mr. Brown went by the name of "Yankee" Brown.

The the destruction of the old brick house about all that held the recollection of the old days to the present is gone.

George Daniel Hedrick.

He was born July 21, 1907, and his father has taken his picture several thousand times. He is a fine boy.

## Fire in Troy

On Friday, March 12, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the morning an alarm of fire was heard in Troy which awakened the inhabitants from their peaceful slumber and caused a general rush, after a momentary confusion in families, to the scene of the conflagration. One-half of the citizens of Troy were aroused and attended the scene in their night clothes. The occasion was the fire of the residence owned by B. O. Parker. The discovery was made too late to save the property, but by the heroic efforts of the citizens, the adjacent buildings were kept free from danger. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss to Mr. Parker was $1,000, with an insurance on the building, in the company represented by L. A. Potter, for $800.

## First National Bank of Highland

Directors and officers of the First National Bank of Highland:

Officers:

R. H. Martin, President.
Geo. S. Harvey, Vice-President.
G. J. Ratcliffe, Cashier.
A. M. Minier, Asst. Cashier.

Directors:

B. D. Allen. — Geo. S. Harvey.
W. H. Forbes. — R. H. Martin.
W. R. Gilmore. — B. B. Norris.
G. J. Ratcliffe.

## Atchison Bridge

On Thursday, September 2, 1875, the celebration of the completion of the Missouri River bridge at Atchison.

The corner stone of the Methodist Church, in Troy, was laid October 22, 1909. Dinner was served and an address was delivered by Rev. James A. Staveley.

## S. L. K. Society Officers

Mrs. Glenn (Etha) Hackney, Mrs. Robert (Helen G.) Noyes, Mrs. F. A. (Grace B.) Kickler, Miss Sarah Van Buskirk, Mrs. Edw. (Gertrude) E. Doughty, board; Miss Elizabeth Noyes, secretary; Mrs. Irvin (Chloe L.) Parker, treasurer.

## The First Bank

The first bank authorized to do business in Kansas under the Territorial Act of 1857, was the Bank of Leavenworth, a branch of which was established at the town of Doniphan. Governor Tom Carney was the president of the bank.

## Public Lands

The first public lands opened for settlement in Kansas included all of Doniphan County, as a part of 1,864,141 acres, then surveyed, and a public land office was established in the town of Doniphan in March, 1857, with John W. Whitfield as register.

Most interesting baseball game ever played in Doniphan County at Highland, August 19, 1875. Troy played Hiawatha. Scott Thomas umpired the game and Revelle and Close played well.

Dr. W. T. Owens was born Oct. 12, 1880. Sept. 5, 1906, he was married. His wife was born March 19, 1886. One daughter has been born to this union, Virginia Margueritte, Dec. 6, 1910.

The First National Bank of Troy is one of the best community banks in the West. It is a clearing house for the business interests of the farmers in the country and the merchants in town.

Herman Groniger of Union township, has established an enviable reputation in the hog market as a breeder of fine animals. He is a shrewd dealer and just as honest as he is shrewd.

Dewey Bailey, Mildred McClelland and Bailey Pierce

Grand jury in Doniphan County on April 12, 1856, indicted several Free State men for participating in a disorganized election. It was the election under the Topeka constitution.

During the week of July 8th to 15th, 1871, Wm. Orum, living near Syracuse, in Doniphan County, buried his wife and one child.

Samuel Collins (Free State) was killed by Patrick W. McLaughlin at Doniphan, October 25, 1855.

Doniphan County was named for Alexander W. Doniphan, a colonel in the Mexican War, who rendered distinguished service for this country.

# Mrs. Louisa Rice

### Came to Kansas in the Early Sixties—Resides on a Good Farm in Washington Township, Southwest of Wathena—Experienced Grasshoppers, Floods and Other Misfortunes.

One of the enterprising pioneer women of Doniphan County is Mrs. Louisa Rice, who resides on the old Rice farm, in Washington Township. To her belongs the distinction of rearing one of the largest families in the township. They are all grown and are a thrifty family of whom any mother might well be proud, and it is a source of gratification to the subject of this sketch in her declining years to know that her sons and daughters are an honor to the community.

Mrs. Louisa Rice.

The story of Mrs. Louisa Rice and her family, early Doniphan County settlers, is typical of many Kansas pioneers. They experienced danger from border ruffians and pro-slavery men, fought prairie fires, were endangered by floods and suffered from the grasshopper plague. However, like many other courageous Kansas people, they persisted, stayed, saved and prospered and became among the most respected citizens.

She was born in Altendorf, Canton Schwys, Switzerland, March 12, 1835, between the perpetual snows on the top of the Alps Mountains and the eternal sunshine of the beautiful valleys below. When she was nineteen years of age, in 1854, with her brother she left for America. She came by way of Havre, France, where her girlish mind was stirred by the quaint latten-sailed barques, Portuguese sailors with gold earrings, and the strange sights and sounds of a cosmopolitan seaport. Stranger and more stirring things awaited her in the new country of America.

For this land the party sailed in a three-masted brig and after a voyage of two months, quite different from the trips in the luxurious modern liners, they landed at New Orleans, Louisiana. Here Miss Knoble and her brother took a steamboat up the broad Mississippi River, alive with the huge log rafts and flatboats, to St. Louis. From there her brother went to Illinois. His sister remained in St. Louis until she went to Dubuque, Iowa, where she met and married Frederick A. Rice, a native of Wurtzburg, Bavaria, June 29, 1855. They lived in Tama County, Iowa, for three years, but as the approaching Civil War brought on hard times, they decided to heed the "call of Kansas."

Mr. Rice died in 1891 and left eleven children. Ten of these have grown to manhood and womanhood. Six of them are married and live near their mother. All have worked and prospered, are energetic and progressive and have become to be the most leading and respected citizens of their community.

The names of her sons and daughters are as follows: Joseph, Frederick L., Frank W., John, Alonzo, Otto, Ellen, Mrs. Payne, Emma, Mrs. Sproul, Louisa, Mrs. John Bohr and Salina.

The Rice farm is well improved and its careful cultivation for years has made it yield abundantly and now is considered one of the most valuable in the neighborhood.


## Good Dentistry at Reasonable Prices

Set of Teeth, $4. Gold Crowns, $4. Bridge Work, per tooth, $4.
Gold Fillings, 75c Up. Silver Fillings, 50c. Painless Extracting, 50c.
Have impression taken in morning, get teeth the same day. Examination and advice free. Established here to stay. Car fare allowed 50 miles. We don't care how flat your mouth may be nor how many unsatisfactory sets of teeth you have had made, we guarantee to fit you and make a plate that will not drop.

## Union Dental Parlors

Saint Joseph, Missouri
506 Edmond St., over United Cigar Store
Hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 9 to 4. Lady attendant.


## H. L. BEELER

### A Young Man Endowed With Ability—Electricity His Hobby—A Native of Iowa Township.

H. L. Beeler, who is a native of Iowa Township, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Beeler, was born and reared in Iowa Township, near White Cloud. While a young boy, he seemed content to attend school and help around the place after school hours and during vacation, but as he grew older, it began to dawn upon his parents that the lad had ambitions to study electricity. However, they insisted upon him finishing school, and promised him that they would see that he had his chance in the world to follow any honest ambition he might have.

Accordingly he bought books and began experimenting in a small way at home. Gradually he realized that electricity was to be the line to which he desired to devote his energies. For awhile he worked in White Cloud for the Electric Light Company, and is now living at Abilene, where he is employed in the work that appeals to him. Mr. Beeler says he is not at the top of the ladder yet, but intends to keep studying and trying out his plans until he has accomplished something worth while in the world of electricity. We predict that he will eventually be an adept at his line, and we certainly wish him all the luck in the world. His father was one of the pioneers of this county, and was an honest, upright citizen and favored every propaganda for the betterment of the county and neighborhood, and while Doniphan County has lost a valuable citizen, Abilene has gained one.

# Christian O. Turkelson

### A Pioneer Who Has Seen Doniphan County Develop From Its Wild, Untamed State to One of the Best Farming Counties in the State—Reared a Large Family and Served His Country Well.

Christian Turkelson is the only surviving member of the original immigrants who landed in Doniphan County in 1857.

Christian O. Turkelson, of Norwegian descent and proud of it, was born November 18, 1832, near Christiansand, Norway. His own first name was undoubtedly derived from the village near which the family lived, as well as from the fact that pious names like it are very characteristic among the Scandinavian nations.

He came to America in 1850, while still a mere youth barely eighteen years of age, full of ambition and strength to wrest from the then new nation of America some of the riches of which he had heard travelers tell. He first located in Missouri, but his stay there was brief, and in 1857 he came to Doniphan County and settled in Wolf River Township, five miles southwest of Troy. He farmed in that locality until September 8, 1862.

Before that date the Civil War had broken out, and Mr. Turkelson was fired with zeal to help his adopted country win her battle with the belligerent Southern States, so when the call to arms was sounded, he immediately began to arrange his business so that he could prepare to join the colors. He enlisted on September 8, 1862, with Company C, Thirteenth Kansas, and served throughout the war, being finally mustered out at Little Rock, Arkansas, June 26, 1865.

His soldier days over, he returned to Doniphan County and resumed farming in the Norwegian settlement. In 1869 the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Rachel D. Speak. To this union were born the following: Leah, now Mrs. John F. Hobbs of Clearwater, Kansas; Mary Christina, who died January 21, 1916; Elizabeth M., one of the prominent school teachers of Doniphan County for several years, now Mrs. Albertus Brandt of Moorcroft, Wyoming; Oscar J. married to Elizabeth Dawson; Esther, who is treasurer of The News-Press Company, St. Joseph, Missouri, which position she has held for a number of years, discharging her duties faithfully and promptly; Clarence R., who was married to Johanna Ballagher; John, who is engaged in the marble business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

As as exemplification of the fact that his neighbors had confidence in him, Christian O. Turkelson was several times elected township treasurer, and served as county commissioner from 1886 to 1889, and several times served the school district as a member of the board.

Mr. Turkelson owns 320 acres of good land in Doniphan County in Wolf River Township, upon which he resides, near Moray. This part of Doniphan County is a veritable Norwegian settlement, and many of Mr. Turkelson's native countrymen are his friends and neighbors.

## GREEN BERRY TAYLOR

### Native of Center Township and a Good Farmer and Reliable Citizen.

Of the few boys who were born and reared in Center township and who have lived within its borders for over a half century, Green B. Taylor takes first place, having been born on the old Taylor farm, five miles north of Troy, October 14, 1860. He has resided continuously near Troy all of his life, and is one of our most reliable citizens and industrious farmers.

On March 4, 1884, just one year before Grover Cleveland was inaugurated, he was married to Miss Susan Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Rice. To this union one daughter, Carrie May, now Mrs. Ed Shelton, was born January 4, 1885, and one son, William Russell, was born January 11, 1891. Several years after the death of his wife, he was married to Miss Bessie E. Louthaine, July 30, 1906, and to their union has been born Morris Eugene, June 2, 1909; Andy Winston, April 11, 1911, and Ida Evelyn, March 24, 1912.

The subject of this sketch owns a nice farm almost adjoining Troy on the northwest, which is valued at more than $200 per acre.

## THOMAS P. JESSE

### Retired Farmer Now Residing in Highland.

Thomas P. Jesse was born in Doniphan County, one-half mile north of Highland in Iowa Township, in the year 1860. He is one of the early pioneers, and having seen life in its roughest while Doniphan County was a barren plain, teeming with prairie chickens and Indians, he now lives a retired life in Highland. Mr. Jesse was a successful farmer, and learned to save money as well as make it, and now is able to live on the fruits of his labor. The Jesse family is numbered among the good Christian Church workers of Highland.

## JAMES GOSS

### A Farmer Near Troy, Born and Reared in Center Township.

The subject of this sketch was born and reared in Center Township, and enjoys the distinction of having lived here for more than half a century. He is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Goss, and belongs to the best class of citizens in the county. He was married to Miss Ada Rice and to their union have been born one daughter, Jennie, and two sons, Harry and Robert. Mr. Goss owns a good farm north of Troy, and is comfortably situated.

## COLUMBUS CRAIG DUNCAN

### A Native of the Bluegrass State.

The State of Kentucky has furnished Doniphan County with some of her best citizens. Columbus C. Duncan was born in Barton County, Kentucky, November 7, 1833, and came to Kansas about thirty-eight years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan were married November 7, 1856, and have reared a large family, all of whom are good citizens. Great Grandpa Duncan, as he is usually spoken of, has about thirty grandchildren and about ten great grandchildren. Columbus Craig Duncan's sons and daughters are as follows: William Henry, of Des Moines, Iowa; Frank C., David M., Mollie, now Mrs. George Newman; Lillie, now Mrs. James Jenkinson, all of near Troy. Victor, Clennie, now Mrs. Tindie of St. Joseph, and Asa of near Troy. All members of his family are doing well and rearing nice families.

## Walter Triplett

Walter Edward, who is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Triplett, was born Nov. 30, 1908, on the farm near Troy. At present Walter attends school every day and is learning all about the wonderful men of our nation, and we are sure he will be inspired to follow in their footsteps. Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Triplett always have a kindly word for their son, and this, perhaps, is the greatest recommendation for a lad, when the older folks approve of him. There is no doubt but what this young boy will develop into a citizen of whom Doniphan County will have occasion to feel proud. He is a regular attendant at school and is exerting every effort possible to be advanced to the higher class with his older brothers, Russell and Thomas.

## Louis Rullman

Soon after the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, on May 30, 1854, a large number of people began to arrive in Kansas in pursuit of homes and among the land seekers was Louis Rullman, a young "fleisig" German, who is now one of Doniphan County's oldest and most highly respected citizens. He was born in Germany, January 7, 1825, and with Mrs. Rullman, who died several years ago, reared a large, ambitious family, who are a fine type of American citizenship. The subject of this sketch owns a good farm in the southeast part of Center Township, where he resided for many years. His sons and daughters are as follows: Louis and Adolph of St. Joseph, Frank B. of Hiawatha; Amelia, Mrs. George Dodson of Hiawatha; William E., Oscar T., David D. and Roy, all of St. Joseph, and Adda, now Mrs. C. H. Bowman of Wathena.

# Daniel Reed Anthony

## Our Present First District Representative in Congress Is a Native of Kansas and Has Served the People in That Body Since March, 1907 — His Record Clean and Honest — Once Mayor of Leavenworth, and Now Publisher.

(By P. W. Morgan, who has noted the records.)

The native sons of Kansas are forging to the front in whatever avocation they choose to enter. In none other is this more true than in our political and official life. To have been born in the great state of Kansas, whose pioneers went through blood and fire to establish their high ideals of government and society, of business and industrial life, is accounted a great honor. The product of such pioneers and such a commonwealth are endowed with qualities which could not come to them through any other association or environment. It is the true Kansan who stands for those high ideals, for human liberty, justice, sane living and the square deal.

Our present representative in the National Congress from the First District of Kansas, Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr., is a native Kansan and a man of this type. He was born in the city of Leavenworth August 22, 1870, the son of Daniel Reed Anthony and Annie (Osborn) Anthony. His father was a native of Massachusetts and, coming to territorial Kansas in 1854, at the head of a party of free state people, sent out by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, was for fifty years an aggressive leader for the establishment and the upbuilding of those ideals of which mention is made in the preceding paragraph of this sketch. Daniel Reed Anthony, Sr., as soldier, citizen and publisher of the Leavenworth Times, was foremost among the men of the state, leaving a rich heritage to his son, Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr. Mrs. Anthony, mother of Daniel, Jr., was a woman of lovely sensibility and who imparted much of her qualities to the son, not the least of which was a broad sympathy and understanding of humankind. Then, too, he gained much from his sainted aunt, Susan B. Anthony, the little Quaker woman from Massachusetts, whose long and busy life was devoted to the cause of American womanhood. She is the woman who more than all others sowed the seed that has resulted in the elevation of the women of Kansas to a higher plane than those of the older states in their sity of Michigan, where, in 1891, he socially, and as wives and mothers.

The schools of Leavenworth, the town of his birth, gave Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr., the best they could afford in education. After passing through the grades he entered Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Michigan, where he graduated in 1887. Later he attended the University of Michigan, where, in 1801, he graduated with the degree LL. D.

Thus equipped for his lifework, young Anthony returned to Leavenworth to practice law and to assist his father in the publication of the Daily Leavenworth Times. He not only was ambitious to make his own way, but he had the pluck and the necessary push to win.

In the year 1897, on June 21, the present member of Congress was married to Miss Elizabeth Havens, a Leavenworth girl of many accomplishments ,and one of the most popular of that city's social life. She has been a great help and an inspiration to her husband and to her calm counsel and womanly encouragement is due no small part of the success of Daniel Reed Asthony, Jr.

The entrance of young Anthony into the politics of the city and state of his nativity occurred even before he arrived at his majority. He had been reared in a political atmosphere, and it was for many years that the city on the Missouri river with its great fort and military school, was the center of publican. He jumped into the politics erence to national politics. The young man could be nothing less than a Republican. He jumped into the politics of the city and had a hand in the management. People trusted him and encouraged him; they knew he was square.

Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr., was taken up by the people of Leavenworth in 1903 and elected mayor of their city for a term of two years. The issues were purely local, having to do with the question of efficient government and good business management.

While in the office of mayor, the father of the subject of this sketch died, November 12, 1904. The editorial and general management of the Leavenworth Daily Times fell to Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr., and right well did he assume the added responsibility.

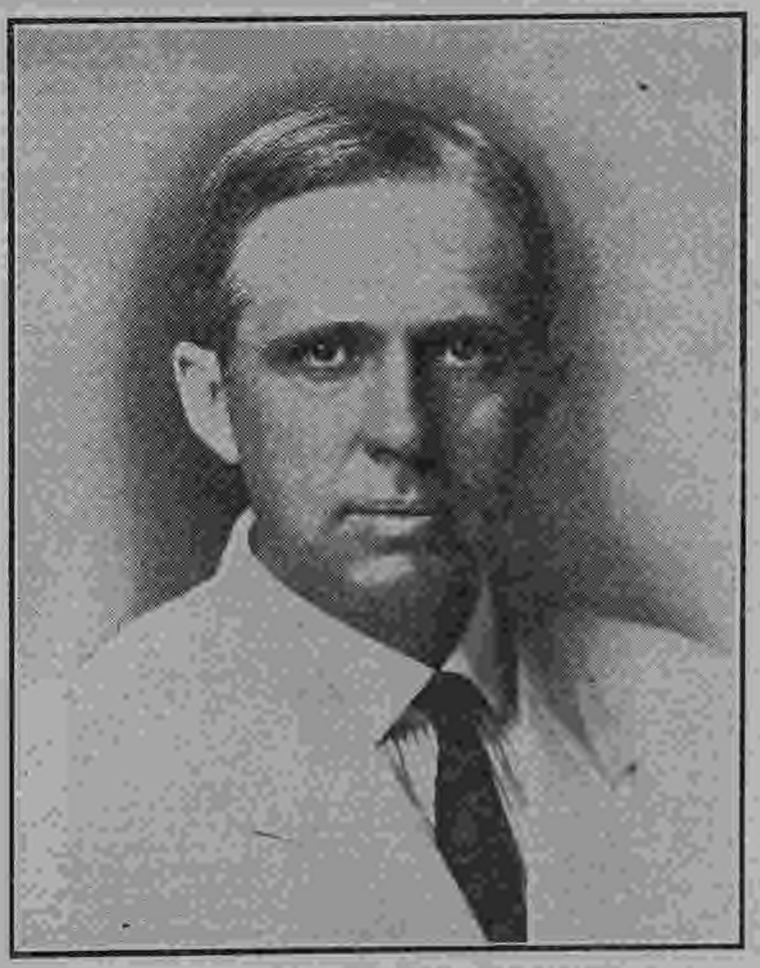
These were busy years for young Anthony. They called for remarkable activity, besides good judgment, but at no time did he ever falter. He quit the office of mayor at the end of his term in 1905, and devoted his time to the newspaper. It had been a power in politics and in the life of the city under his father who had founded it in the early days, but with the son in charge, it rather gained than lost prestige. Its editor in chief and manager put plenty of "pep" into it. It was a good town booster, and it was a powerful booster for the Republican party and of the principles of that party.

Early in 1907 Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr., received high honor at the hands of the Republican party and of the people of the First District by his election, March 29 of that year, as representative in the Sixtieth Congress for the unexpired term of Charles Curtis, who had been chosen as United States senator. He entered upon his duties at Washington with the same zeal that had characterized his entire course in life. His record in that unexpired term for which he was elected, was pleasing to his friends and the public at large. He was again made the candidate of the party and was elected to the Sixty-First Congress, then the Sixty-Second Congress, then the Sixty-Third Congress, and in 1914 was elected to the Sixty-Fourth Congress, so that when his present term expires he will have served the First District of Kansas in the National Congress from March 29, 1907, to March 4, 1917.

Representative Anthony, as before stated, is a Republican, and believes in the principles of the Republican party. He never has been a middle-of-the-road man—you always knew where to find him in politics, and he was respected by his political opponents for his courageousness. He can always be found in the front ranks, contending for those measures and things for the public good to which his party is pledged; yet, in a thousand ways, he has, in the years that he has served in Congress, shown his broad-mindedness and his splendid business capacity by supporting those measures which he believed were for the general good, regardless of whether they were proposed by a Republican or by a Democrat. He has at all times been loyal to the interests of Leavenworth and to the interests of Kansas. His loyalty to the veterans of the Civil War and the Spanish-American War is recognized, and he has been loyal to Kansas in his attitude toward the great United States military institutions within the borders of the state. It also may be said with truth and candor that he has favored legislation for the agricultural and industrial interests of Kansas and of his district in particular. He is one of the most valued members among the Republicans on committee work, and at each session since he entered Congress he has served on some of the most important committees.

Thus it will be seen that Daniel Reed Anthony, Jr., one of the native sons of Kansas, has forged to the front and is making a record in Congress that counts for the public good and justly entitles him to recognition as among the foremost men of the state.

Albert L. Bartlett.



Congressman Daniel Reed Anthony.

## ALBERT L. BARTLETT

### Albert L. Bartlett, of St. Joseph, Mo., Served in the First Kansas State Legislature When Little Over Eight Years of Age.

A recent search of the records of legislatures of the various states, developed the fact that Albert L. Bartlett, of St. Joseph, Mo., has the distinction of having been the youngest page that ever served in any of the legislatures in this country.

Mr. Bartlett was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 11, 1852. His father was Josiah C. Bartlett, a well-known resident of that city, who in 1856, moved with his family to Big Springs, Kan., where for three years he was engaged extensively in the mercantile business. Moving to Topeka in 1859, Mr. Bartlett opened a general store in conjunction with his father, and it was here that the boy learned the rudiments of his education.

Kansas was a strife-ridden country during that period, and was used as a basis for anti-slavery agitation in national politics. The future Sunflower state was then known as the Indian country, and was a typical representation of the "wild and woolly West." Elections within the territory were conducted at the muzzles of shotguns, so fierce was the anti-slavery agitation and the pro-statehood propaganda. At times conditions of actual warfare existed between the rival political factions of the territory, which supported their respective pretensions by maintaining rival governments.

It was under those exciting conditions that young Bartlett received his political baptism, and when the first state legislature convened in Topeka, his father's influence was strong enough to secure his appointment as page in the lower house. Although he grew to robust manhood in later years, young Bartlett was not only the youngest, but the smallest page in that historical law-making body. One rather amusing, but none the less prophetic, incidents of the session is indelibly impressed on Mr. Bartlett's memory up to this day. During a lull in the legislative proceedings, Speaker Updegraff stood the diminutive Bartlett on the speaker's desk, and, placing the speaker's sealskin cap upon the boy's head, called the attention of the house to the prediction that "this boy is destined to be some day one of the richest men in the free state of Kansas."

Mr. Bartlett's father died on Feb. 22, 1862, and two years later his mother, Hannah Bartlett, moved with the family to Neosho Rapids, where they made their home until 1867, when the family again moved, this time to St. Joseph, Mo., where Mr. Bartlett has since resided. He is a member of the Bartlett

Bros. Land & Loan Co., and is immensely interested in property both in Kansas and Missouri. While Mr. Bartlett will not admit the correctness of Representative Updegraff's prophesy about his being a wealthy man, his intimate friends assert the prophesy has come true, but that he wears his riches with becoming modesty. His mother is in apparent good health and resides at 908 Powell street, where she expects to spend her declining years in peacefulness and with the hope of a reward beyond. She has nothing to regret, having lived a conscientious life, and when in a retrospective frame of mind, speaks of the pioneer days of her life spent in the Sunflower state.

# Kansas Territorial Governors

## A Brief Resume of the Administrations of the Six Men Who Were Appointed to the Position of Chief Executive of Kansas During the Stormy Seven Years of Territorial Government Before Statehood.

Kansas, historians will agree, has a unique place in the history of the states of the Union. The circumstances under which she was admitted into the Union as a territory, and the conditions through which she became established as a state, were peculiarly different from those controlling the admission of any others. From the birth of Kansas as a territory to her recognition as a state her story has been one of conflict with nature and strife with men. The pioneers had to contend with material means against obstacles of untried soil, uncertain climate, and with spiritual forces, as well as with arms, against sentiment and principles which tended to overthrow the ideas of freedom and liberty which they regarded as birthright from their New England ancestors of the Revolution.

In the early years "Should Kansas be slave or free?" was the burning question. This problem was thrust upon the territorial governors of Kansas. They had to deal with the Pro-Slavery men who were pouring in from the adjacent slave state of Missouri, and from Southern states, and the Free State people coming from the Northern states. Notwithstanding their own conviction they were forced to obey the Federal government and the carrying out of such principles often subjected them to peril from both Pro-Slavery and Free State powers. The work of these early executives of Kansas may have left much to be desired, but it must be judged by an understanding of the unusual conditions of the era.

The first territorial governor of Kansas was Andrew H. Reeder. He was born in Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1807. He was appointed governor of the territory of Kansas, June 29, 1854, by President Franklin Pierce, and served until August 16, 1855. He died at his birthplace July 5, 1864, when he was fifty-seven years old.

When a young man, Governor Reeder had an inclination toward law, and after attending an academy in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, he studied law. As a lawyer he attained considrable distinction in his home town. He was married to Miss Amelia Hutter, also of Easton, in 1831. They were parents of eight children.

At the age of forty-seven years, and in the prime of life, he received the appointment as governor of the territory of Kansas. His commission was dated June 29, 1854, and on July 7, 1854, he took the oath of office at Washington, D. C. The following fall, on Oct. 7, he arrived in Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth. Here he made an address, giving general principles of policy but not stating his attitude toward slavery in the territory, although he is said to have been in sympathy with the South and with its efforts to carry slavery into the new territories. The new executive was given another opportunity to express his views on the matter, through an invitation to a public dinner at Weston, Missouri, but he declined the invitation. This angered the Missourians and the Pro-Slavery people, who then regarded Reeder as a Free State man.

Fuel was added to the wrath of the Missourians when the governor, instead of first calling for the election of a legislature, issued a proclamation on Nov. 10, 1854, calling an election of a Congressional delegate, the election to take place Nov. 29. The Missourians were in haste to elect the legislature so they could control it in the interest of slavery. Before the date of the election they held a meeting at Leavenworth (Nov. 15, 1854), and appointed a committee to urge the governor to hasten the election of the legislature. However, Governor Reeder told the committee that the meeting was composed mainly of Missouri residents, some of whom had done nothing to occupy Kansas except nailing a card to a tree, stating on the card that he owned the land although the ground has been long settled by others.

At the same meeting the Missourians selected as the Kansas delegate to Congress, one J. W. Whitfield, a lank, stammering Tennesseean, who lived in Jackson County, Missouri. Honorable Robert P. Flenniken, a friend of the governor, sought the nomination for delegate, but was defeated by Honorable John A. Wakefield. He was a Free State man, although a Virginian.

The "election" held Nov. 29, 1854, was a farce which threatened to be a small war. Whitfield was "elected" by a mob of Pro-Slavery men from Missouri. Guns, knives and whiskey were the main qualifications for voters, and 1,729 illegal votes were cast. However, the Tennessee-Missourian was given a seat as a delegate from Kansas.

By this time Governor Reeder realized that a much more serious effort would be made by the slavery men to gain control of the prospective territorial legislature. In February, 1854, he took a census and the enumeration was carried on as quietly as possible to prevent transient Missourians from claiming Kansas citizenship. However, the residents of the neighbor state did try to stuff the census roll.

The election of the members of the legislature on March 30, 1855, at which five thousand Missourians voted, after routing the legal election judges with a show of arms. The "election" resulted in a majority of the slavery men in the legislature, after some attempt had been made to withhold election certificates on account of the openly fraudulent manner in which the voting was conducted. The governor was threatened by the illegally elected members who were armed. However, he left vacant the seats of thirteen members of the House and of four members of the Council, and called an election to fill these vacancies for May 22, 1855, and also a proclamation convening the legislature at Pawnee on the following July 2, 1855.

In the meantime he had been acquiring property around Pawnee and this fact, in connection with his convening the legislature there, were given to President Pierce as evidences of his being influenced in locating the temporary capital by land speculation. However, after unseating all of the Free State members, the legislature moved to Shawnee, despite the executive's veto of the bill for such an act, and on July 27, 1855, adopted a bill asking the removal of Governor Reeder. He was dismissed July 28, and on August 16 he sent a parting message to his unruly legislature.

Following this the "legislature" adopted the constitution of Missouri bodily as the constitution of Kansas, and framed laws so that only Pro-Slavery men could hold office. This was opposed by a convention which met at Big Springs, and as a result Reeder was nominated as the Free State delegate to Congress against the incumbent, Whitfield. Both claimed the election, but in the contest made by Reeder, a Kansas election committee was formed in Congress and went to the territory to investigate the election. They were forced out by the Pro-Slavery men and Reeder was indicted by a Douglas County grand jury for treason. He went to Kansas City, and, disguised as a wood chopper, escaped down the Missouri river, and later in speeches stirred people as to conditions in Kansas. As a result, Whitfield was ousted, but Reeder could not secure his seat. Nevertheless, his efforts started a movement which brought order out of chaos, and law and peace out of disorder and strife, in the new territory of Kansas.

### Wilson Shannon.

Wilson Shannon, who was the second territorial governor of Kansas, was born in what is now Belmont County, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1802, when that state was still a territory. He was governor of Kansas from Aug. 10, 1855, to Aug. 18, 1856, and was appointed by President Franklin Pierce. He died in Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 30, 1877, when he was seventy-six years old. His father came from Pennsylvania to Ohio and was frozen to death in the winter of 1803, leaving Wilson the youngest of six brothers. Two of these brothers, John and Thomas, sent the future governor when he was nineteen years old in 1821, to Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. After about two years he was sent to the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, where he studied law in the office of two of his other brothers, George and James. He began to practice law in 1826 at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

A little later Wilson Shannon married a Miss Ellis, daughter of E. Ellis, then clerk of the circuit court. Among her relatives were very influential men, including the Honorable George W. Manypenny, commissioner of Indian affairs when Kansas was organized as a territory. Through their influence he became Democratic candidate for Congress in 1832, from his district, and was defeated only thirty-seven votes by General James M. Bell. He was elected county attorney for his county in 1833, was re-elected in 1835, and was also elected Democratic governor of Ohio in 1838. He ran for a second term in 1840, but was defeated by Thomas Corwin. In 1844 he was appointed minister to Mexico, but returned home when the Mexican war broke out. When gold was discovered in California in 1849, Shannon went there, but returned to Ohio in 1851.

The next year, 1852, he was elected to Congress and supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was applicant for the position of the governor of Kansas after Reeder was removed, and was appointed by President Pierce, Aug. 10, 1855. He arrived at Westport, Missouri (now Kansas City) Sept. 1, 1855.

Governor Shannon made a speech in Westport, in which he is said to have expressed himself in favor of slavery in Kansas, but afterward in a letter to the newspapers he denied he had uttered such sentiments. Two days later, on Sept. 3, 1855, he went to Shawnee Mission, where O. H. Browne, a member of the "legislature," made a speech picturing the Pro-Slavery men and border ruffians as peaceful citizens. The executive replied in substance that he thought so too. However, the Free State men expressed opposite sentiments at a convention called at Big Springs, Sept. 5, 1855, and took steps to form a constitution under which Kansas could be admitted to the Union as a state.

An opposing convention of Pro-Slavery men met at Leavenworth, Nov. 14, 1855, and Governor Shannon, as a delegate from Douglas County, was made president of the convention. The next day he was made chairman of a committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States on the merits of the Pro-Slavery movement. The address was issued Nov. 30, 1855.

The next important part played by the governor was in the siege of Lawrence. Lawrence people became involved in a murder in which Franklin N. Coleman, a Slavery man, on Nov. 21, 1855, shot and killed Charles W. Dow, a Free State man, at Hickory Point, about ten miles south of Lawrence in Douglas County. The murderer fled to Westport and appealed for protection to J. J. Jones, who had been appointed sheriff of Douglas County by the Pro-Slavery legislature. Jones, through Harrison Buckley, a friend of Coleman, was given a warrant for the arrest of a Jacob Branson, of Lawrence, a friend of the murdered man, secured by Buckley on the ground that Branson would kill him. However, Branson was rescued by a party of Free State men and taken to Lawrence.

Jones then asked the governor for three thousand men "to carry out the laws," and Shannon ordered out the militia in compliance without ascertaining the true state of affairs.

Meanwhile 1500 Missourians encamped near Lawrence with a view to destroy the town, but by December 1 the Lawrence people had armed themselves and fortified the approaches to the city and were constantly drilling. When Governor Shannon learned the situation he arranged a peace pact, but won the hatred of the Pro-Slavery people. However, he again furnished Sheriff Jones with a military force to make an arrest in Lawrence of Samuel N. Wood and S. J. Tappan, the Pro-Slavery men, claiming that these men had violated the terms of the peace in the election held Jan. 15, 1856, by the Free State men. On April 23, in attempting these arrests, Jones was wounded by a man who tried to kill him.

The Missourians, despite the appeal of the Lawrence people to Shannon, sacked the town and destroyed about $150,000 worth of property. Following this was constant strife between Free State and Pro-Slavery men, and the governor finally invoked the assistance of the United States to break up all armed bands. Then he went to St. Louis early in June, leaving orders for Colonel Summer to disperse the Topeka convention, which was to meet July 4, which order was carried out.

That summer, on Aug. 7, "Jim" Lane's army of the North arrived in Kansas and captured seventeen Pro-Slavery men. Then Shannon negotiated a second peace treaty, whereby the men were liberated. This was his last official art. His leaving was attended with danger to his life.

When the troubles were over, Shannon returned to Kansas and located in Lawrence where he made his home until his death. He became one of the foremost lawyers of the state and lived an exemplary life.

### John White Geary.

John White Geary was the third Kansas territorial governor, and was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Dec. 30, 1819. He was appointed governor of Kansas by President Franklin Pierce and served from July 31, 1856, to March 12, 1857. He died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Feb. 8, 1873. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction.

His schooling was cut short by the death of his father and he taught and worked in a store at Pittsburg, to support his widowed mother. Young Geary also studied law and engineering, practising the latter profession in Kentucky and Pennsylavania. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Pennsylvania volunteer regiment and under General Scott was made a colonel for bravery. After the capture of Mexico City he was made commandant.

In 1848 he was appointed postmaster of San Francisco, and in 1850, was elected the first mayor of that city. In 1852 he returned to Pennsylvania and retired on his farm. However, on account of his recognized ability for the place, he was appointed governor of Kansas, and arrived at Leavenworth, Sept. 9, 1856. His first act after becoming cognizant of the anarchy in the territory, was to order the disarmament and disbandment of the horde of Pro-Slavery men that made up the "Kansas militia". This was on Sept. 12. His orders were disregarded and more than this Lawrence was again threatened by the border ruffians. He marched to Lawrence, arriving on Sept. 13th, and after finding no immediate danger of the town being destroyed, returned to the capital.

Again the governor visited Lawrence, on Sept. 15, 1856, and stationed United States troops for its protection as the city was once more threatened with the Missourians. Then he went to the camp of the Pro-Slavery men, and in the face of threats and anger, he ordered them to disband. They did so and returned to Missouri. This was the last effort of the Missourians to conquer Kansas by force of arms.

Governor Geary now took steps to make Kansas free from all armed forces, and sent troops to the Nebraska line to prevent entrance of such bands. This resulted in the arrest of several companies of people who were brought

to Topeka, where the governor addressed them and ordered them to disarm. They complied, saying they were merely homeseekers. This was the last interference with immigrants coming into Kansas.

On Oct. 17, 1856, Governor Geary set out on a tour of the territory and passed through the southern and western parts. During the twenty days the trip consumed, he made many addresses to settlers and was assured of their co-operation to produce law and order.

When the territorial legislature met at Lecompton, Jan. 12, 1857, it resolved to oppose anything and everything proposed by the executive, and followed this course. One important measure in the interests of slavery was passed over his veto. The Pro-Slavery party was working for a constitution by which Kansas would be admitted as a slave state. A census was provided for and no one was to be allowed to vote unless he was a resident prior to March 15, 1857. The election for the constitutional convention delegates was held in June. The census books were to be taken to Missouri where the border ruffians could register and no census taker was to appear in the counties of Kansas where the Free State people were in the majority. However, the governor's veto of the bill providing for such an outrage did not count.

The incident which led Governor Geary to leave was as follows: He had withheld a commission as sheriff from a William T. Sherrard for various good reasons. The legislature demanded his appointment and Sherrard was urged to insult the executive. Sherrard did so by spitting in Geary's face, and the latter's enemies hoped this would provoke a quarrel which would end in his death. However, the man ignored the insult, and he left the territory secretly because of danger of assassination, arriving at Washington, March 21, 1857.

### Robert J. Walker.

The fourth territorial governor of Kansas was Robert J. Walker. He was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1801. He was appointed governor of Kansas by President James Buchanan and served from May 27, 1857, to November 16, 1857. He died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1869, when he was sixty-nine years old.

Governor Walker's education included a course at the University of Pennsylvania and he also studied law under his father, who was one of the judges of the United States Supreme Court. He settled in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1822, and there practised law and in this place he married the daughter of Franklin Bache. She was the granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

The year 1826 found him moving to Mississippi, where he became prominent as a lawyer and active in politics. He made the speech nominating Andrew Jackson to the candidacy which resulted in Jackson becoming President. In 1835 he became candidate for United States Senator from Mississippi, and was elected, and also re-elected in 1840. Because of his support, President James K. Polk made Walker Secretary of the Treasury, and in this office he reduced the taxes one-half and still provided sufficient money to meet all demands.

Under President Buchanan's administration Walker was appointed governor of Kansas, which he accepted after first declining the office. He was to support the slavery interests. Governor Walker arrived at Lecompton, May 27, 1857. On June 9, 1857, he addressed the Free State men, urging them to participate in the election of state officers, assuring them of fair treatment. The legislative election on Oct. 5, 1857, resulted in a large majority for the Free State party, although as usual the Pro-Slavery people cast several thousand fraudulent votes. However, the governor rejected these returns by proclamations issued Oct. 19 and 22, 1857.

Following this came the submission of the constitution of Kansas to the people, but Surveyor-General Calhoun was to conduct the election and pass upon the returns. Disgusted with the situation, Walker sent in his resignation on Dec. 17, 1857, to Secretary Cass, after President Buchanan would not support him in his fairness toward the Free State party. Later, when the Civil War came on he addressed a mass meeting in Union Square, New York City, in April, 1861, in behalf of the Union cause. Two years later, in 1863, as financial agent of the government in Europe, the ex-governor negotiated the sale of more than three hundred million dollars in bonds for war expenses.

### James William Denver.

James William Denver, who was the fifth territorial governor of Kansas, was born in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, Oct. 23, 1817. He was appointed governor of Kansas by President James Buchanan and served from May 12, 1858 to Oct. 10, 1858, and died Aug. 9, 1892, at Washington, D. C. in his seventy-sixth year.

Denver moved with his parents to Clinton County, Ohio, in the spring of 1832. He was educated in the common schools and also studied civil engineering, acting at one time as county surveyor. As a surveyor he went to Missouri in the spring of 1841, but on account of not finding that kind of work he taught school in the northwestern part of Clay County, Missouri. The year 1842 found him studying law in Wilmington, Ohio, and attending the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1844. The next year, 1845, after opening an office at Xenia, Ohio, the young lawyer returned to Missouri, where he opened a law office at Platte City.

The Mexican war saw him a captain of the 12th infantry regiment, after which he returned to Platte City in 1848. In 1850, Denver went to Trinity County, California, and was elected a state senator in 1852. Later he was appointed secretary of state for California, in which capacity he served until November, 1855, when he took his seat as United States representative from California, to which office he had been elected in 1854.

The office of commissioner of Indian affairs was given him in April, 1856, at the close of his Congressional term, and in December, 1857, when he was in Kansas on business, he was appointed secretary of the territory, assuming the office Dec. 21, 1857, and there being no governor, became acting governor. On May 12, 1858, he was appointed governor of Kansas. On the day that Denver had become acting governor, the election of the slavery constitution, known as the "Lecompton constitution," was held, but was proved fraudulent. Another election, held Jan. 4, 1858, in a fair manner, showed a vast majority against the measure, and the then acting governor informed the President of the situation, urging him not to present this "constitution" to Congress. However, the President replied that the information was too late, and presented the "constitution" to Congress with a deunuciation of the Free State party in Kansas, on Feb. 2, 1858. Nevertheless, Congress rejected the "constitution," and provided that the measure be again submitted to a fair vote of the people, which was done Aug. 2, 1858, when the "constitution" was voted down.

In the summer of 1858, Governor Denver effected a peace between the Pro-Slavery men and the Free State men under Captain James Montgomery and John Brown, in southeastern Kansas, but the treaty was soon broken. Later he vetoed the bill to move the capital from Lecompton to Minneola, a town to be built in Franklin County.

Denver resigned his office voluntarily, Oct. 10, 1858, and returning to Washington was re-appointed commissioner of Indian affairs, but resigned in the spring of 1859. The Civil War saw him on duty in Kansas as brigadier-general of volunteers, to which office he had been appointed by Lincoln, Aug. 14, 1861, and served in various places. He resigned from the army in 1863.

At the close of the war he resumed his law practice. Denver was the first Kansas territorial governor to resign the governorship voluntarily.

### Samuel Medary.

Samuel Medary, the sixth and last territorial governor of Kansas, was born in Montgomery Square, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Feb. 25, 1801, and was appointed governor of Kansas by Franklin Pierce, and held the office from Dec. 1, 1858, to Dec. 17, 1860. He died at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1864, at the age of sixty-four.

Young Medary was brought up in the Quaker faith, as his mother's ancestors came to America with William Penn. In his youth he attended the academy at Norristown and taught in the country schools, incidentally doing a little prose and poetical writing for the newspapers. The year 1825 found him in Batavia, Clermont County, Ohio, as editor of the Ohio Sun, favoring the election of Andrew Jackson. In 1834 the editor was elected as a Jackson Democrat to the Ohio legislature, and two years later, in 1836, he became Ohio state senator. When his term expired in 1838, he bought the Western Hemisphere, a paper at Columbus, Ohio, and changed the name to the Ohio Statesman. Ability in politics made him chairman of the Ohio delegation to the Baltimore Democratic convention of 1844, where he presented the name of James K. Polk for nomination to presidency.

Governor Medary was also the last Minnesota territorial governor, from 1857 to 1858, and was appointed territorial governor of Kansas, Dec. 1, 1858, assuming his duties at Lecompton, Dec. 18, 1858.

After repeated attempts to frame a constitution that would be acceptable to the people of the territory who were aspiring to statehood, Governor Medary on April 19, 1859, issued a call for an election to choose delegates to another (the fourth) constitutional convention. This election was held on June 7, 1859, the Republicans electing thirty-five and the Democrats seventeen of the delegates. The convention began its work in Wyandotte, July 5, and ended July 29. The constitution framed in that convention was ratified by the people at an election held Oct. 4, 1859, and under it Kansas finally came into the Union, Jan. 29, 1861.

Medary was a candidate for governor of the new state, but was defeated by Charles Robinson. In 1860 he returned to Columbus, Ohio, and there established a newspaper called the Crisis, which he edited until his death.

### Daniel Woodson.

Daniel Woodson, who was acting Kansas territorial governor at various times, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, May 24, 1824. He served as acting governor under Andrew H. Reeder during the following periods: April 17, 1855, to June 23, 1855; Aug. 16, 1855, to Sept. 7, 1855. Under Wilson Shannon, Woodson was acting governor from June 24, 1856, to July 7, 1856. Following the Wilson Shannon administration he acted as governor from Aug. 18, 1856, to Sept. 9, 1856. He also acted as governor for John W. Geary from March 12, 1857, to April 16, 1857. Mr. Woodson lived for a while at Coffeyville, and died at Claremore, Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) Oct. 5, 1894.

### Frederick P. Stanton.

Frederick P. Stanton, who was an acting governor of Kansas Territory, was born in the District of Columbia, Dec. 22, 1814, and acted as governor of Kansas Territory, previous to the assumption of the office by Robert J. Walker, from April 15, 1857, to May 27, 1857; and also after Walker's resignation, from Nov. 16, 1857, to Dec. 21, 1857. Mr. Stanton died in Ocala, Florida, June 4, 1894.

### Hugh Sleight Walsh.

Hugh Sleight Walsh, at one time acting governor of Kansas Territory, was born at New Windsor, Orange County, New York, about 1810, and was acting governor for Kansas for James W. Denver from May 12, 1858, to July 30, 1858; and following Denver's resignation acted as governor from Oct. 10, 1858, to Dec. 18, 1858; for Samuel Medary he acted as executive from Aug. 1, 1859, to Sept. 15, 1859, and from April 15, 1860, to June 16, 1860. Mr. Walsh died in Jefferson County, April 23, 1877.

### George M. Beebe.

George M. Beebe, who acted as governor of Kansas Territory after Samuel Medary resigned, once lived in Doniphan County, settling here in 1859, and was born in New Vernon, New York, Oct. 28, 1835.

Mr. Beebe acted as Kansas governor following the resignation of Medary, from Nov. 25, 1860, to Dec. 17, 1860.

He graduated from Albany University, Albany, New York, in 1857. Following his locating in Doniphan County in 1859, he was elected Democratic member of the territorial legislature by a majority of fourteen votes. This legislature passed a bill abolishing slavery in Kansas, although Mr. Beebe opposed it. He became secretary of Kansas upon the removal of Hugh S. Walsh in May, 1860, and after Governor Medary resigned became acting governor. In this capacity, Jan. 10, 1861, he urged that Kansas maintain a neutral position in the Civil War. Later he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress and was re-elected to the succeeding Congress.

## S. M. BREWSTER

### The Attorney-General of Kansas Is a Citizen of Troy and Comes from a Family That Has Produced Several Good Lawyers.

The present Attorney-General of the state of Kansas, S. M. Brewster, is a citizen of Doniphan County and is one of the ablest attorneys that has gone forth from the northeastern part of Kansas to engage in that honorable profession.

The subject of this sketch is a son of the late A. S. Brewster, who was county attorney of Doniphan County six years and practiced law in the county many years before his death. There are four of the Brewster brothers, S. M. Brewster, the present Attorney-General; Reg. B. Brewster and Arthur W. Brewster of Kansas City, Missouri, eminent attorneys, and Harry Brewster of Kansas City, who is employed in the customs house. The four sons are making splendid careers

S. M. Brewster.

and are the pride of their mother, Mrs. A. S. Brewster, who is still living.

S. M. Brewster began his career as a lawyer here in Doniphan County when elected county attorney in 1898, serving until 1902, and he is now recognized as one of the keenest and most forceful members of the bar in Kansas. His next service for the public was as a member of the Kansas State Senate, having been elected to that office in November, 1908. He also served as representative in the lower house of the state legislature as a member from the district composed of Doniphan county, having been chosen for that office in 1912.

The first service performed by Mr. Brewster in the legal department of the state of Kansas was his service as Assistant Attorney-General to John Dawson, who retired from that office in January, 1915. His work under Mr. Dawson won him the nomination by the Republicans in 1914 for Attorney-General, and he was elected. His great work in behalf of the state and in the protection of its interests, together with his enforcement of the laws of Kansas, has commended him to the people of Kansas. He no doubt will be renominated by the Republicans this year.

Mr. Brewster has two sisters, Mrs. I. B. Morgan and Mrs. Newlin.

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The cornerstone of the Topeka State Capital building was laid on Wednesday, October 17, 1866. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic fraternity. In the cornerstone was deposited a tin box sixteen by twenty, containing the state constitution and as many newspapers as could be found at Topeka.

# Kansas Governors Under Statehood

## From Charles Robinson, the First Governor, to Arthur Capper, the Twentieth Governor, Kansas Has Fared Well in the Character and Ability of Her Chief Executives—A Brief Review of Their Lives and Administrations.

Jan. 29, 1861, President James Buchanan signed the bill admitting Kansas into the union of states. Eleven days later, on Feb. 6th, Charles Robinson of Lawrence, took the oath of office of governor and issued an order convening the legislature in Topeka, March 26, for its first session. Robinson had been chosen governor at an election held Dec. 6, 1859, under the Wyandotte constitution. The legislature also had been chosen under the constitution and at the same election. This was the beginning of Kansas as a state.

Charles Robinson, the first governor, was a native of Massachusetts, born in Hardwick, that state, July 21, 1818. He received a good education, on top of which he prepared himself for a medical career. His entire life, however, was one of remarkable activity, leaving little time for the practice of his profession. He was both adventurous and ambitious. In 1849 he caught the California gold fever and went to the coast. On his way out he caught a glimpse of the Kansas prairies, little dreaming that they would be his stamping ground in a few short years and the scene of his greatest activities.

Robinson was back in New England when the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed by congress plunged the nation in a seething turmoil. He was an abolitionist and, like his fellow New Englanders, desired to see the territory of Kansas people with the kind of men who would swing it into the Union as a free state. The New England Emigrant Aid Society was preparing to send colonies of such men to Kansas. Robinson was sent out with the second party of emigrants from Boston, the party arriving at the site of the present city of Lawrence, two weeks behind the first party, and within less than two months after the territorial act was passed.

From the day in July, 1854, when he landed in the state, Charles Robinson was a potential force in the political, official and military life of Kansas. The part he played in the struggle of the people for statehood without slavery, covering a period of six and two-thirds years, has been recorded in the hundreds of pages of history now to be found in the library of the State Historical Society. However, it is well for us to say that at all times he was in the thickest of the fight.

He resisted the bogus laws enacted by an illegally constituted legislature; hurled defiance at the Pro-Slavery crowd; was arrested along with other Free-State leaders for treason to North Carolina; was in prison at Lecompton from May to September, 1856; and while in prison his house near Lawrence was burned by Sheriff Jones and his armed followers, who also destroyed the Lawrence newspaper offices and the Eldridge house as treasonable property.

Governor Robinson's official administration started with the shadow of war and privation hanging over the new state, for it was the year of the outbreak of the Civil War and the year following the drought of 1860. The best his administration could do was to organize the machinery of state government. The legislature chose Jim Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy as United States senators. It adopted the great seal of the state of Kansas, the design being suggested by the then youthful John J. Ingalls. A bond issue of $150,000 was provided to defray current expenses. An election was provided for Nov. 5, 1861, for the voters to chose the state capital. (Topeka being chosen on that date.)

President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteer soldiers. Within less than two weeks after Fort Sumter was fired upon, Governor Robinson had seven military companies under formation in Douglas County alone, and they were organizing in nearly every county in the state. Under the plan of organization 180 companies were organized. Governor Robinson was active in furthering military operations to the close of the war.

Governor Robinson was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Adams, of West Brookfield, Mass. They were married in November, 1843, and she died January 17, 1846. His second wife was Miss Sarah Tappan Doolittle Lawrence, also a Massachusetts girl, whom he married Oct. 30, 1851. Governor Robinson died in Lawrence, Aug. 17, 1894. By the terms of his will his estate, at the death of Mrs. Robinson, went to the University of Kansas in which he had been largely interested as one of the founders. Mrs. Robinson died Nov. 15, 1911.

### Thomas Carney

Thomas Carney was the second governor of Kansas. He was born in Delaware County, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1827, and came to Leavenworth in 1858. He was elected Nov. 4, 1862, and was inaugurated Jan. 12, 1863, succeeding Governor Robinson. Governor Carney filled the office from 1863 to 1865.

During practically the entire period of the administration of Governor Carney there was Civil War along the eastern and southern border of Kansas, as well as throughout the South. Consequently there could be little in the administration that did not in some way have to do with the war. It was a time which called for patriotism of the highest quality, and Governor Carney and his staff and legislature, stood as one man backing up the military of Kansas. It was Governor Carney who, on Oct. 27, 1864, after the Confederates had been defeated and driven from the state, ordered the Kansas militia to their homes, although General Grant three days later ordered the pursuit of the Confederate General Price and his straggling army into southwestern Missouri.

Governor Carney made a good record during his two years in office, and he ably met the difficulties that confronted a new state whose first steps were impeded by the war. The state was without financial standing or credit, but from his own private means Governor Carney advanced the money to pay the interest on the public debt, and did much to bring order out of chaos. He was a believer in education and it was his own suggestion which later was carried out that every sixteenth and thirty-second sections of Osage ceded lands should be reserved as school lands.

Governor Carney was engaged in the grocery business at Leavenworth during his administration and previous thereto, and he personally saw that the families of the Kansas soldiers in Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties were supplied with groceries. It was a kindness which was appreciated and, be it said to the honor of the boys who wore the blue, they paid him in full after the war was over. The governor also showed great heartedness by his manner of relieving the suffering and distress of the people of Lawrence after the town had been sacked and burned and many of its citizens murdered by the Quantril raid of August, 1863.

Governor Carney died July 28, 1889, in Leavenworth.

### Samuel J. Crawford

Samuel J. Crawford, the third governor of Kansas and the father of Mrs. Capper, wife of the present governor, Arthur Capper, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, April 10, 1835. He came to Kansas in 1859, locating in Garnett, where he was engaged in the practice of law. His first public service was as a member of the first state legislature, in 1861, being elected at the special election held Dec. 6, 1859, provided by the Wyandotte constitution. From that beginning until overtaken by old age, he was active in life and his services were at all times in demand by the public.

He was serving in the legislature at Topeka when President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. He at once obtained leave of absence, went to his home in Garnett, organized a military company and was elected captain. It became Company E, 2d Kansas infantry. Crawford performed distinguished service with his gallant Kansas soldiers, and when they were mustered out they proceeded to reorangize as cavalry Company A. Later his soldierly skill was rewarded by his promotion to colonel of the 83d U. S. colored infantry.

Crawford was nominated for governor of Kansas while he was in the field with his regiment. He returned to the state and during what otherwise would have been a hot political campaign, he helped to drive Price and his army from the state. He was chosen governor, Nov. 8, 1864, just two weeks after the battle of Mine Creek. After serving as governor almost to the end of his second term, Crawford suddenly resigned the office and took the field as colonel of the 19th Kansas cavalry to subdue the hostile Indians who were annoying and murdering settlers on the plains.

Governor Crawford's nearly four years of administration were devoted largely to the reconstruction of the state after the ravages of the Civil War, and in this he showed himself to be a man of great parts. Settlers were pouring in from the Eastern and Middle states and taking homesteads on the rich lands. The railroads, encouraged by the remarkable development of the prairies, were building across the state. It was the business of the state administration to render all possible aid to further this development. The administration busied itself with the building of state institutions, and particularly educational institutions which, because of the war, had gotten only a small start under Governors Robinson and Carney. Altogether, Governor Crawford's was one of the busiest administrations the state ever had.

Governor Crawford lived to a ripe old age. In 1911 he contributed to the history of Kansas a book entitled, "Kansas in the Sixties." He died Oct. 21, 1914, at Topeka.

### Nehemiah Green

The fourth governor of Kansas was Nehemiah Green (then serving as lieutenant governor), who took the office Nov. 4, 1868, on the resignation of Governor Crawford, and served until Jan. 11, 1869, a few days more than two months. He was born in Harden County, Ohio, March 8, 1838, and came to Kansas during the territorial period. He died at Manhattan, Jan. 12, 1890.

Governor Green's administration was devoted to carrying to completion the last term of Governor Crawford. It was of too short duration for the accomplishment of many great things, but he filled the office creditably and with honor to the state.

### James Madison Harvey

James Madison Harvey was the fifth governor of Kansas. He was born in Monroe County, Virginia, Sept. 21, 1833, and served from 1869 to 1873. He died at his home in Riley County, April 15, 1895.

Harvey settled in Riley County on coming to Kansas in 1859, and served in the 4th and 10th Kansas volunteer infantry from 1861 to 1864. He served as a representative in the legislature from 1865 to 1866, and as state senator from 1867 to 1868. He was chosen governor at the election Nov. 3, 1868, and was inaugurated Jan. 11, 1869. Governor Harvey was re-elected governor, Nov. 5, 1870, and continued in office to the end of his term, in January, 1873. On the resignation of Alexander C. Caldwell in 1874, Governor Harvey was appointed to fill out the vacancy in the United States Senate, serving until March 4, 1877.

Kansas had emerged from her troubles incident to the long and bloody conflict and under Harvey's administration as governor the new state was on the high road to prosperity. It was during his first administration the east wing of the capitol—started in the spring of 1867 under Governor Crawford—was completed and occupied, the legislature meeting in it for the first time in 1870. During Governor Harvey's two terms the State Normal School was completed (1872), the Agricultural College removed to a point near Manhattan (1873).

It was Governor Harvey, who, on May 24, 1871, issued the first proclamation for the observance of May 30 as Decoration Day in the state. Harvey had made a brilliant record as a soldier in the Civil War and his record as governor was clean and honorable.

Mrs. Harvey, whom he married in Adams County, Illinois, Oct. 4, 1854, was Charlotte R. Cutter.

### Thomas Andrew Osborn

Thomas Andrew Osborn, the sixth governor of Kansas, was born Oct. 26, 1836, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He served as governor of Kansas from 1873 to 1877, two terms. He died at Meadville, Pennsylvania, Feb. 4, 1898, while visiting his boyhood home.

Osborn came to Kansas in 1857, when he was twenty-one years old, and found employment as a printer on the Herald of Freedom at Lawrence. Later he went to Doniphan County, where he practiced law. In 1859 he represented that county in the territorial legislature. In 1864 he was appointed United States marshal for Kansas by President Lincoln. He was elected governor of Kansas, Nov. 3, 1872, inaugurated Jan. 13, 1873, re-elected on Nov. 5, 1874, and served to the end of his second term.

Governor Osborn was the chief executive of the state during two very important years of Kansas history. One was the "grasshopper" year of 1874, and the other was the Centennial year of 1876. Through both years it is of record that he rose to the occasion and did the state of Kansas proud service. The grasshopper year called for the kind of courage and statescraft that is born of great faith in one's own homeland. To cheer and comfort the people of Kansas in their great privation and loss, due to the pests, was the lot of this governor. He did it well, so well indeed that two years later, in 1876, when the Centennial Exposition was on in Philadelphia, every man within the confines of the Sunflower state was letting it be known that Kansas was the garden spot of all creation. With Alfred Gray as secretary of agriculture, Kansas put up the biggest and best show at the exposition, turning the eyes of the world this way. The result was an influx of new population numbering many thousands, many of them coming from European countries.

Governor Osborn's administration was clean and progressive. The rapid increase of population called for enlarged activities on the part of the state administration and larger expenditures, but Governor Osborn was equal to every emergency.

After the close of his administration Governor Osborn was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Chile, also representing the United States at Brazil, from 1877 to 1881. During his administration in South America, Osborn settled a boundary line dispute between Chile and Argentine. He returned to Kansas and in 1888 was elected state senator from Shawnee County by almost unanimous vote. A few years afterward he went to visit his old home in Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he died Feb. 4, 1898, as before mentioned.

### George T. Anthony

The seventh governor of Kansas, George T. Anthony, was born on a farm near Mayfield, Fulton County, New York, June 9, 1824, and served as governor from 1877 to 1879. He died Aug. 5, 1896, in Topeka.

Anthony served in the Civil War, afterward locating in Rochester, New York. He came to Kansas in November, 1865, locating at Leavenworth. There he became connected with the publication of the Daily Bulletin, which he changed to the Daily Conservative. Later he was editor of the Kansas Farmer for six years.

In December, 1867, he was appointed internal revenue assessor, and collector of internal revenue, July 11, 1868. He was president of the state board of agriculture three years and also served on the board of Centennial managers for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

George T. Anthony was elected governor of Kansas, Nov. 7, 1876, and was inaugurated Jan. 6, 1877. He was a Republican. During his term of governor he imparted much of his business methods to the affairs of the state and lent encouragement in many ways to the efforts then making to induce the right kind of settlers to locate in Kansas.

After his administration as governor was closed he did efficient work on the extension of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to the Southwest. In 1892 he was nominated for congressman at large, but was defeated by William A. Harris.

Anthony was a man who stood high

in the councils of the Republican party in the state and nation. He was married Dec. 14, 1852. His son, George H. Anthony, was for several years a traveling freight agent in Wisconsin.

### John Pierce St. John

The eighth governor of Kansas was John Pierce St. John, a native of Brookfield, Franklin County, Indiana. He was born Feb. 25, 1833, and served Kansas as governor from 1879 to 1883. His home is at Olathe, where he is in apparent good health.

St. John's early career was full of adventure and variety. It included some experiences in California and a visit to the South Sea Islands. After knocking about the world a few years he returned to his Hoosier home. His next move, however, was to come to Kansas and settle down for life. He was established in Olathe in 1869, and was soon taking a hand in the politics of the state. He was elected to the state senate in 1873, but after serving out his term he declined re-election.

On Nov. 5, 1878, John P. St. John was elected governor on the Republican ticket. He was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1879, and at once entered upon his official duties. Governor St. John's administration stands out more prominently perhaps, than that of any other governor of Kansas, for it was in 1879 that the legislature passed a joint resolution to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the state constitution forever prohibiting in Kansas the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal and scientific purposes. Governor St. John approved the measure, stood before the people of Kansas as its champion.

The prohibition amendment went to the people at the election in November, 1880, and at that election St. John was a candidate for re-election as governor. A hot fight was made on him as well as upon the amendment, but St. John stood pat on the issue and was re-elected. The amendment also carried, but by only a majority of 8,002 votes.

The legislature of 1881 under St. John's second term passed an act providing for the enforcement of the provisions of the amendment, called Prohibitory Law. After thirty-five years the amendment has not been repealed, and the prohibitory law, with some additions, still stands, and the governor who signed both is as proud of them today as the day they were passed. Governor St. John was nominated for a third term, but was defeated by George W. Glick. In 1884 he was nominated by the Prohibition party for President.

Mrs. St. John was Susan J. Parker, a daughter of Nathaniel Parker of Charlestown, Illinois. They were married in 1860.

### George Washington Glick

George Washington Glick was the ninth governor of Kansas. He also was the first Democrat ever elected to that office. He was born at Greencastle, Ohio, July 4, 1827, and served as governor of Kansas from January, 1883 to 1885. He died April 13, 1911, at his home in Atchison.

Glick was nominated by the Democrats in 1858 to make the race for congress in his home district in Ohio, but he declined to accept the nomination. The next year he joined the throng of Ohioans bound for Kansas, and was soon a citizen of the border town of Atchison, practicing law with Alfred G. Otis. He enlisted in the 2nd Kansas volunteer infantry and served with distinction. After the war he was a member of the state legislature.

In the campaign of 1882 Glick was nominated for governor by the Democrats by practically a unanimous vote, although he did not seek the nomination. At the November election of that year he defeated John P. St. John, the Prohibition governor, who was running for his third term as a Republican.

During his administration, which began Jan. 8, 1883, Governor Glick recommended many reforms in the conduct of the state institutions, favored a better plan of handling the public funds, and also recommended a state livestock sanitary commission. Also during his administration the prosperous people of Kansas, who had once been remembered by the people of the Middle states, had an opportunity to return the kindness by giving substantial relief to sufferers by the floods of 1884 in the Ohio valley. Many thousands of dollars worth of our products were sent to relieve the suffering.

Governor Glick was nominated by his party for a second term in 1884, but was defeated by John A. Martin, Republican. Glick was appointed pension agent by President Cleveland in 1885, served until President Harrison entered office; but in 1893 when Cleveland was again President, Glick was re-appointed.

Glick was a successful farmer and livestock man, owning the Shannon Hill farm near Atchison. Mrs. Glick

John W. Leedy.

was Miss Elizabeth Ryder before they were married in 1857 in Massalion, Ohio.

### John Alexander Martin

John Alexander Martin, tenth governor of Kansas, was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1839, and was governor of Kansas from January, 1885, to January, 1889. He died in Atchison, Oct. 2, 1889.

Martin came to Kansas from his native state in 1857 with the Free-State emigrants and located in Atchison. He was editor of the early day Freedom's Champion, which, after freedom was won, became the Atchison Champion. He was a brilliant writer and was one of the powerful champions of the Free-State cause during the territorial times before Kansas was admitted to statehood. When the Civil War broke out Martin left his printing office and went to the front. After the war he returned to Atchison and was honored by being chosen mayor of the then promising city.

Martin was nominated by the Republicans of Kansas for governor in 1884, and at the election in November of that year, he defeated George W. Glick, who was the candidate of the Democrats for a second term. He was inaugurated Jan. 12, 1885. The legislature of that year became famous for the number of its acts and measures, though they were chiefly of a local nature. The Soldiers' Orphan Home was located at Atchison during his term and provision was made for the building of a reform school for girls at Beloit. The state reformatory at Hutchinson was located in 1886, although it was several years building. Martin was re-elected in 1886, and at the beginning of his second term in 1887 the legislature passed a municipal suffrage bill which conferred on the women of Kansas the right to vote at school, bond and municipal elections.

The wife of Governor Martin was Miss Ida Challiss of Atchison, and they were married June 1, 1871. Eight children were born to them.

### Lyman Underwood Humphrey

Lyman Underwood Humphrey, the eleventh governor of Kansas, was born in Star County, Ohio, July 25, 1844. He was governor of Kansas two terms, from 1889 to 1893. He died at Independence, Kansas, Sept. 13, 1915.

After seeing service in the Civil War, Lyman U. Humphrey came to Kansas in 1868 and located at Independence, where he became connected with the Independence Tribune, as one of its founders, and also engaged in the practice of law. In 1878 he was elected to the Kansas legislature; the next year he was elected lieutenant governor, and two years later was re-elected for a second term. When the state railroad commission was created he was appointed on the first board. He became state senator in 1884, and in 1888 he was elected governor on the Republican ticket by 72,000 plurality, and at the election in 1890 he was chosen for a second term.

In the four years he was governor he did not travel a mile at the expense of the state, and each year he turned back into the treasury the bulk of his contingent fund. It is said he closed his fourteen years of service to the public poorer in purse than when he first began.

In his message to the legislature, Governor Humphrey called attention especially to the condition of the debtor class and the need of legislation in their behalf. Among the most noticeable acts of his administration was the creation of the office of commissioner of elections for cities of the first class, such officers being appointed by the governor. An act was passed authorizing townships to issue bonds and to subscribe stock for sugar manufactories, and to increase the bounty to be paid on sugar manufactured in Kansas from $15,000 to $40,000. The rate of contract interest was reduced from 12 per cent to 10 per cent and the legal rate to 6 per cent.

Lyman U. Humphrey was married Dec. 25, 1872, to Miss Amanda Leonard, a daughter of James Leonard, a banker of Independence. Four children were born to them, two of whom are living, Lyman L., engaged in the insurance business with his father at the time of the latter's death, and A. Lincoln Humphrey, a farmer and stockman.

### Lorenzo D. Lewelling

Lorenzo D. Lewelling, the twelfth governor of Kansas and the first Peoples party or Populist governor the state ever had, was born in Salem, Henry County, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1864. He was Kansas governor from 1893 to

Edward W. Hoch.

1895. He died at Arkansas City, Sept. 3, 1900.

Lewelling came to Kansas in 1887, when a young man of twenty-three years, and engaged in the commission business at Wichita. He had had little of political experience and no legislative experience of any kind, yet he had become so popular with the political leaders opposing the Republicans that they took him up and nominated him for governor.

It was a presidential year and the times were out of joint in Kansas, as in all the rest of the country. The Peoples party was made up of voters from both old parties—Democrats who were dissatisfied with the Cleveland administration of four years before, and Republicans who were dissatisfied with the Republican administration of Benjamin Harrison, then drawing to a close. So the Peoples party made almost a clean sweep of it in Kansas, electing Lewelling as governor and giving the state's ten electorial votes to General Weaver for the Presidency.

Governor Lewelling was inaugurated Jan. 9, 1893, and the first part of his administration was marked by the famous legislative war, (a more extended account of which is given elsewhere in this publication), the house being divided with two organizations, George L. Douglas being speaker for the Republicans and J. M. Dunsmore for the Peoples party members. Governor Lewelling recognized the Dunsmore house and the senate took the same action, the Republicans protesting. The arrest of a sergeant-at-arms of the Douglas house took the controversy into the supreme court, which resulted in the Douglas or Republican house being declared legally organized. Order was then restored and all fear of bloodshed—as was threatened for two weeks—was past. The administration of Governor Lewelling was not noted, however, for the enactment of the radical laws to which the party was pledged.

### Edmund Needham Morrill

Edward Needham Morrill, the thirteenth governor of Kansas, was born at Westbrook, Cumberland County, Maine, Feb. 12, 1834, and was governor of Kansas from 1895 to 1897. He died at his home near Hiawatha, March 14, 1909.

Governor Morrill was one of the young men from New England who found their way out to the border in 1857. He located in Brown County and in the same year was chosen as a member of the Free State legislature. He participated in the struggles of the Free State people and when the Civil War came he went into service in Company C, 7th Kansas cavalry, in which he was promoted to major. After the war he returned to Brown County, and in the course of time held several county offices. He was elected to the state senate by the Republicans in 1882, without solicitation on his part, and re-elected in 1884. He was elected congressman at large in 1888, served one term, but declined renomination in 1890. In congress he was father of the Morrill pension bill, which passed in 1890.

Edmund N. Morrill was elected governor Nov. 6, 1894, and was inaugurated Jan. 14, 1895. At the same election the Woman Suffrage amendment, submitted by the Lewelling administration to a popular vote, was defeated by 35,000 votes.

The legislature of 1895, under Governor Morrill, did not indulge in an excess of measures. The Republicans had regained control of the state. The principal acts were the creation of an irrigation commission with appropriations necessary to make experiments in irrigation in the western part of the state, with plants located at Goodland and Dodge City.

### John W. Leedy

John W. Leady, fourteenth governor of Kansas, was born in Highland county, Ohio, March 8, 1849, and was governor of Kansas from 1897 to 1899. His home is now in Coffeyville.

Leady was married to Sarah J. Boyd, of Frederickstown, Ohio, and in 1880, moved to Coffee county, Kansas. There he engaged in stock raising and farming.

Although he had been a Republican he joined the Democrats in 1892 and was elected to the State Senate in that year from the Fifteenth District. In the legislature which followed he was instrumental in securing the passage of the Australian Ballot Law.

In 1896 Kansas was a hotbed of political discussion, the lines being drawn

Willis J. Bailey.

between the "gold standard" and "free silver" as advocated by William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic Presidential candidate. The political combinations resulted in a fusion of the Democrats and the Peoples party. The ten electorial votes were cast for the Democratic candidates, Bryan and Sewell, while the Peoples party got the big end of the members of congress and state officers, with John W. Leedy as governor.

The legislature of 1897 lasted sixty-seven days, yet in the number of acts and measures up for consideration it did not compare with some other sessions that were shorter. It abolished the state board of irrigation, but consolidated the duties of the board with those of the commissioner of irrigation and forestry.

Governor Leedy, after retiring from office, spent several years in Alaska, but finally returned to the state.

### William Eugene Stanley

William Eugene Stanley, fifteenth governor of Kansas, was born in Knox County, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1844, and served as governor of Kansas from 1899 to 1903. He died at Wichita, Oct. 13, 1910.

Mr. Stanley attended Ohio Wesleyan University and also studied law at Kenton, Ohio. He came to Kansas in 1870, and settled in Jefferson County. In 1872, the future governor moved to Wichita and served three terms as county attorney. He also was in the Kansas legislature for one term. Governor Morrill offered him the position of judge of the court of appeals, but he declined the appointment.

In June, 1898, the Republican state convention at Hutchison nominated him governor and he was elected November 8, 1898. His inauguration took place Jan. 9, 1899.

His administration was featured by Carrie Nation's hatchet crusade against the joints of Topeka. While at first public sentiment did not endorse the Wichita woman and many do not approve of her methods, time has changed people's attitude toward her. She started an active campaign against the liquor traffic.

Governor Stanley cut down state expenses by abolishing the state board of pardons, doing the work of the board himself. His wife was Miss Emma Hills. They were parents of three children, Henry W. Stanley, William Eugene Stanley and Harriet Stanley.

### Willis J. Bailey

Willis J. Bailey, the sixteenth governor of the state of Kansas, and one of the most able business men who have ever graced the chief executive's chair in any state, is a native of Illinois, having been born at Mount Carmel in that state, Oct. 12, 1854. He was governor of Kansas from 1903 to 1905.

The future governor of Kansas completed his scholastic education in the University of Illinois and came to Kansas, July 14, 1879, settling in Nemeha County. He was ambitious to achieve success at farming, and being a young man of splendid physique, a fine education and a determination to do things and do them well, it is not strange that he soon began to attract attention among the people of the community. He was a good farmer, owning a good farm, and his neighbors, those sturdy Nemeha settlers, were good farmers.

Walter Rosco Stubbs.

Mr. Bailey's smile is always pleasing, as his bearing is always gentlemanly. He found a pleasure in mingling with those farmer folk. They found him a most likable young man, who mixed with them in business and in politics. They trusted him implicitly.

In the year 1888 they took him up and made him the nominee of the Republican party for state representative and at the November election of that year they elected him by a bumper majority. In the legislature of 1889 he proved to be a most valuable man. He stood up for the interests of the agriculturalists and stock growers of the state, and at the same time he stood up for the interests of the state and of his country. There was nothing bombastic in his style, he was not a dispenser of hot air. Members of the legislature and state officials at Topeka recognized in him a plain, practical business man—the same qualities that his neighbors had found in him and which led them to admire him. He became a valuable man in the legislature, as his judgment and advice were eagerly sought by men who wanted to get right on business propositions.

Willis J. Bailey's legislative experience at Topeka put him in touch with men from every county in the state. He soon became a popular man among the Republicans and when the campaign of 1902 came on he was nominated for governor. He made the race against William H. Craddock, Democratic mayor of Kansas City, Kansas, one of the most popular men in the state, and won by a large majority. He was inaugurated Jan. 12, 1903, and it was a great day for Kansas, marking as it did the beginning of a real, sound, common sense business administration.

The legislature of 1903, on the recommedation of Governor Bailey, voted an additional $100,000 for the Kansas display at the Louisiana Purchase Ex-

George H. Hodges.

position at St. Louis in 1904. The governor's pride in his state was sublime. He desired to see the educational, mining, agricultural, horticultural, dairy and livestock interests, as well as the arts and industries, represented in the exposition as they should be, that the world might know something of Kansas—the true Kansas. Following the governor's suggestion the commission gave wide publicity to the intelligence, wealth and resources of the state by printing and distributing many thousands of booklets each of 120 pages, besides giving out many thousands of souvenir Kansas buttons.

Governor Bailey showed his wonderful business capacity, his broad sympathy and his ability to handle great things during the flood of 1903 in the valleys of the Kansas rivers, notably in the Kaw valley. The greatest calamity befell Kansas City, Kansas, Topeka and Lawrence, hundreds and thousands of families driven from their homes and much of their property destroyed. Generously the people of Kansas, under the leadership of such a governor, responded to the call of the homeless and hungry victims, and under his splendid executive management, measures were adopted that permitted the communities which were hardest hit to issue bonds and thus restore things as nearly as possible to their rightful condition.

Governor Bailey remained in office to the close of his term and the inauguration of his successor on Jan. 9, 1905. His administration was characterized by business management, and the taxpayers of Kansas have reason to be proud of the fact that every dollar of money raised for state purposes was judiciously spent, bringing dollar for dollar in return.

Following the expiration of his term, Governor Bailey went back to Nemeha County to look after his extensive farming interests and the town of Baileyville, which he founded and which he calls his home. He also has extensive banking interests at Atchison, as vice-president of the old Exchange National Bank, and is a director of the Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City, having been named for that position July 22, 1914, at the time the national administration at Washington began the organization of federal reserve banks under the new law.

Arthur Capper.

Willis J. Bailey went into the office of governor as a bachelor, and was generally referred to as the "Bachelor Governor," but on June 10, 1903, he was married to Mrs. Ida Alberta Weeds, and those who were fortunate enough to attend the great reception that was given the governor and his bride in Topeka, will remember it all the days of their lives as one of the Kansas capital's most notable functions. Governor and Mrs. Bailey were the center of a great throng of admirers at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on Kansas Day, Sept. 30, 1903, and the reception in their honor on the Plaza of St. Louis was one of the most beautiful functions of that exposition year.

The subject of this sketch, farmer, business man and banker, is the same straightforward and upright Kansan we have known him to be through all the years of his residence in Kansas. There are no better men.

### Edward Wallis Hoch

Edward Wallis Hoch, seventeenth governor of Kansas, was born March 17, 1849, at Danville, Kentucky, and was governor of Kansas from 1905 to 1909.

Mr. Hoch came to Kansas from his native state of Kentucky in April, 1872, and first located at Fossil, now Russell. In 1874 he became editor of the Marion Record at Marion, which has since been his home, and where his son, Homer, now edits the Record. Mrs. Hoch, who was Miss Lou Dickerson, is a Marion girl.

In 1888 Mr. Hoch was elected to the lower house of the state legislature from his home county, was re-elected in 1892 and was speaker pro-tem. He became popular in the ranks of the Republicans of the state and was taken up and nominated for governor in the campaign of 1894, through the Boss Buster movement. At the election in November he polled 68,815 more votes than did his Democratic opponent. He was inaugurated Jan. 9, 1905.

During his administration Governor Hoch attempted to throttle the Standard Oil trust through legislation, such as declaring pipe lines common carriers, prohibiting discrimination, and providing maximum charges for transporting oil in pipe lines. While these acts gave something of an impetus to independent companies, the only result of the agitation so far as the Standard is concerned, seems to have been to cause that company to increase its operations below the Kansas line in Oklahoma.

Governor Hoch was re-elected in 1906, and upon his return to private life at the close of his term in January, 1909, he devoted much of his time to chautauqua lectures. He served on the state board of educational administration which has direction of the state educational institutions under appointment of Governor Hodges. He is still a member of that board.

### Walter Roscoe Stubbs

Walter Roscoe Stubbs, the eighteenth governor of Kansas, was also known as the Quaker governor. He was born in the Quaker town of Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, Nov. 7, 1858. He was governor of Kansas from 1909 to 1913. His home is in Lawrence.

With his parents, John T. and Esther (Bailey) Stubbs, he came to Kansas when he was three years old. The family located in the Quaker neighborhood at Hesper in Douglas County. There young Stubbs attended the country school, also night schools, and later the University of Kansas.

When a young man Stubbs graded a few miles of railroad bed with a team of mules. He found there was money in railroad grading and later took a contract for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad to grade the roadbed for that company's Kansas City-St. Louis line. This contract involved something like $3,000,000. By employing practical business methods of handling men and teams, the young contractor made a good pile of money on the job.

Walter R. Stubbs became interested in politics by serving several terms in the legislature from his home county. He was nominated by the Republicans for governor in 1908 and was elected in November of that year, taking the office Jan. 11, 1909. Avowedly a Progressive Republican, he instituted many reforms in the administration of the affairs of the state, advocating the substitution of practical business methods as opposed to politics in official business. He was re-elected governor in 1910, and served until 1913.

Mrs. Stubbs was Stella Hostettler, a typical Kansas woman. Their eldest daughter, Lenora, is now Mrs. Robert Stewart of Topeka. The other children are Paul and Margaret.

### George Hartborn Hodges

George Hartborn Hodges, the nineteenth governor of Kansas, was born at Orion, Wisconsin, Feb. 6, 1866, and was governor from 1913 to 1915. His home is at Olathe, where he is engaged in the lumber business.

He came to Kansas with his parents in 1869 and located in Johnson County. There he grew to manhood and entered the lumber business, in which he has made a modest fortune.

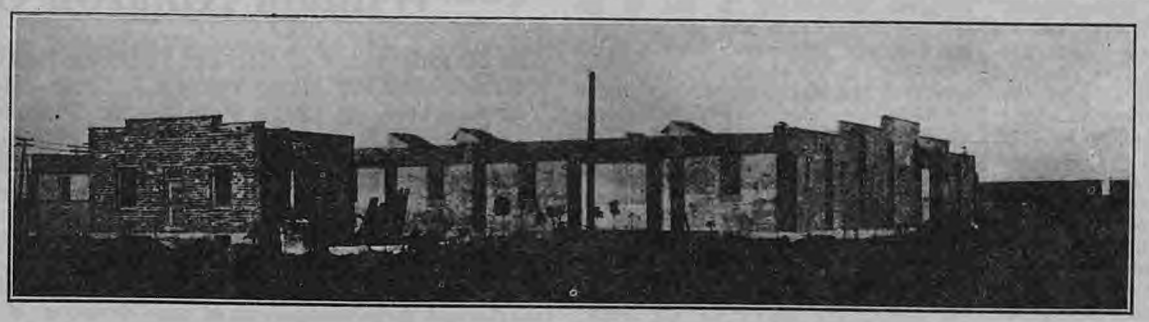
In 1912 he was the nominee of the Democratic party for governor, and he made his campaign and won election on a pledge to give the people of Kansas a business administration. He promised a reduction of the runnning expenses of the state and a reduction of taxes, if it was in his power to bring about such reductions. When he took the office in January, 1913, he outlined these policies and pledges to the legislature. During his two years' administration, while he performed many good acts, he was powerless to make any appreciable reduction in the running expenses of government, for the reason that with constant demands for new things the functions of government were increasing, and every new feature of government called for more expenditure. One of the important features of his administration was the abolishing of separate state boards for each of the educational institutions, and placing these institutions of learning under one board. The system has been in operation since 1913, and while unpopular with some of the institutions, it is generally regarded as a successful and economical move.

Governor Hodges was a candidate for re-election in 1914, but was defeated by Arthur Capper, Republican, by a plurality of 47,000. In his first campaign, in 1913, Hodges defeated Capper by a plurality of only 29.

### Arthur Capper

The twentieth governor of Kansas, and the present incumbent, is Arthur Capper, publisher of the Topeka Capital and several other papers and farm periodicals known as the Capper publications. He is the first native Kansan to fill the office of chief executive, having been born in Garnett, Anderson County, July, 1865. His home is in Topeka.

Mr. Capper began his career with a toy printing press given him as a Christmas present when he was a lit-



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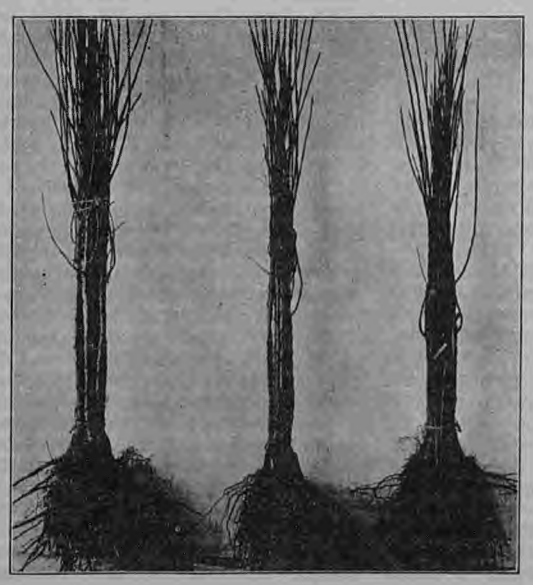

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tle boy. The gift led him to become interested in the "art preservative," and from that time on it ever was his ambition to become a successful publisher. He worked on the Garnett Journal for a time and in 1884 he went to Topeka, where he worked as a typesetter on the Capital when Major J. K. Hudson was at the head of that paper.

From the mechanical department to the reporter's route was a short cut for young Capper. Later he became city editor. In 1889 he had progressed to the point of going in business for himself and he purchased the North Topeka Mail of Frank A. Root. He also purchased the Breeze from Tom McNeal in 1887. He combined the two into the excellent publication now known as The Farmer's Mail and Breeze. In 1901 Mr. Capper's ambition led him to purchase the Topeka Daily Capital, although it is said he had but $2,000 in cash to pay down on it.

Thus, step by step, Arthur Capper's dream of becoming a great publisher materialized. He now has the greatest publishing house in the Middle West, in which are published no fewer than ten different publications with subscription lists running up into the hundreds of thousands; a great modern building and plant, worth $355,000, and has 600 to 700 employes on his payrolls.

Is it any cause for wonder, then, that Arthur Capper, successful publisher and business man, one whose pride in his state and its institutions is reflected daily and weekly in these publications, should be chosen by the Republicans of Kansas as their candidate for governor in two successive campaigns? In the first campaign, in 1912, Arthur Capper ran against George H. Hodges. It was the year of the big split in the Republican party, yet with Taft on the Republican ticket and Roosevelt on the Progressive ticket, Arthur Capper came within 29 votes of defeating Hodges. Some say he was elected, but he was reluctant to carry on a contest for the seat. However, the next campaign, in 1914, brought him political success, for he defeated Hodges by more than 47,000 votes.

Governor Capper's success in politics and official life, as well as in every business undertaing, is due to his straightforwardness and his unswerving honesty. He never does a thing half way. In his administration of the affairs of the state he has been guided by those same high and honorable principles that have won him success and the unqualified esteem of thousands who know him. He promised to give the people of Kansas a clean business administration, and he is doing it. Every expenditure recommended calls for a dollar of service for a dollar of pay. Politicians may criticise because he attempts to hold down expenditures, but he's doing it for the public good. His theory is that the public is entitled to efficiency in government, as well as economy, for the demands on the treasury are rapidly increasing and unless held down to necessary requirements, there is no telling where they will end. Governor Capper said in his campaign announcements that he was for fewer lawyers and politicians and for more business men and farmers. His administration is proving that he meant what he said. He is one of the most brilliant, practical, efficient men we have had in public office in Kansas. We predict his renomination in the campaign of 1916, for he is making the kind of an administration the people of Kansas want. He is the kind of a Kansan we all are proud of. He has made a success as a publisher and business man and the majority of people in Kansas believe he is conducting the state's business on the same basis as his personal affairs.

Charles Sissions, the celebrated newspaper man of Topeka, who wrote Kansas politics for the Kansas City Journal for twenty years, is the governor's private secretary, and we predict his nomination and election in 1918. Everybody boost for Sissions.

Mrs. Capper was Florence Crawford, daughter of the late Samuel J. Crawford, the third governor of Kansas. They were married in Topeka, Dec. 1, 1892. Their home at Eleventh street and Topeka avenue in Topeka is one of the most substantial modern residences in Kansas.

# Walter L. Payne

## A Native Kansan Who Started as a Plow Boy, Now a Prominent Banker and Candidate for the Republican Nomination for State Treasurer—Once President of the Kansas Day Club, and a Leader Among the Sons of Veterans.

Kansas has produced a great many home grown citizens of sterling worth who have achieved success in business, in official life as well as in politics; and of these we know of no one whose example is more worthy of emulation than our friend Walter L. Payne, vice-president of the Pioneer State Bank at Burlingame, Osage County, and an avowed candidate for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1916.

Born on a farm in Douglas County a little more than forty-nine years ago, Walter L. Payne has by hard work, good judgment and a lot of pluck and perseverence, risen from plow boy step by step to a high position in the business and political life of the state. And all this has come to him largely through his own efforts, with the assistance of his loyal friends, who are to be found in Doniphan County and in every county of the state.

Mr. Payne's first official position was that of postmaster of his home town in Douglas County. He held the position five years. For another five years he was deputy county clerk of Douglas County, a position he resigned to enter the office of the state treasurer at Topeka as assistant state treasurer. He served the people of the state ten years, until the change of administrations early in 1912.

Mr. Payne's next move was to accept the position of active vice-president of the Pioneer State Bank of Burlingame, Osage County. His long service in the office of the state treasurer had well qualified him for the banking business, and as he is a firm believer in efficiency and economy, practicing it in his business, he became a valuable man in that bank.

Mr. Payne is a Republican in politics and his worth as a practical business man is recognized by them. He was honored with the presidency of the Kansas Day Club in January last for the year 1915. In May last he was announced as a candidate for state treasurer by his home paper, the Burlingame Chronicle, as the kind of a man the state needs in the office, as the following clipping will show:

"The state treasurer is responsible for about $20,000,000 in bonds, coupons and monies, and why not put a man in charge of this, the state bank, who has had actual experience in the work and who is now in the confidence of the financial institutions of the state, as evidenced by his election as one of the vice-presidents of the Fourth district of the State Bankers Association for the year 1915-1916."

Mr. Payne is the son of a Union soldier of the Civil War, and is a member of Old Abe Camp No. 16, Sons of Veterans, serving also on the staff of Colonel J. N. Harrison when that distinguished veteran was commander of the G. A. R., Department of Kansas. He is also a 32d degree Mason, belongs to several other fraternal orders and is president of the Commercial Club of Burlingame, also president of the Burlingame city council.

"Walt" Payne, as he is called by his close friends, is one of the strong men of the state and the people will make no mistake in electing him state treasurer in 1916.

### Orson M. Markham

Born in Rochester, N. Y., May 29, 1823; came to Doniphan County in 1865, directly after the war. Was married to Miss Martha J Silence, September 11, 1852, at Savannah, Missouri. He served in the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, enlisted at Albia, June 8, 1862, and was mustered out in April, 1865. He resides at Spickard, Mo.

# William Amazon Gurwell

## The Manufacturer of Cement Farming Equipments Is a Native of Kansas and for Many Years a Farmer—He and Mrs. Gurwell Members of Large Families of Pioneers of Territorial Days—Both Members of the Reorganized Latter Day Saints, and Active Workers in That Church History of Their Families.

William Amazon Gurwell, a native of Doniphan County, for many years a farmer, is now engaged in the manufacture of cement posts, tanks, troughs and farm equipments of concrete construction, is one of the nine children of William Gurwell and Sarah Ellen Kimble Gurwell, who were among the early comers to Doniphan County, having settled at Fanning in 1865.

William Gurwell, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, January 23, 1831, and died at his home in Fanning, February 26, 1903. His wife, Sarah Ellen Kimble, was born April 5, 1840, in Williams County, Ohio, and died at the Gurwell home in Fanning, January 7, 1905.

Sophia, the oldest daughter, was born April 1, 1860, in Fanning, and was married to Charles Haefele, who died in Chicago in July, 1913.

Ruthina Ellsworth, born March 19, 1863, in Williams County, Ohio. She was married to David H. Bellrose and to this union has been born one daughter, Beulah Irene, and two sons, Harold David, and Norman Gurwell. The family resides at 32 Lincoln street, Denver, Colorado.

Abraham Lincoln, the first son, was born at Fanning, November 4, 1864, and married to Miss Ella Newton. They have one daughter, Olive, and four sons, as follows: Emil, Lincoln, Calvin and Morgan Hill.

Lieutenant Grant, the second son and the fourth child, was born May 14, 1866, at Fanning. He was married to Ada H. Homan, September 7, 1901, at Fanning, by Rev. F. M. Gowell, and died October 9, 1905, on the Bent Herring farm east of Fanning. This union was blessed with one daughter, Loma Irene. Mrs. Gurwell and daughter reside at 2718 Lafayette avenue, St. Joseph, Missouri.

The fifth child was Mary Laticia, born on the old home place in Fanning, February 8, 1868. She was marriede to Lindsay H. Cundiff in March, 1897, and they have five sons and three daughters, as follows: Fountain, Freeling Vance, Velveta, Gladys, Meredith, Thayer, Blair and Crystal Hope. They reside on the farm northwest of Troy, two miles.

Fannie Belle, who was born in Fanning January 16, 1870, was married to William S. Pender, who died in Muscatine, Iowa, in January, 1913. She is living in Independence, Missouri, at the present.

Ida Jane, the seventh child, who was born on the old home place January 5, 1872. She was married to William Sherman Hodson, April 25, 1900, in the new Latter Day Saints Church in Fanning by her brother, Rev. L. G. Gurwell.

The eighth child born was Emma Lena, born in 1874, and died at the age of three years, seven months and eight days.

The last daughter, Helen Mabel, was born at Fanning June 10, 1876, and married to Leonard D. Whitlow. They have six daughters, Lorene Opal, Vaneta, Zelda Laprell, Lola Fay, Clella and Veta Helen. They live one mile south of St. Joseph, Missouri.

The youngest child is Enos Alma, born October 6, 1881, on the old Gurwell home and was married to Myrtle Morehead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morehead of Troy. To their union four sons and one daughter have been born: Lyle, Beulah Lavan, William, Robert and Norman.

William Amazon Gurwell, the subject of this sketch, was born at Fanning August 12, 1878, and was reared in the neighborhood which he has claimed as his home throughout his life. He received his education in the country schools and when a young man he married Miss Anna Mae Taylor, the ceremony being performed in St. Joseph, Missouri, November 25, 1903, by Elder C. E. Guinand of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints, who was an old acquaintance of the Gurwell and Taylor families.

Mrs. Anna Mae Taylor Gurwell was born December 31, 1884, and was a daughter of Adam Taylor, who was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and Adaline Graves Taylor, who was born near DeKalb, Missouri, July 24, 1853. The grandfather of Mrs. Gurwell on her mother's side was Daniel Graves, who was born at Sharp's Chapple, Tennessee, February 4, 1827, and died at his home, near Washington, Kansas, January 12, 1907. Her grandmother was Eliza Robertson, who was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, on May 21, 1833, and died in Washington County, Kansas, January 31, 1906. These grandparents of Mrs. Gurwell came to Doniphan County in 1854, and resided here until 1887, when they moved to Washington County. They reared four sons and five daughters. The sons are Albert R., John T., Hugh and Thomas L. The daughters are: Adeline, who married Adam Taylor, mother and father of Mrs. Gurwell; Sarah Ellen, now Mrs. Ansel L. Whetstine; Caroline, now Mrs. Thomas L. Meers of Davenport, Nebraska; Narvesta, now Mrs. Logan Collins of Newkirk, Okla.

Adam Taylor, father of Mrs. Gurwell was born January 29, 1846, in Missouri, the same date Kansas was admitted as a state. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, came to this country in 1854, residing until their deaths.

Mr. and Mrs. William Amazon Gurwell have one son and three daughters who were born as follows: Beulah Lavone, January 26, 1905, Barad Elmer, August 1, 1906, Ida Elsie, June 19, 1910, Sarah Adaline, January 11, 1913. They are educating their children in the schools of Troy and are proud to observe their progress, having great hopes for them as future citizens of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurwell are strict members of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints at Fanning. His father and mother were consistent members and workers in this church, which is composed of many of our prosperous people in and around the town of Fanning.

William Amazon Gurwell has been a farmer since he was old enough to perform manual labor. He owned the old Adam Taylor farm and also owned the old Gurwell farm. He sold out some time ago and is now engaged in the manufacture of cement tile, posts, hog troughs, tanks and anything in the line of cement construction. He furnished the county with all of the culverts, large or small, made of concrete. He is a first class workman and employs competent help, enjoying as he does a very large business with farmers as well as with the county, township and road boards.

Mr. Gurwell is one of those quiet citizens who, making little ado about things, accomplishes a great deal for his own as well as the public good. He has the reputation of being an honest, conscientious and patriotic citizen of Doniphan County, and he lives up to his reputation.

The old Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints of which Mr. and Mrs. Gurwell are members is doing a good in its special field of religious activity. Its members, quiet and undemonstrative people, adhere to its tenets and practice its teachings.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurwell are well known in and around Troy and Fanning and have many friends who respect and honor them. They are believers in education as well as in religious work and the public schools receive their hearty support. In business affairs Mr. Gurwell has the confidence of the people of the county and has built up his business on given a contract or order he loses no honest workmanship and reasonable prices. He is accommodating to his patrons and is ever ready to supply their wants in his line and when time in getting to work and filling the order with dispatch.

# Grand Doniphan County Family

## History of Famous Van Der Slice Pioneers, Who Were Among the First Settlers in What Is Now Doniphan County, Dates Back to Old Colonial Days.

## HOWARD VAN DER SLICE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE WESTERN BRANCH OF THE FAMILY

### Was Brought to Kansas Territory When He Was Four Months Old, August 1, 1853—Now Resides in Kansas City and One of the Foremost Business Men of That City—His Grandfather, Major Van Der Slice, Was appointed Indian Agent at the Great Nemaha Agency By President Franklin Pierce—Three Generations of the Van Der Slice Family Took an Active Part in the Political and Industrial History of Doniphan County.

The name of Van Der Slice will be known and revered in Doniphan County as long as records of great men and important events continue to be preserved. Men bearing that name have figured prominently in the political and military history of the state of Kansas.

For many years before Kansas became a state, and when what is now Doniphan County was a wild and unbroken prairie, the Van Der Slice family was represented in the development of the country and in the advancement of the cause of civilization in the West. Members of this well-known family helped to clear away the wild timber for settlements and to subdue the warlike red men who resented the coming of the white man to their haunts.

Descended from sterling ante-Revolutionary stock, the Van Der Slices could scarcely help maintaining the hereditary traditions of the family and perpetuating the sturdy instincts which predominated in the race since the old Colonial days. In spite of the vicissitudes of fortune and numerous hardships which were endured, the men of the Van Der Slices did not recognize defeat, and eventually won out in every struggle. For two hundred years this illustrious family led in every branch of human endeavor which was calculated to further the best interests of their country and their fellow men. Each and every one observed the old adage to "hitch his wagon to a star and not shoot down a well." Accordingly they aimed high and succeeded beyond their expectations.

The Van Der Slices are of that good old Dutch stock which originally settled in New Amsterdam and Pennsylvania during the years of William Penn. Some people have the idea, in these modern times of flippant speaking, that to call a man "Dutch" is to belittle him, while if the truth be known there is no nation in the world more industrious and intelligent than the pure strain of Dutch or Hollanders, as they are sometimes called, after the country from which they hail. So in the future kindly remember that if anyone calls you a "Dutchman," you are complimented, inasmuch as you are likened unto a member of the Van Der Slice family, which are Dutch and are proud of it.

As was natural in the old Colonial days, the different members of the family, imbued with a love of freedom and the perepetuation of it, scattered throughout the colonies, and the ancestors of Howard Van Der Slice settled in the heart of Pennsylvania, which especially before the Revolutionary War, was the favorite colony for the Dutch immigrants.

Although family records were scrupulously preserved in the old family Bible in those ancient days, the first authentic historical data relating to Howard Van Der Slice's ancestors commences in the year 1759, when his great grandfather, Daniel Van Der Slice, was born in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, on February 15th of that year. Howard's great grandmother was Miss Margaret Clemmons, who was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1780. When still a young girl, Miss Clemmons was married to Daniel Van Der Slice. She was not yet eighteen when her wedding was solemnized in her home town, and something over a year later, Howard's grandfather, Daniel (who is referred to in this sketch as Major Dan), was born in the parental home at Reading, February 10, 1799. The new baby thrived and was soon a sturdy little boy, prying around into everything and wanting to know the reason for everything.

The future Major Dan was a studious lad imbued with all the patriotic instincts of a true blue American. He was not yet thirteen years old when the War of 1812 broke out between England and the thirteen original states whose brave fathers and sons fought, bled and won the independence of the United States. Young Dan told his parents all about his desire to fight for his country, but on account of his immature years the boy was not taken seriously. He was a husky chap for his age, and when his parents laughed at his notions to be a warrior, he squared his shoulders and looked fierce enough to fight a wild cat.

The first thing his elders knew, Daniel was missing from home, and the next thing they learned was that he was an apprentice midshipman aboard the frigate Chesapeake. He had run away to fight for his country, and although his parents were proud of his spirit, they had him return home on account of his youth. However, after that, when their son affirmed that he could do a thing they were diplomatic about the words they used to contradict him. Next Daniel was bound out, as the saying was in those days when a lad was apprenticed to learn a trade, to learn the papermaking trade, which he did aptly and very thoroughly.

After being released from his apprenticeship as a full fledged mechanic and master of the papermaking business, Daniel the second, the grandfather of Howard Van Der Slice, went to Kentucky in 1820. During the summer of that year he taught school at Farran Creek, near Louisville, in that state. He had lost his mother and father before leaving Pennsylvania, his father dying in Philadelphia on December 30, 1812, and his mother, Margaret Clemmons Van Der Slice, on January 13, 1815.

School teaching was too quiet an existence for a restless and energetic man like the grandfather of Howard Van Der Slice, so on Janupary 14, 1821, he went to the lead mines at Fever River on the Upper Mississippi with Colonel James Johnson, and at the ensuing battle of the Thames was battalion commander with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel under Colonel R. M. Johnson. Major Daniel Van Der Slice made an ideal military leader, as he was quick mentally and physically without being heedless and careless in his decisions and actions.

While at the lead mine the Major became a close friend of Keokuk, the famous Sac and Fox chief. He also knew Black Hawk very well. With the latter, however, there was no pretense of friendship because of the close relations existing between Major Dan and Chief Keokuk. The two tribes were always at war with each other and the respective chiefs were especially bitter in their hatred of each other. Black Hawk resented the friendly meeting and conferences between the Major and Chief Keokuk, and in one of his drunken moods came into the room of Daniel, the grandfather of Howard Van Der Slice, at the dead hour of night and attempted to brain him with a bottle. Major Dan was in bed but not asleep. He was too quick for the enraged chief, and grabbing a hatchet he soon had Black Hawk running for cover.

Soon after the foregoing incident, which had reached the official ears of Governor Cass, the governor lost no time in appointing Major Van Der Slice magistrate for that section. He remained there until September 6, 1823, when he returned to Kentucky. Back in his adopted state once more he again took up the work of papermaking, and the following year, on August 5, 1824, the Major married Miss Nancy Utley. She was a native of Kentucky and her people were among the most patriotic in the Blue Grass state. She was born in Fair County, Kentucky, December 28, 1806, and the wedding was one of the big social events of the year on account of the prominence of both the contracting parties.

On May 4, 1835, Major Daniel Van Der Slice quit the paper-making business and became a full fledged editor, a position which demanded courage and stamina in those headstrong days of political warfere. In that year he became connected with the Georgetown Sentinel in an editorial capacity, and the next year (1836) he purchased the entire ownership of that publication. Partisan politics ran high those days and it required lots of nerve to advocate the election of any presidential candidate which the opposition did not favor. The selection of the man to fill the highest office of the nation was taken more seriously than in modern times, and a reflection on the likely candidate, or an expression of a critical nature, was an open invitation for trouble.

However, the grandfather of Howard Van Der Slice was made of stuff that did not quail at threats or tremble at frowns, and in the face of fierce opposition he conducted his paper in the advocacy of the election of Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnston for Vice-President of the United States. The presidential campaign was a sizzler from a newspaper standpoint, and Van Der Slice had a scrap on his hands from the beginning. His editorial comments were neither mild nor lukewarm; they were red-hot, and his castigations were straight from the shoulder. He printed the truth as he saw it and he did not hesitate to criticize any politician or his methods.

The Whig element was powerful in Kentucky in those days, and Mr. Finley, the leading Whig editor of Lexington, did not relish the darts of sarcasm that had been directed at the Whig candidates by Major Van Der Slice. The result of the editorial cross fire was that Major Dan and Mr. Finley engaged in a physical encounter on the streets of Georgetown one fine autumn afternoon and the Lexington fire-eater was taken home by friends, resembling very much a piece of raw steak.

To even up matters somewhat the elders of the church which the family of Van Der Slice attended decided to discipline the Major for chastising the Whig editor on a public thoroughfare, and summarily dismissed him from the church. The result of the well-meaning brethren's action was far from what they had intended or even anticipated. Instead of accepting the rebuke in a contrite and humble spirit, Editor Van Der Slice supported more vigorously than ever the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

Van Der Slice's editorial views were as a thorn in the side of George D. Prentice, then a famous editor of Louisville, Kentucky. The literary harpoon which the Major was throwing into Prentice was sharp and full of fangs. It was too much for the Louisville man and he challenged his antagonist to a duel, to be fought on the historic field of Frankfort. The major was willing to convince his adversary, even at the point of a sword or the muzzle of a pistol, that the cause of Martin Van Buren was the best for the country. He journeyed to Frankfort all ready for the encounter, but friends of both editors interfered and there was no duel. Incidentally, it might not be amiss to state that Van Buren was elected President at the ensuing election.

The heroic services of Howard's grandfather were not forgotten by the new national administration and he was appointed Special Indian Agent to remove the Chickasaw Nation of red men across the Mississippi to their new reservation in the country that is now the state of Oklahoma. That was in 1837. The following year, 1838, by special appointment, the major accompanied a number of army officers on a trip to select a site for an army post, and on his suggestion Fort Scott, Kansas, was officially designated as the most desirable location.

The financial panic of 1837, which caused such nation-wide depression, left the Major high and dry like thousands of other good citizens. His resources were wiped away and when the Major returned to Kentucky he was confronted with the proposition either to go hungry or to begin all over again. He was a man of wonderful resources and started the battle to make a livelihood for his wife

Howard Van Der Slice.

and family with renewed vigor. Nothing could dishearten him and he managed to weather the storm.

In 1840, Major Daniel Van Der Slice settled on a farm and a few years afterward was appointed superintendent of the Choctaw Academy, which position he capably filled until the government had schools established for that tribe of Indians at their new home. During the summer of 1853 President Franklin Pierce assigned to his loyal henchman the post of Indian Agent at the Great Nemeha Agency, which was then located near the present town of Highland. The Major served in that capacity through the administrations of Presidents Pierce and James Buchanan. During his entire tenure of office he was much beloved by the Indians, who placed the utmost confidence in his judgment and integrity. When the Kansas Territory became a state, Major Van Der Slice was getting along in years and had already made up his mind to spend the remaining years of his life in Doniphan County.

The beloved Major Dan, as he was affectionately known to all his friends, always took a heart interest in all affairs pertaining to humanity and human welfare. From early associations he was naturally a student of politics, and his interest in party campaigns never flagged. His fellow citizens invariably looked to him for council. Although he ever manifested keen interest in affairs political, he was always conservative and willing to concede a point when convinced that he was in the wrong.

There were eight children born to Major Daniel and Mrs. Van Der Slice, five boys and three girls, two of whom died in Kentucky in 1832 during the cholera epidemic, and one in Nodaway, Missouri. Mrs. VanDerslice died December 23, 1861, at the farm home of her son William, near the Old Mission, two miles east of Highland. Major Daniel Van Der Slice died at the same place on February 5, 1889, at the ripe old age of ninety years. He was buried beside his beloved wife in Highland cemetery, services being conducted by Smithton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member and the first Junior Warden.

The death of Major Van Der Slice was sincerely regretted by a wide circle of admiring friends in Doniphan County. He was a man who always had a good word to say for everybody, unless he was particularly antagonized, as in the case of the Southern editor. His characteristics through life were that he never failed a friend in the hour of need and he never said die, although he suffered hardships of the most trying description. He was gifted with the happy faculty of pleasing everybody. Major Van Der Slice retained his wonderful mental powers until his dying moments, and his decease was greatly felt by the entire community.

## THOMAS JEFFERSON VAN DER SLICE

Thomas Jefferson Van Der Slice, father of Howard and eldest son of Major Daniel Van Der Slice, was a native son of the Blue Grass State. He was born at the Great Crossings, two miles from Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, on November 10, 1827. He resided in his native state, with the exception of three years spent in Louisiana, until coming to the then Kansas Territory, in August, 1853.

On June 5, 1851, Thomas J. Van Der Slice was married to Miss Sarah J. Burchfield, who was born near Frankfort in Franklin County, Kentucky, February 20, 1834. When Major Dan was appointed Indian Agent to the Iowa, Sac and Fox tribes, in 1853, his son Thomas J. and family accompanied him west and settled on a farm near the Old Mission, September 1, 1853, and Thomas J. was the farm instructor for the Indians.

After his arrival in Doniphan County, Thomas Jefferson evincede a strong interest in public affairs and also took a prominent part in the commercial activities of the new country. In 1858 he was engaged in merchandising at Iowa Point and was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, serving in that body during the session of 1860. He was again elected a member of the State Legislature and served during the year 1868.

In the spring of 1873, the father of Howard Van Der Slice was elected a Justice of the Peace of Iowa Township, and in the fall of that year was elected Sheriff of Doniphan County. So satisfactory were the services rendered by this man that after serving one full term of two years he was re-elected, making in all four years in the one office. In January, 1878, he returned to his farm near Highland.

Mr. Van Der Slice was a member of the Christian Church and also a member of Smith Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Highland, of which body he was Worshipful Master for nine years. He was also a charter member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons and of Troy Chapter, No. 16, and a charter member of the Commandery of Knights Templar, Hiawatha Commandery, Brown County, Kansas.

There were fifteen children born of the union of Thomas J. Van Der Slice and Sarah J. Buchfield, several of whom died when young. One son, Daniel, was generally supposed to have been one of the first male children born in Doniphan County. He grew to be a fine young man but at the age of nineteen years he was stricken with typhoid malaria, and died in Troy. His mother was prostrated with grief over his loss, and until her death never mentioned his name without tears of sorrow. The other children were Howard, Samuel, John W., Maggie and Russel M. All were born in Kansas, with the exception of Howard, who was born in Kentucky.

Thomas Jefferson Van Der Slice.

Mrs. Van Der Slice lived happily with her husband and children for twenty-nine years. Her cheerful disposition endeared her to all who knew her and her charitable nature scintillated rays of sunshine wherever she went. Mrs. Van Der Slice died at her home near Highland November 12, 1878, tearfully mourned by her sorrowing family and a large number of friends.

Thomas J. Van Der Slice, father of Howard, died March 18, 1902, at Perry, Oklahoma, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had been on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Maggie Moore, who was residing in the then territory of Oklahoma, when taken fatally ill. The body was brought back to Highland and buried beside his beloved wife, the funeral rites being conducted by Smithton Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Highland.

## HOWARD VAN DER SLICE

Although not, strictly speaking, a native product of Doniphan County, Howard Van Der Slice has proven himself an eminent representative and a worthy descendant of the distinguished pioneers of the county. He is perhaps as well known and has as many friends as some people who have spent their entire life in the country.

Coming to Doniphan County at the early age of four months, he soon absorbed the traits and characteristics of a genuine native son. The sterling stuff of which his ancestors were possessed was quickly developed in Howard Van Der Slice, and ever since his youthful days he has demonstrated unparalelled application for work and wonderful business ability.

The success which Howard Van Der Slice has accomplished through life should be an incentive to every American boy to emulate his methods and practice his standards of integrity. He was happily endowed by birth with a high character and an industrious faculty, a possession which has been an estimable asset and a powerful advantage in winning the battle of life. Obstacles in the way of success and ambition have not meant defeat to him; on the other hand they were stimulants to greater effort and have resulted in a mental equilibrium that is not disturbed by flurries of business, changes of weather or vicissitudes of fortune.

Howard Van Der Slice was born at the Great Crossing, near Georgetown, Kentucky, on April 8, 1853, in the same house where his father, Thomas Jefferson Van Der Slice, was born twenty-five years before. His mother was Miss Sarah Burchfield, as mentioned in the sketch of his father.

When Major Daniel Van Der Slice, grandfather of Howard, was appointed Indian Agent to the Iowa, Sac and Fox tribes, then located at the Old Mission near the present town of Highland, he was accompanied to the Kansas Territory by his son, Thomas J., the latter's wife and their baby boy, Howard. The Van Der Slice family settled at the Mission, where the Major administered capably and intelligently to the wants of the Indians until their removal to their new reservation farther to the west and north. The Indians had learned to repose much faith in their white guardian, and it was with much sorrow that they took leave of him.

Howard Van Der Slice's father took up a farm adjacent to the Mission, and it was there that Howard spent the early years of his life. He was a lonely child as he and the other children were about the only whites in that pioneer settlement, and Howard can relate many ludicrous stories relative to his boyhood when he ate pork and beans out of the same kettle with the little redfaces at the Old Mission. He had fourteen brothers and sisters. Most of these died young, however.

The boy, Howard, had an admirable opportunity to observe the primitive conditions of the Western prairies before he was old enough to talk about the wonders of his new home. Everything, including the Indians, had a well-defined touch of natural wildness which was not materially curtailed until the pro-slavery agitation in the territory was extirpated and Kansas was admitted to the Union as a free state, at which time the lad was seven years old. Although a mere child in matter of years, he recalls easily the demonstrations that ensued as a result of Kansas becoming a state.

His boyhood days were not noticeably different from those of other lads similarly situated as to geographical location and general environment. He attended school in the old wooden building, and, after acquiring proficiency in the elementary branches at the district seat of learning he took a course in Highland University at Highland, Kansas. He acquitted himself well at college, and at the age of nineteen was able to quit school and become a factor in the world.

The active life led by Howard Van Der Slice ever since he attained man's estate was evidently inculcated into him by the example for leadership set by his distinguished father and grandfather. Thomas Jefferson Van Der Slice had no sooner settled in the county than he became a leading factor in business and public affairs. In addition to his farm near Highland, Howard's father engaged successfully in merchandising in Iowa Point in 1859 and was twice elected a member of the legislature. He was an ardent Democrat, as his two first names would indicate, and although Doniphan County was a Republican stronghold, he was frequently elected to office.

At the age of nineteen Howard decided he was old enough and big enough to take up active work, so he quit his studies and was successful in receiving the appointment of station agent at Iowa Point for the Atchison & Nebraska (now the Burlington) railroad. Howard was a little handicapped in his new position because it was imperative that the station agent be equipped with a knowledge of telegraphy, in which the new appointee was deficient. Such a small thing as this did not cause him to give up in despair, but he started out with inimitable energy to master the intricate and confusing soundings of the keyboard. The railroad sent an expert instructor in telegraphy to give him a few lessons when they saw that he was so determined to hold his job, and it may be said to his everlasting credit that his youthful ambition exceeded the expectations of his superiors, for he became a full fledged telegraph operator after five months. That being accomplished, he was given full charge of the railroad station, a position he filled with rare judgment and tact for nine years, which brings him up to about twenty-eight years of age.

The young man had early realized the possibilities of a mercantile career after becoming connected with the railroad company. The great future for trade and commerce in Doniphan County towns was indelibly impressed on his mind. The surrounding country was rich in agricultural advantages. Farms were being developed at a rapid rate in both Kansas and Nebraska, and the possibilities in handling the products for the mill and market were immense. In the fall of 1881 Howard left the service of the Atchison & Nebraska railroad and embarked in the grain business, forming a co-partnership with D. M. Emerson of White Cloud.

His first business venture was successful from the start, and it grew in extent and volume with each succeeding week. The two partners were so constituted that the combination was an ideal one and continued until the death of Mr. Emerson on Wednesday, December 20, 1882. The firm was styled Emerson & Van Der Slice, and they had a large clientele all through the surrounding territory. After the death of his partner, Mr. Van Der Slice took over the business and continued it in his own name until 1888, when he sold out to Kendall & Smith of Lincoln, Nebraska.

In the meantime the subject of this sketch had become a prominent political figure and was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of White Cloud, August 24, 1885, during the first administration of that chief executive, serving until the succession of Benjamin Harrison to the presidency of May 2, 1889.

After selling out his grain business

to Kendall & Smith, Mr. Van Der Slice continued in the employ of that firm until 1890. In the interim he had taken up other lines of business, having in 1883 formed a partnership with John H. Lynds of White Cloud to operate a wood business in that town.

On September 14, 1889, a new partnership was formed with John H. Lynds and G. W. Westfall of White Cloud, to do a stock commission business at St. Joseph, Missouri. However, one year previous to that, the two Van Der Slices, father and son, had formed a partnership with F. M. Vernon of Highland, Kansas, to conduct a grain and coal business at Kansas City, Missouri. The firm name was Vernon & Van Der Slice, with business headquarters at Eighteenth and Olive streets. Shortly after locating in Kansas City Mr. Vernon became dissatisfied and his interest was purchased by his partners, who continued the business until 1891 under the firm name of H. Van Der Slice & Company.

The stock commission business at St. Joseph was continued until the spring of 1890, when the firm moved to Kansas City and sold out to Tamlin & Tamlin, Mr. Westfall remaining with the new owners, where he has continued ever since. That same year Howard Van Der Slice disposed of his interests in the White Cloud wood business to his partner, John H. Lynds, and took up his permanent residence and business connections in Kansas City.

In 1901 Mr. Lynds again became associated with Mr. Van Der Slice, this time with an interest in H. Van Der Slice & Company grain and coal business in Kansas City. When Mr. Lynds became a member of the firm it was incorporated under the name of Vanderslice-Lynds Mercantile Company. Howard Van Der Slice has been president of this company from its first incorporation.

After locating in Kansas City, Mr. Van Der Slice decided to extend the scope of his business activities. With the establishment of theVan Der Slice-Lynds Mercantile Company on a solid financial basis the field for other ventures was found to be a fertile one. This company has continued in business since its incorporation to the present time, the coal and feed feature, however, having been discontinued in 1907, the ice and grain branch having been found more profitable and a much wider field of trade.

In 1909 Mr. Van Der Slice and his associates incorporated The City Ice & Storage Company of Kansas City with a fully paid capital of $100,000. Howard Van Der Slice has been president of this organization ever since its beginning; John H. Lynds is vice-president and F. D. Whiting is vice-president and general manager. The original City Ice & Cold Storage Company was continued along the old lines until the spring of 1913, when the capital stock was increased from $100,000 to $1,000,000. With this enormous amount of additional capital the company bought out the Peoples Ice Company, the Sheffield Ice Company and the Central Ice Company. This powerful business organization has a daily capacity of 1,400 tons of manufactured ice and has an aggregate of 700 employes on its regular payroll. The main office of the company is located at Twenty-first and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Missouri, and there are a number of branch offices conveniently situated for their customers at various points in the city.

Howard Van Der Slice has always taken a keen interest in the commercial life and business prosperity of the community. The foregoing sketch of his phenomenal activities should convey a lasting impression regarding his sound business judgment and surpassing ability. He has been a staunch supporter of the aims and aspirations of the trade organizations in his adopted city. Mr. Van Der Slice has been an honored member of the Kansas City Board of Trade since 1891 and has served as vice-president of that substantial business body. He is also a member of the Kansas City Commercial Club and the Hill Crest Golf Club, also of Kansas City.

Early in the development of the Southern Kansas oil fields the greatest possibilities for lucrative investment became apparent to Mr. Van Der Slice. He is at present a director of the Chanute Oil and Refining Company of Chanute, Kansas, which owns refineries in Chanute and Cushing, Oklahoma.

The gold fields of Old Mexico have also proven a sound business investment for Howard Van Der Slice. He is a director and treasurer of the Lucky Tiger Mining Company, which has extensive workings and mills in the Montezuma district of Sonora, Mexico. This is an Arizona corporation and is reputed to be one of the best producers in the entire southern republic. It has been paying dividends for the last eight years, and during the year 1914 paid out $715,000 dividends on the original investment.

Mr. Van Der Slice has taken an active part in Masonic fraternity since he was a young man. He is a member of Smithton Lodge, No. 1, of Highland, Kansas, the first Masonic body to be organized in the state. Its history dates back to 1854 when it was organized under an oak tree in the Burr Oak bottoms, near where the town of Smithton was once located. When the communication was held for the institution of the lodge, Major Daniel Van Der Slice, grandfather of Howard, was one of the nine original charter members and was also the first Junior Warden at that memorial convocation. Howard's father, Thomas Jefferson Van Der Slice, was one of the early members of Smithton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Highland, and he had the distinction of serving nine years as Worshipful Master of that body. Howard Van Der Slice is also a member of Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of Orient Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Ararat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine of Kansas City.

Since his business interests became so diversified and extensive, Mr. Van Der Slice has eschewed politics. The fact that his ancestors for generations were Jeffersonian Democrats probably influenced his affiliation with the Democratic party during the years of young manhood, while a resident of White Cloud, when President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of that town. In recent years, however, he has evinced little interest in political affairs beyond exercising his great American prerogative of citizenship and voting his convictions on election day.

On January 27, 1875, Howard Van Der Slice took as a life partner the sweetheart of his youth, namely, Miss Mildred (Minnie) Elizabeth Flinn, at Iowa Point, Kansas. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas H. Moore, one of the leading clergymen of the Christian faith in the younger days of Doniphan County. Mrs. Van Der Slice was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Finn, who came to Doniphan County from their old home in Luray, Virginia, on May 8, 1854. The Flinns were a prominent family in the pioneer days of Doniphan County, and inasmuch as they became closely connected with the family of Van Der Slice by marriage, it is only consistent to herein sketch briefly the various members of the family.

Daniel William Flinn, the father, was born July 9, 1828, at Luray, Virginia, and was a young man twenty-six years of age when the family came to Kansas. He died at Iowa Point February 15, 1876. Martha A. Fox Flinn, wife of D. W. and mother of Mrs. Howard Van Der Slice, was born December 27, 1830, at Warrenton, Virginia, and she was just a girl of twenty-four when she arrived in Doniphan County, carrying a two-year-old baby in her arms. She died at White Cloud February 7, 1894, just in the prime of life at the age of sixty-four years.

Mary Ella Flinn, the first child of Daniel W. and Martha Flinn, was born in their native state on November 6, 1852, at Luray, and she was called away by the Grim Reaper at the age of eighteen while living at Iowa Point.

Mildred Elizabeth, or Minnie, as she is called, was born January 17, 1858, at Iowa Point, and became the wife of Howard Van Der Slice, as above described.

Samuel Flinn was born July 7, 1858 at Iowa Point and was married October 15, 1891, at Fort Scott, Kansas, to Miss Frances Burkholter. To this union was born one child, Mildred Eleanor, on February 11, 1896, at Kansas City, Missouri.

William M. Flinn was born June 30, 1861, at Iowa Point, Kansas. He married Miss Alice Thompson of Weatherford, Texas, at which place the wedding took place on May 19, 1885. There were five children born of the union, as follows: Paul William, born July 14, 1886; Nellie, born February 17, 1888; Frederick M., born December 5, 1890; Van Quill, born November 10, 1892; Enid, born July 28, 1897. William M. Flinn died June 15, 1904.

Mattie Irene Flinn was born May 9, 1865, at Iowa Point, and is now the wife of George William Westfall. They were married October 22, 1886, at White Cloud, Kansas, and now reside at 3310 Flora Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. They have one child, Gladys, whose marriage to David William May was on December 31, 1910, at Kansas City. Their home is at 1492½ West Twenty-seventh Street, Los Angeles, California. The Mays have one child, Howard Allen, who was born March 8, 1914, at Los Angeles.

Lavinia Flinn was born February 12, 1869, at Iowa Point. She makes her home with her brother-in-law, Howard Van Der Slice.

Nellie Rose Flinn was born July 27, 1873, at Iowa Point, and was married January 22, 1891, at Kansas City, Missouri, the lucky man being Oliver Garlock. They have had two children, Martha Ellen, who was born November 26, 1898, at White Cloud, and Mary Elizabeth, who was born September 25, 1905, at Kansas City, and died August 15, 1907, at Newton, Kansas. When the marriage of Nellie Rose Flinn and Oliver Moyer Garlock was solemnized, the following account appeared in the Brown County (Kansas) Globe:

"The happy couple was well and favorably known here, the groom being the second son of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Garlock, known among Brown County's most prosperous farmers. Oliver is a very amiable and industrious young man, having no bad habits, and we should anticipate that he would make a model husband. Mrs. Garlock is a native Doniphan County girl, having been born at Iowa Point. In the spring of 1895 she moved to Kansas City. She has a host of friends who will welcome her return, and the Globe unites with them in extending to the happy couple a prosperous and successful future."

This sketch concludes the history of the family of Mrs. Howard Van Der Slice.

Mr. Howard Van Der Slice met his future wife while he was station agent at Iowa Point in 1872. She was then sixteen years old and Howard nineteen, but they made the most of their courtship and were married when Howard was not yet twenty-three and the bride had not turned nineteen.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Der Slice have a delightful home at 3818 The Paseo, Kansas City, Mo., where they live in unostentatious simplicity. Both are of a genial, social nature and are ever ready and happy to extend the most cordial welcome to their hosts of friends, not only from old Doniphan County, but from every section of the country.

## RELATIVES OF HOWARD VAN DER SLICE

John William is a younger brother of Howard Van Der Slice by five years and one month. He is a genuine Doniphan County Kansas, native son, having been born at Iowa Point on May 8, 1859. At that time his father, Thomas Jefferson Van Der Slice, was engaged in the mercantile business there, although still retaining his farm home near the old Mission.

John William's youth was not much different from that of his brother, Howard, or any of the neighbor boys. His education was obtained in the old-fashioned district school, and he made himself useful in "choring" around the farm. In the elementary and more advanced branches of learning he was considered remarkably bright to absorb education and the thorough study of all lessons was regarded more in the nature of a pleasure than a task. His early training around the farm was that useful and comprehensive kind which equipped him with experience and industry that has proven invaluable in the years that followed.

John W. Van Der Slice developed into an intelligent and robust young man before he reached his twentieth year and was endowed with that supreme confidence in himself that is characteristic of more mature years, but is especially true of the race of Van Der Slice.

After reaching his majority he decided to follow in the footsteps of his successful brother, Howard, and to make for himself a career in the world. Like many other young men he concluded that the most impressive manner of convincing others of his importance was to take a wife. Consequently, six months after his twenty-first birthday he was married to Miss Jennie L. Moore of Iowa Point, on December 7, 1880, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend Mr. Van Deventer. Miss Moore was a native of Ohio, her birthplace being Johnsburg, that state, March 11, 1861. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moore, who came to Doniphan County in 1865, settling in Iowa Point.

Mr. Van Der Slice and his bride settled down to happy wedded life in a neat little home in Iowa Point. They had a wide acquaintance among the people in that part of the country, and their friends were staunch and loyal. Nine children were born to the union of John William Van Der Slice and his wife, seven of whom are living and doing well. The other two died when a few years old. The Van Der Slice children, in order of birth, are: Roy, born in Iowa Point, February 20, 1882, and died March 31, 1885; Howard J., born at the old Mission farm May 28, 1865, and now connected with the Walsenburg Mercantile Co., Walsenburg, Colorado; Mida A., born March 26, 1887, at Sparks, Kansas, then known as Highland Station, and now married and living in Denver, Colorado; Willia J., born December 8, 1890, at Sparks, and at present residing with her grandmother, Mrs. J. C. Moore, at Pueblo, Colorado; Ruth A., born September 4, 1892, at Sparks, and died June 28, 1894; Ruth E., born December 1, 1894, at Sparks, and now residing at the home of her parents, 2004 Vine street, Denver, Colorado; John Thomas, born August 2, 1897, at Sparks, and living at home in Denver; Emmet C., born October 24, 1900, at Pueblo, Colorado, and now at home with his parents.

Fifteen years ago, John William Van Der Slice was attracted to Colorado through investments and with his family moved to Pueblo. During his forty-one years' residence in Doniphan County there was not a more congenial soul within its borders, and hundreds of friends of both Mrs. Van Der Slice and himself greatly regretted their departure. During their many years of residence in Iowa Point and Sparks (Highland Station) the Van Der Slices were held in the highest esteem by all who knew them. The genial disposition of Mr. and Mrs. Van Der Slice endeared them to everybody with whom they came in contact, and friendships they formed were of the lasting kind.

During the fifteen years he has been a resident of Colorado, Mr. Van Der Slice has been successful. The older children have grown up and married well, and the others are almost certain to follow in their footsteps. All the children have had the advantage of a good education, and down to the very youngest may be said to be a credit to their parents who are naturally very proud of them all.

Mr. Van Der Slice remained in Pueblo nine years, but six years ago perceived greater possibilities in Denver and transferred the family residence to that place. The family has lots of friends in their new home, but this is not surprising to Doniphan County people who remember John William Van Der Slice, his wife and children.

## MRS. MAGGIE BURCHFIELD MOORE

Mrs. Maggie Burchfield Moore is the only living sister of Howard Van Der Slice, all the other girls in her father's family having died when children. Mrs. Moore was born at the old Van Der Slice homestead near Highland upon which her father, Thomas Jefferson Van Der Slice had settled soon after his arrival in what is now Doniphan County during the month of August, 1853. On October 10, 1882, Maggie Burchfield Van Der Slice was married to T. H. Moore, Jr., son of Thomas H. Moore of Iowa Point, at the home of her uncle, William Van Der Slice, on a farm near Highland. Later the couple moved with their family to the then territory of Oklahoma and settled near Perry. It was while visiting her there that her father, Thomas Jefferson Van Der Slice, was stricken with a

fatal illness and died on March 18, 1902.

The two daughters of Maggie Burchfield Moore, Bessie and Altha H., now reside in Kansas City, Missouri. Bessie was born November 7, 1883, and is now the wife of John Elbert Monett, a traveling representative of the Ridenour Grocery Company of Kansas City. They were married December 25, 1902. It is with Mrs. Monett that her mother makes her home at 3314 Highland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

They have three sons to bless their union: John Robert, born February 23, 1905, in Perry, Oklahoma; Howard Norman, April 12, 1907, in Kansas City, Missouri, and Allen Elbert, born April 30, 1909, in Kansas City, Missouri.

### ALTHA H. MOORE

Altha H. was born November 16, 1887, and was married to Charles Blane Briggs, December 2, 1911. They live at 3320 Highland avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

To their union has been born one son, Charles D. Briggs, September 16, 1914.

### KATHERINE VAN DER SLICE CRITCHFIELD

Katherine Van Der Slice Critchfield, Howard's youngest aunt, was the youngest daughter of Maj. Daniel Van Der Slice, and she accompanied him West when he came to the Mission as Indian agent in 1853. She was some years younger than her sister, Mrs. Margaret Van Der Slice Riney. She was educated in Doniphan County, and the Sacred Heart Convent of St. Joseph.

Shortly after her marriage to Harding Critchfield, about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, Katherine Van Der Slice moved with her husband to their new home on a farm in Nodaway County, Missouri.

Mrs. Critchfield had four children, William, Donna, Charles and Edward. William, the eldest, is now proprietor of an extensive store at Maryville, Missouri. Donna became the wife of William Morris, a railroad man, and for several years they resided in Goodland, Kansas, but are at present living in Denver, Colorado. Charles and Eddie reside in Nodaway County, Missouri.

Mrs. Critchfield died about thirty-five years ago, and her husband about four years ago.

### WILLIAM VAN DER SLICE

The oldest living child of the great Doniphan County pioneer, Major Daniel Van Der Slice, is now a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he is still hale and hearty in his eighty-seventh year. This venerable representative of the great Van Der Slice family is William Van Der Slice, brother of Thomas Jefferson, and uncle of Howard, the present active representative of the Western branch of the Van Der Slice family.

William Van Der Slice is still in possession of all of his strong mental faculties and is not bothered with physical infirmities beyond the fact that his hearing has become somewhat defective. Otherwise, he might pass for a man ten years younger, and from all appearances he will reach the four score and ten milestone which his eminent father, Major Daniel, lacked five days of doing.

It seems to be a hereditary trait of the older members of the Van Der Slice pioneers to outlive all their compeers. For generations the Van Der Slices have been noted for their longevity, and it looks like a safe proposition to state that William T. B. will do as good, if not better in the old age line than have many of his ancestors.

When William Van Der Slice came to Doniphan County, or more strictly speaking to what is now Doniphan county, he first lived at the Nemaha Agency, where his father was the government Indian Agent to the Iowa, Kickapoo and Sac and Fox tribes. Later, however, William Van Der Slice took up a claim near the old Lewis bridge on Wolf River, where he lived with his family a number of years. After selling out his holdings on the Wolf River, William moved back to the Mission on land that had been taken up by his father and of which he was given a son's portion in fee simple.

Although he is now in his eighty-sixth year, Howard's aged uncle has a vivid and distinct recollection of the unsettled condition and the primitive wilderness of the country preceding the early stages of its future development. There has not been an important event which took place in Doniphan county since the autumn of 1853, that he does not remember and can tell about as accurately as if it had been recorded in history.

William Van Der Slice was twice married. His first wife was Susan F. Hancock, to whom he was united in wedlock on October 11, 1855. Mrs. Van Der Slice bore her husband four children, although living less than five years and two months after her marriage. She died on December 3, 1861. The children by this marriage were Thomas Jefferson, Milton, Eddie and Kate. T. J. went West and finally settled in the state of Washington many years ago. He was married and has a son, T. J., Jr. Milton and Eddie died young; Kate was married to James Wyatt on October 26, 1876. They have two children, Mattie and Fred.

Sixteen years to a day after his first marriage, on October 11, 1871, William Van Der Slice took for his second wife, Amanda Jane Parker and three children were born of this union. Jordon was born September 5, 1872, and died August 25, 1900; Margaret was born December 23, 1873, and became the wife of Elmer Baker, and they are now living three miles northwest of Sparks; Daniel was born January 27, 1880, was married to Flora Hahn, and lives on a farm near Troy.

Major Daniel Van Der Slice.

For almost forty years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. William Van Der Slice lived happily at their farm home in Doniphan County. Mrs. Van Der Slice died January 10, 1911, and her loss was keenly felt by her lifetime companion. She was buried in the family lot in Highland Cemetery.

Soon after the death of his wife, William Van Der Slice, being then past the eightieth milestone on life's journey, transferred his interest in the home place and went to St. Joseph to reside with his sister, Mrs. Margaret Van Der Slice-Riney, Howard's only living aunt, at 411 North Thirteenth street. There, in a cozy home, he enjoys life like an ancient philosopher. For generations he has seen the world go by, but he is as much interested now as ever in the passing show. He reads the newspapers with avidity every day and manifests as deep an interest in current events as a man fifty years his junior.

### MRS. MARGARET VAN DER SLICE RINEY

For generations it has been the chief characteristic of the male members of the Van Der Slice family to attain ripe old age and outlive the men of their day and time, but in this brief sketch it will be shown that one of the feminine representatives will demonstrate to the boys of the name what one of their sisters can do. The purpose of this biography is not by any means intended to take sides in the cause of woman suffrage. The idea is to show primarily that a good woman who suffers to bring forth men can outlive most of them. The fact that Margaret Van Der Slice-Riney, aunt of Howard, was born a girl, does not indicate that she cannot reach the four score and ten age which was attained by her distinguished father and a number of other ancestors.

Like the other children of the great pioneer of Doniphan county, Major Van Der Slice, Mrs. Margaret Van Der Slice-Riney keeps pace with every passing year. Although well beyond her seventy-eighth birthday, Mrs. Riney is just as interested in life as when she was a girl. Surrounded by the members of her immediate family and in the companionship of her brother, William Van Der Slice, she is cheery and contented. She takes life easy and never takes a thought as to the final roll call.

Margaret Van Der Slice was born at the Great Crossing, two miles from Georgetown, Kentucky, on January 9, 1837. She came to what was then the Territory of Kansas with her father and family in 1853. She was a girl of sixteen at the time, and remembers to this day all the difficulties that were encountered on the trip to the West.

Soon after Major Daniel Van Der Slice had assumed his duties as Indian agent at the Nemeha reservation, Margaret was sent to finish her education at the Sacred Heart convent in St. Joseph. While attending school she boarded at the home of Major Barney O'Driscoll, who later became a prominent figure both in the town of Doniphan and the affairs of Doniphan County.

It was while living at the residence of Major O'Driscoll that Margaret became acquainted with James Riney, her future husband. He was a bright young mechanic and master carpenter, and also hailed from the Blue Grass state. The romance that sprang up between them was quick, harmonious and decisive. There was no impetuosity about the courtship. Both were ideally suited to each other in temperament and a congenial understanding of human nature. So they decided to get married as soon as Major Van Der Slice's consent could be obtained.

There was no opposition to the marriage of Margaret Van Der Slice to James Riney, as he was known to be a worthy young man with the highest sense of personal and business integrity. Marriage was solemnized at the Mission by Reverend S. M. Irvin on July 19, 1856. The young couple lived on a farm in Doniphan county for four or five years, and then Mr. Riney decided that more money could be made at his chosen calling. Consequently they moved to St. Joseph, where he branched out as a carpenter contractor with much success. There were twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. James Riney. Four of them died in infancy.

Horace Sherman, the eldest, was born on June 1, 1858, and died when he was twenty-nine years of age.

George Daniel Riney died March 4, 1909. His wife was Sarah Bird of St. Joseph, Missouri, February 1, 1890, and she died July 6, 1901. Their son, D. S. Riney, is now twenty-five years old, and is living in St. Joseph.

Bernice Riney, the next child in order of birth, is now Mrs. Joe Martin, and with her husband resides in St. Joseph.

Margaret Riney married Robert Innis. They live in St. Joseph and have no family.

Mary E. Riney has always been her mother's stand-by and lives at home.

Jeanette M. Riney married E. O. Hicks and resides at 908 North Twenty-Fourth street, St. Joseph, Missouri. Mr. Hicks is a city salesman for the Standard Oil Company. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have two boys, Roger Lee and Bernard V., who are soon to graduate from the Central High School in St. Joseph.

Franklin Riney, another son of the Rineys, married Miss Ida Johnson and they are now living in Henderson, Colorado.

Benjamin S. Riney married Esther Long, and they have two children, James W. and Dorothy. They reside in St. Joseph, where Mr. Riney holds an executive position with Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Dry Goods Company.

James Riney, uncle of Howard by marriage, was an industrious and hard working man all his life. He educated his children in the best schools and was well and favorably known to the business element of the City of St. Joseph. His activity in building operations brought him into contact with all manner of people and they were all his friends. His death on June 8, 1889, was widely regretted. His funeral was a very large one, and the procession to Mt. Mora cemetery was followed by a large concourse of mourning relatives and friends.

(Since this article was set in type, Mrs. Margaret Riney died January 20, 1916.)

### SAMUEL IRVIN VAN DER SLICE

Howard Van Der Slice has one brother who is honored by the very name he bears. This brother is Samuel Irvin Van Der Slice, named for Samuel M. Irvin, the Presbyterian minister who founded the famous old Mission, two miles east of Highland in 1837. Samuel Irvin Van Der Slice was born at Iowa Point, Kansas, on October 6, 1857, and twenty-six years of his life was spent right in Doniphan County. He has also lived for ten years in Los Angeles, California, and the rest of his life was spent in Missouri and a number of the Southern States.

Samuel Irvin Van Der Slice was married September 20, 1887, to Miss Hortense Riney, the ceremony being performed in St. Joseph, Missouri, by the Reverend M. M. Goode. Mrs. Van Der Slice was also a native of Doniphan County, having been born near Highland November 29th, 1858. She lived in Kansas but one year, going with her parents to Missouri, where she

lived until her marriage. There were three children of this union, as follows: Thomas Irvin Van Der Slice, born September 22, 1889; Marjorie, born November 29, 1891, and Vernon, born September 9, 1897. The children were all born in St. Joseph, Missouri.

This family now resides at 935 Denver avenue, Los Angeles, California, where they enjoy the comforts of life and can spend their declining years in peace and happiness. Quite often Mr. Van Der Slice takes a retrospective of his boyhood days in Doniphan county, and relates ludicrous incidents which transpired while playing on the prairie with the little Indians.

### DANIEL VAN DER SLICE

Daniel Van Der Slice, an uncle of the successful Howard Van Der Slice, was one of the five sons of the famous old "Major Dan" Van Der Slice, and like him was a pioneer. He was born in Scott county, Kentucky, at the Great Crossing, September 10, 1844, came to Doniphan county in 1853, was educated at the Presbyterian Mission, and attended the first school built in Highland. Also when Highland college was built in 1858, he was one of the first students. He was married to Miss Martha Ann Jeffers, December 13, 1866, soon after the war, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jeffers of Iowa Township, the Rev. S. M. Irvin performing the ceremony.

The first son born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel, Jr., and who was a cousin of Howard's, was Louis Daniel Van Der Slice, born November 4, 1867, in Doniphan County. He died June 24, 1872, at the age of four years, seven months and twenty days. The next was George Marion Van Der Slice, born April 4, 1870, on the old Agency farm in Doniphan County. Thomas Henry Van Der Slice followed on November 27, 1871, in Doniphan County. James Edward Van Der Slice was born February 26, 1874, in Doniphan County, and was married to Miss Mabel Page of Everest, Kansas, November 8, 1898. Minnie Alice Van Der Slice was born at Highland Station, Doniphan County, August 10, 1876. Nellie Florence Van Der Slice, was born on January 6, 1879, in Doniphan County. Robert Clinton Van Der Slice was born on January 4, 1881, at the old Agency; John William, on July 22, 1884, in Wellingston, Sumner County, Kansas; Della May, on October 11, 1886, in Wellington, and Charles Howard, on August 17, 1889, at Horton, Kansas.

All of these children who are living, are cousins of Howard Van Der Slice, and it is needless to say that all of them have succeeded in the professions they selected. In every instance they inherited the traits of their noble father and grandfather, Major Dan, and have always been a force to be reckoned with in the community. Each movement which went to make up a better community has had their support and taken altogether they have done honor to the famous old Van Der Slice name. Right here, if a quip will be pardoned, we might say Howard Van Der Slice has plenty of relatives to visit.

Miss Minnie Alice Van Der Slice, cousin of Howard, was married in Horton, Brown County, Kansas, on March 22, 1894, to Howard Peter Spiker, son of an old and well-to-do family. The Rev. Mr. J. H. Brundige of Horton performed the ceremony. Mr. Spiker was born near Ava, Noble County, Ohio, September 27, 1870. After their wedding the young couple went to a farm near Granada, Kansas, and to them the following children were born: Melvin Howard, near Granada, July 6, 1895; Elsie Mae Florence, in Jackson County, near Whiting, Kansas, March 14, 1897; Mildred Angeline, in Nemaha County, near Granada, Kansas, April 9, 1901; Norman Algie, near Granada, October 8, 1903; Delia Olive, near Granada, November 27, 1907; Lela Belle, near Granada, August 4, 1908; William Henry, near Granada, April 28, 1911; Harmon Robert, near Granada, August 4, 1913.

It will easily be seen just from the foregoing how the blood of the entire Van Der Slice family flows through the veins of many of the most important families of this state. Thomas Hugh Van Der Slice, another of Howard's cousins and son of Daniel, Jr., was married at Trenton, Missouri, August 15, 1897, to Miss Mary Selel, and to them two children were born. They are Edna May, at Princeton, Missouri, August 10, 1898, and Joseph D., at Princeton, March 19, 1901.

John William Van Der Slice, another of the cousins of Howard, was married in Seneca, Nemaha County, Kansas, on August 10, 1907, to Miss Amelia Cecelia Molineaux, daughter of a pioneer family who was born in Nemaha County, one and one-half miles northeast of Goffs, Kansas, on March 17, 1885. To their union have been born two children: Percy Harold Van Der Slice, at Horton, June 17, 1908, and Unice Irene, seven and one-half miles northwest of Wetmore, June 2, 1912.

Margaret (Maggie) Van Der Slice was married to Elmer Baker in the court house at Troy, and to their union have been born Alta Ethel Baker, July 4, 1903; Delsie May, February 8, 1906; Mary Jane, August 10, 1902, and Robert Elmer, December 15, 1911.

Miss Nellie Florence Van Der Slice, another one of Howard's cousins, and a daughter of Daniel Van Der Slice, married Maxwell S. McClellan at Horton, Kansas, July 22, 1900. To them the following children have been born at Horton where they are now residing: Claude Jeffers McClellan, July 24, 1901; Carl Edward, June 12, 1903; Paul Daniel, March 28, 1905; Edith Florence, March 22, 1907; Ivan Lamar, March 7, 1909, and Edgar Maxwell, July 19, 1911.

It is an astonishing but a certificationable fact that most all of the relatives of Howard Van Der Slice have "made good," if a slang expression may be used. No matter into what fields they have entered the best of their services have always been given and no movement in any community in which they lived was ever started but what they were behind that movement and assisting in whatever way possible to make a more respectable and prosperous district.

Throughout the entire state of Kansas, the imprints of their efforts may be found. The great grandsons and daughters of the lovable old "Major Dan" are at the head of their classes in the different schools and are showing themselves to be true disciples of their illustrous sire and ancestor. No matter in what section of the state it might be, the Van Der Slice family is showing itself to the credit of all concerned. In educational matters especially, have they been concerned, taking the greatest of interest in the state university and following out the last requests of their noted grandfather, are sending all of their offsprings to that institution, for their preparation of life's struggles.

When Howard Van Der Slice visits his relatives in Kansas he always has reasons to be proud for they are the most important families in the cities where they live. No taint has ever come to their name and they have kept clean the honorable escutcheon of the family. When all matters are taken into consideration, it is not astonishing that Howard's cousins and descendants have upheld the name, now famous throughout the entire United States, of Van Der Slice.

### RUSSELL M. VAN DER SLICE

Russel M. was the youngest brother of Howard Vanderslice, and was born February 6, 1862, in Doniphan County. His childhood was spent there, where he lived until he was grown. He was married June 8, 1887, at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Leora R. Meers. Their union was blessed with two children, one boy and one girl. The boy bears the characteristic Van Der Slice name of Thomas Jefferson. He was born February 4, 1893, at Bethany, Missouri, and is still heart-whole and fancy free. The daughter, Ethel L., was born April 29, 1889, and was married June 19, 1907, at Chicago, to William J. Hollenbeck. They have one child, Leora June, who was born October 3, 1909. Russell M. Van Der Slice lived long enough to see his grandchild, but not long after her birth, on March 8, 1910, he was called to his eternal reward. Russell M. died at Memphis, Tennessee.

### MAGGIE VAN DER SLICE

Maggie Van Der Slice is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Van Der Slice. Her younger days were spent in Doniphan County, where she was married to Elmer Baker of Harrison County, Missouri, by Judge Curtis, in Troy. They reside on a farm in Iowa Township, east of Sparks. To this union have been born Robert Elmer, on December 22, 1909. Mary Jane was born on the 27th day of June, 1911, and Leta Gladys on January 16, 1916. Mrs. Maggie Van Der Slice Baker was born near Sparks, Dec. 7, 1870, near the celebrated Presbyterian Mission, east of Highland, and her husband was born December 8, 1869, in Harrison County, Missouri.

### DANIEL VAN DER SLICE III.

Daniel Van Der Slice, son of William and cousin of Howard Van Der Slice, was born January 27, 1881, in Doniphan County. He was married to Flora Blanch Hahn, August 10, 1902, at Sparks, Kansas, by the Reverend N. A. Stall, pastor of the Christian Church at Highland. Mrs. Daniel Van Der Slice was born November 17, 1887, at Hiawatha, Kansas.

To this union were born the following children: Alta Ethel, July 4, 1903, and Delsie May, February 8, 1906.

## David Davies

David Davies, who was well known in Center Township, must be reckoned with when it comes to compiling a list of the pioneers of Doniphan County. He was born November 15, 1853, in Andrew County, Missouri, but came across the "Big Muddy" with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davies, to Doniphan County November 10, 1854, and has lived in Doniphan County ever since. On October 5, 1871 he was married to Miss Mary E. Blunt. Mr. and Mrs. Davies have sons and daughters as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davies

Shelby A., born September 30, 1873, and married to Miss Maggie M. Harmon, September 1, 1895. William C., born December 2, 1877, and married to Miss Sadie I. Shinn, March 19, 1897. Mary E., born May 10, 1881, and married to John L. Simpson, March 15, 1900. Bessie E., born September 25, 1889 and married to Mert G. Keller, December 24,, 1906. Thomas D., born November 27, 1891. George H., born September 16, 1894. Mabel L., born January 9, 1886, and married to Fred W. Simpson, December 9, 1901.

## Joseph Kent

was born in Ohio, January 12, 1828, and died at his home in Troy April 22, 1912. He was one of the highly respected citizens of Doniphan County and reared a useful family.

The following is a list of the six oldest colored people residing in the vicinity of Troy in point of residence. Henry Davis, Alex Wilkinson, Morris Snoddy, Amanda Mason, Maria Brown and George Gaiter.

## Edward A. Kent

Son of Al and Georgia A. Baggett Kent, was born on the farm three miles south of Troy, June 25, 1877. June 5, 1907, he married Susan Miner Keckler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Keckler, and are rearing a fine family of children.

They reside on the Dick Gilmore farm in Iowa Township, ten miles northwest of Troy. He owns 340 acres of good fertile Doniphan County land.

## George Foster Kent

George Foster Kent, whose farm adjoins Troy on the north, was born four miles southeast of Troy on February 21, 1879. His parents were Absalom and Georganna Kent, industrious pioneers, who came to Doniphan County in the spring of 1856 and made their home. He was educated in the public schools in the country and attended three years at Saint Benedict's College at Atchison, after which he engaged in the mercantile business at Sparks.

On February 17, 1912, George was married to Cecelia Kanaly at Rulo, Nebraska, who was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kanaly of Rulo. To this union have been born George Philip, on November 10, 1913; John Absalom, February 2, 1914, and Mary Cecelia, December 20, 1914. Mr. Kent owns a good fruit farm adjoining Troy, and is rated as one of the most progressive farmers and fruit growers in Center Township.

## Ab Kent

Ab Kent was born in Ross County, Ohio, December 3, 1834. He married Miss Georgia A. Boggett, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 22, 1852. Both lived to a ripe old age on the farm near Troy. Mrs. Kent died there July 11, 1901. Her husband, the late Ab Kent, was kicked by a mule while doing chores around his barn July 7, 1911, and died from his injuries six weeks later, Aug. 18, 1911. The two people were among the splendid type of early-day citizens and had an important part in the making of Doniphan County, and particularly the fine community five miles southeast of Troy. They reared a fine family of sons and daughters, G. Foster, Edward A. Perrin and Agnes, now Mrs. Henry Dittemore, of Cuba; Mary, Mrs. Zach Bailey; Emily, Mrs. Joseph Bohr. He was an extensive cattle feeder and had the honor, a few years ago, of shipping the best hundred head of fat cattle ever put on the market at Chicago.

## MRS. ELIZABETH ANN MARCUM

### A Pioneer of Iowa Township.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Marcum was born in Monroe County, Mo., August 29, 1834. She was married to David M. Tobin in Buchanan County, Mo., on December 29, 1853. In the spring of 1856, she came to Doniphan County with her husband, and bought the farm on which she now resides. She purchased the land at the government land sales, held in June, 1857, and has lived on the same farm since. Mr. Tobin died April 25, 1863. They had four children: Elizabeth J., born November 27, 1854; Henry W., born October 11, 1856; Wilson G., born May 31, 1859, and Clementine, born May 2, 1862.

On January 21, 1864, Mrs. Tobin was married to Stephen B. Marcum, who was born in Lee County, Virginia, June 14, 1837. Mr. Marcum died July 28, 1891. To this union were born six children, three of whom are living. They are Merritt D., born September 24, 1868, Jessie J., now wife of David Noble of Doniphan County, born January 11, 1873, and Minerva E., the youngest.

## Samuel Hegarty

Samuel Hegarty, who has for a number of years been postmaster at Elwood and also conducts the largest general merchandise store there, is adjudged to be the most public-spirited citizen in that place, as he has had to be in the lime light possibly more than any other person there, and has been deeply interested in the betterment of the interests in the surrounding country and also a great deal of his time has been devoted to rearing a nice family.

Samuel Husted Hegarty was born in Kingman County, Kansas, in a sod house, February 1, 1878, and came to Doniphan County with his parents the first time, when only a boy. His father was J. L. Hegarty, a native of Pennsylvania, who died April 15, 1914, and his mother died March 2, 1897. When Sam returned to Elwood in 1891, at the age of thirteen years, he was a husky boy and assisted his father whenever commanded.

The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Nellie May Wilkerson, who is a native of Elwood, having been born June 17, 1880. To this union has been born two sons: Wilbur Linn, June 7, 1902, and William Emmett, July 8, 1909.

There is no institution in these modern times so absolutely indispensible for the accommodation of the public, as a safe and sound bank like the First National of Troy.

# The Daily Papers Our People Read

## Doniphan County People Are Liberal Patrons of the Newspapers of Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka and Keep Themselves Well Informed on the Events of the Day and the Great Problems That Arise—A Brief Sketch of Some of These Papers.

The good people of Doniphan County believe that the modern daily newspaper which comes to them every day of the year is one of the potent factors in the life of today. Through these newspapers, coming from the cities of Kansas and from those on the western border of Missouri, our people are as well informed on the news happenings of the day and the great problems that concern the human family as are the people of the cities in which these papers are published. With our splendid lines of railway and our unexcelled mail facilities, the enterprising publishers are able to place their papers in the homes of their subscribers on the day of publication; so the happening of today is the subject of talk around the table at the evening meal. It is to give the readers of this Historical Edition of Doniphan County an idea of the history and the struggles of these newspapers for supremacy that we make special mention of them.

### The Topeka Daily Capital

The Topeka Daily Capital, which is the leading morning daily newspaper in Kansas, is owned by Arthur Capper, governor of the state. The Capital was established as an evening paper by the late Major J. K. Hudson and E. E. Ewing, who had been publishing the Farmer and American Young Folks. The first number of the paper appeared April 21, 1879. It was modest and unpretentious and at the beginning was only a five-column folio. Its popularity increased and it was enlarged from time to time until January 1, 1881, it became a seven-column eight-page paper as it now is. November 1, 1881, it became a morning paper and since then has so continued, having a morning Associated Press franchise. Major Hudson sold the Capital to a company composed of E. E. Purcell of Manhattan as president, W. A. Johnston, secretary; John R. Mulvane, treasurer; Major Hudson taking stock and taking the position as business manager. Henry King, late head of the Globe-Democrat, who died March 15, 1915, was its editor. That was a great combination of great men. They published the Capital from August, 1881, until it finally was purchased by Arthur Capper, who had worked on the paper first as typesetter and later as reporter in the 1880's. In the hands of Mr. Capper the Capital has been an aggressive advocate of the Kansas brand of clean, efficient government and high ideals of society. The Capital is Republican in politics.

### The Kansas City Star

The Kansas City Star is a living monument to the late Colonel William Rockhill Nelson, who was one of the foremost newspaper men of this day and age. The first issue of the Star, Vol. 1, No. 1, appeared in Kansas City, Missouri, on the afternoon of September 18, 1880, a little six-column sheet of four pages. It attracted little attention in the town which boasted of such Times, then owned by Dr. Morrison Munford, and the Journal, of which Colonel Robert T. Van Horn was at the head. As time wore on, however, the people of the wide-awake town began to "sit up and take notice." The independent, fearless and aggressive quality which has been characteristic of the Star from the date of its first issue, in the championship of any measure for the good of Kansas City and for the welfare of the people, appealed to the public and its subscription list began to grow rapidly. In 1882 Colonel Nelson purchased the Evening Mail and thus secured for the Star an afternoon Associated Press franchise. Then came the memorable boom of the years 1885 to 1888. Nearly everybody went real estate crazy, but Colonel Nelson never for an hour withdrew his attention from the Star; he was building a safe and sure foundation for one of the world's greatest newspapers. Each issue put out was a better paper than the previous issue. In 1894 the Star entered a new home on Wyandotte street, near Eighth. Soon—it was on April 29, 1894—a Sunday issue was put out. It was a great paper, but the subscription price was not increased; it was 10 cents a week for seven papers, the same as was charged for six papers. The subscription list increased by thousands. The new building on Wyandotte street soon became too small and cramped for such a growing concern. Colonel Nelson built a new home for the Star at Eleventh street and Grand avenue, which was occupied in 1898. The Sunday Star had been handicapped by a lack of dependable Sunday morning telegraph news service. Colonel Nelson solved the problem by purchasing the Times, and with it a morning franchise of the Associated Press. Then, on November 18, 1901, appeared the first issue of the Star-Times as a daily morning edition of the Star. Still the subscription price was not increased. It was 10 cents a week for thirteen papers, where before the subscribers only received seven papers for 10 cents. The subscription lists then grew to hundreds of thousands. Colonel Nelson built the great office building at Grand avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets which is the present home of the Star, in 1911. The Star employs more than 700 persons in the making of its morning and evening editions and the Weekly Star. August F. Seested is the business manager or publisher, and Ralph E. Stout is the managing editor.

William Rockhill Nelson, died April 1 3, 1915.

Chris L. Rutt.

### The Atchison Champion

The Atchison Champion is one of the oldest newspapers in Kansas. It was started February 3, 1855, by R. S. Kelley and John H. Stringfellow, as The Squatter Sovereign, advocating the doctrine of squatters' rights and pro-slavery in its sympathies. The Town Company which owned the paper, sold it along with shares in the Town Company to Samuel C. Pomeroy (afterward a United States senator), Franklin G. Adams and Ross McBratney, all of the New England Emigrant Aid Society. They converted it into a Free State organ, called Freedom's Champion. In 1858 John A. Martin (afterward governor) succeeded to the ownership of the Champion. Martin went into the army, leaving the paper in charge of George H. Stebbins. A little later it was leased by Albert H. Horton (later a supreme court justice) and John James Ingalls (later United States senator) did editorial work on the paper. After the Civil War, when Martin returned home from his regiment, he made a daily of it, and the issue of freedom having been won, the paper became the Atchison Daily Champion. Its present editor and publisher is A. S. Andreck and W. C. Hawk.

### St. Joseph News-Press

The St. Joseph News-Press, which is now in its thirty-seventh volume, is a fine example of wide-awake afternoon daily newspaper, which first saw the light of day May 3, 1879. It occupies an independent position in political affairs and is an aggressive fighter for the upbuilding of the interests of St. Joseph, also championing those measures which are intended for the betterment of society and for the public welfare. The News-Press has a full Associated Press franchise and presents the news of the world attractively. It also serves the news of the towns of western Missouri, northeastern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, and southwestern Iowa, through its corps of correspondents. It is owned by a corporation of which C. H. Palmer is president and Louis T. Golding is publisher. Mr. Golding and Chris L. Rutt, managing editor, are two of St. Joseph's best citizens. The News-Press occupies a beautiful new building, with one of the finest plants in the country, at Ninth and Edmond streets.

### The Topeka State Journal

The Topeka State Journal, of which Frank McLennan is editor and owner, is the successor to the old Kansas State Journal, which in September, 1879, succeeded the Blade. George W. Reed, Colonel Sam Wood and other noted men of Kansas were connected with the Journal in the '60's and '70's. Under the editorial and business management the State Journal has forged to the front as the leading afternoon newspaper published in the state of Kansas. It occupies a position of independence in politics and carries a larger quantity of state and telegraph news than any other paper in the state, having an afternoon Associated Press franchise and a large corps of correspondents in the cities and towns in the state.

### Kansas City Journal

The Kansas City Journal is the oldest newspaper in Kansas City, Missouri. It was founded by Colonel Robert Thompson Van Horn, who had come out from Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1855. Colonel Van Horn first purchased the Enterprise, which had been running a few months, and in June, 1858, changed the name to the Kansas City Journal and began its publication as a daily. The paper was conservative from the start, Colonel Van Horn supporting Douglas for the Presidency in 1860 and opposing the radicalism of both North and South. In 1864, however, the Journal supported Lincoln for the Presidency, and it has been Republican since that time. Under Colonel Van Horn the Journal became a power for the improvement of Kansas City and making it the cen-

Frank P. McLennan

tral metropolis of prairie commerce. in tone, a molder of public opinion and The paper at all times was elevated a safe guide for the commercial, industrial, political and social life of the city. Colonel Van Horn served with distinction in the Union army during the Civil War. In 1897 he retired from active work and spent his declining years at his beautiful home in the eastern part of Kansas City, where he died in December, 1915. The present organization of the Kansas City Journal was formed in 1896 with Charles S. Gleed as president, Hal Gaylord as secretary and treasurer, Harvey Fleming as managing editor and W. F. Craig as editorial writer. Mr. Fleming severed his connection several years ago. The publication has continued thus to this date. The Journal has a large circulation, due largely to the efficient management of Mr. Gaylord, business manager, and James F. Kelley, manager of circulation, and it is pronounced by eminent critics to be the best and most consistently edited newspaper in the United States.

## The St. Joseph Gazette

The St. Joseph Gazette, however, is the oldest newspaper circulating in western Missouri and Kansas. It was established away back in the year 1845, first appearing January 24 of that year, and is now in its seventy-first year, the daily in its 127th volume. The Gazette has at all times since the first issue appeared, been an aggressive champion of the interests of the community in which it circulated. It has since the first publication passed under several different ownerships and its history would make interesting reading, particularly as it relates to the facts concerning the part that excellent paper has played in its lifetime in the development of the city of St. Joseph and the rich and highly prosperous farming region within a radius of many miles and in which the paper has an excessive circulation. The Gazette has at different times had great writers and moulders of public opinion on its staff, and we remember that it was on the Gazette that the late Eugene Field did his early work. The Gazette is now owned and published by the Gazette Publishing Company, with Mr. C. D. Morris the heaviest stockholder, occupying the position of publisher and editor. It is a Republican morning newspaper.

## The Atchison Globe

When one speaks of the Atchison Daily Globe, he most generally mentions that it is Ed Howe's paper, for during its entire existence it has been the creature of that brilliant writer and paragrapher whose homely philosophy is read in the homes of many thousands of people in this country. He has a national reputaeion as a writer. The Globe was founded Dec. 8, 1877, and has been continuously published as a daily paper, presenting the news of Atchison and surrounding country intelligently and concisely and, as before stated, publishing the philosophical writings and reflections of its editor. The Globe is now owned by a stock company, and Eugene Howe is the editor.

Charles D. Morris.

## Ewing Herbert

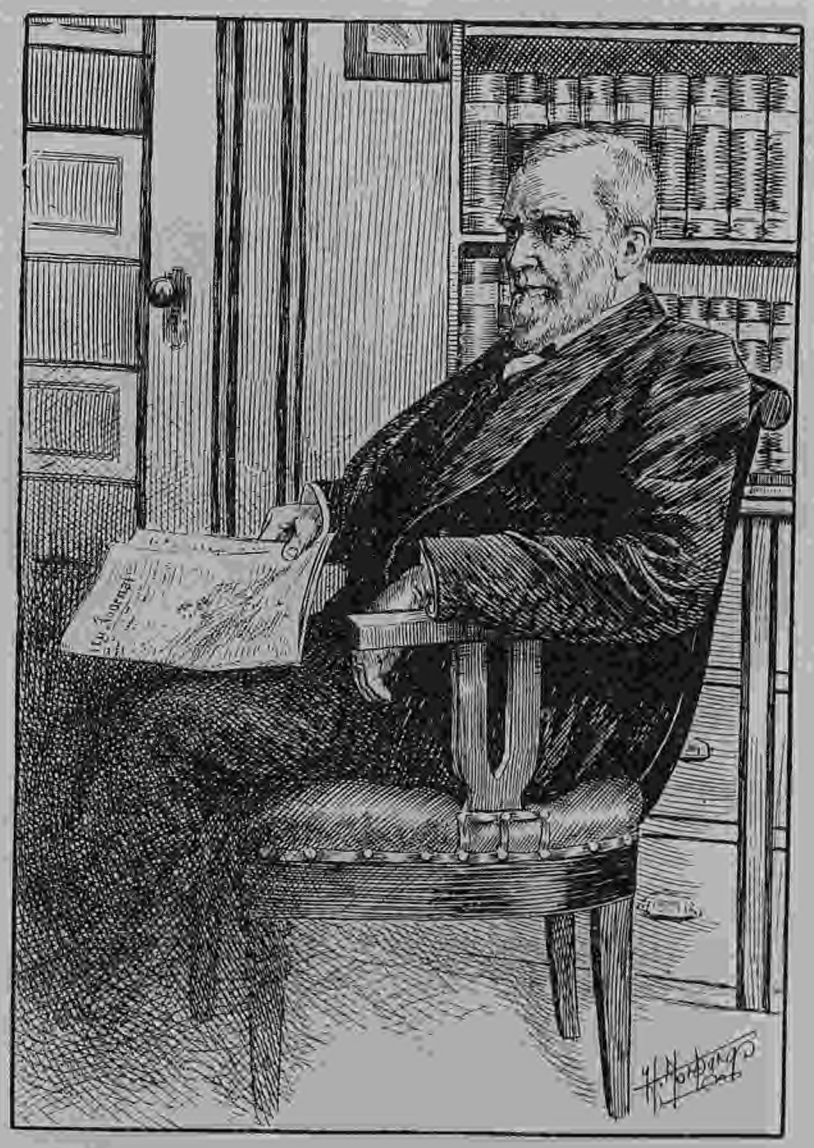
Among the clever men whom Doniphan County and her sister, Brown County, have produced, is to be listed one Ewing Herbert, now of St. Joseph, Missouri. It is not clear to his home town folks just why they ever allowed Mr. Herbert to become weaned away from them, but nevertheless he doubtless heard the call of opportunity and obeyed the summons.

Ewing Herbert was born in Brown County, Kansas—oh, we don't know how many years ago, but suffice it to say that he has attained the age of wisdom and foresight. He grew up in the place of his birth and always having had a sense of loyalty to his friends and acquaintances that finally was the indirect means of securing for him the position of postmaster of Hiawatha. He did not fall short of the expectations of his constituents, and held the position for eighteen years, at which time he resigned, and, the Democrats having been successful in the election, a man of their choice took his place in the postoffice.

This was the beginning of the political aspirations of Mr. Herbert. His lifework proper began when, as a lad of twelve, he set type in the Weekly Dispatch, now the World office, at Hiawatha. This was the line which held his attention, even throughout his incumbency as posmaster. All day long, as the boy, then the youth, set endless lines of type, he nursed the ambition to own a newspaper of his own some day. Tha ambition was realized at last, and he has been the owner of the Hiawatha World for twenty-five years. The World has been a daily sheet for about fifteen years, and publishes one of the best weeklies in Kansas. The daily became a necessity when Hiawatha attained a population of 4,000 persons.

In September, 1914, opportunity came rapping at his door and Mr. Herbert bought the Stockyards Daily Journal of St. Joseph, with offices near the Exchange Building. Almost at once a perceptible difference was noted in the Journal for the better, and this was commented upon by different subscribers and readers, as well as newspaper men in this region. When he went to St. Joseph to live, Mr. Herbert leased a one-half interest in the Hiawatha World to Dr. McLaughlin.

Ewing Herbert is one of the most public spirited and loyal men whom Kansas ever produced. He is an orator of no mean ability, and by some is considered the best on the local hustings. He has never failed to be a liberal contributor to worthy causes, and especially to church benevolences.



Col. Robert Thompson Van Horn, died January 3, 1916.

## Paul S. Hedrick

It is very seldom that the ambition nursed in boyhood, turns out to be the vocation of the man, but when Paul Hedrick, as a mere schoolboy, perused the columns of various weekly and daily papers, and vowed that some day those columns would contain his words and reports, it proved to be no idle boast. Now, at about the age of thirty, he is ranked as second to none in his ability to ably portray in newspaper language the events of a day. Not only is his ability to write so well developed, but it is noteworthy that he is almost incredibly swift in the writing and exactness thereof.

Mr. Hedrick began his newspaper work as a messenger boy in the Kansas City Journal office, under Harry Fleming, then managing editor. He was twelve years old at the time, and he watched with envious and longing eyes the reporters as they rushed in and reeled off their stories. Finally, at the age of eighteen, his opportunity came, and he was assigned to police reporting on the Journal. This is a position which no regular reporter ever really envies, but it looked mighty good to the boy. His next position was with the St. Joseph Gazette, then the Omaha World-Herald, and eventually he worked himself into a position with the Daily Tribune in Minneapolis.

Each position was a distinct promotion, and today he is employed as a reporter by the Daily Register of Mobile, Alabama. His success is due, no doubt, to the fact that he never gave up his boyhood dream, although the future was not always bright, and especially to the fact that he is endowed with an almost superhuman ability to write. He is a good mixer and a man who enjoys visiting with his co-workers.

Ed Howe.

## Perl W. Morgan

The published of this work has been fortunate in having as one of his assistants Mr. Perl W. Morgan, an experienced newspaper man of Kansas, City, Kansas, and one of the best informed men on Kansas history in the state. Many of the articles herein were written by Mr. Morgan. He is a native of the Hoosier State, born in Monrovia, Morgan County, December 4, 1860, and reared and educated in the Quaker town of Plainfield. Mr. Morgan began newspaper writing when he was fourteen years old and serving an apprenticeship at printing on the Plainfield Citizen. He worked as a union printer on the Indianapolis Sentinel for several years, being all the while a contributor to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati papers. In 1887, when he came west to Kansas City he abandoned the printing trade and for the last twenty-nine years he has devoted himself exclusively to newspaper writing. He took charge of the Times bureau in Kansas City, Kansas, when Dr. Morrison Munford owned that paper. In 1890 he left the Times and went to the Daily Gazette as news editor while the late George W. Martin, afterwards secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, was owner. In 1893, Mr. Morgan went to the Star and from that time until 1911 he was at the head of the news service in Kansas City, Kansas, for Colonel Nelson's publications. He gave up newspaper work in 1911 to serve as secretary of the Mercantile Club; but, like other newspaper men, he had to get back into the harness. He was in charge of the publicity work for the Republican State Central Committee in the latter part of the 1914 campaign at Topeka, and is now editor of the Daily Gazette-Globe in Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Morgan is the author of a 250,000 word history telling of the development of Kansas and of Wyandotte County, published by the Lewis Publishing Company, of Chicago. Mrs. Morgan was formerly Miss Mary E. McNight of Plainfield, Indiana. They have one son, Howard C. Morgan, who is professor of English and history in the Haviland High School.

Thursday, July 29, 1875, William Hurst of White Cloud murdered his wife by cutting her throat.

Ewing Herbert.

# Robert H. Montgomery

## Late Doniphan County Pioneer Was Descendant of Famous Old Scottish Family—Served in the 13th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Company B—Member of State Legislature.

In no case of record has the blood of the first American pioneers flowed more freely than in the veins of the late Robert Hugh Montgomery, who, following in his father's footsteps, left his settled home in Indiana to push onward intrepidly into what was then the wild west and what is now the beautiful state of Kansas. The story of Robert Hugh Montgomery's father's life reads like the pages of the history of Boone, Lewis and Clark, or Davy Crockett.

Robert Hugh Montgomery was a direct descendant of a famous old Scottish family. His father was Richard Montgomery, born at Paseley near Glasgow, Scotland, July 14, 1778. The paternal grandfather of Robert Hugh was a thread maker in Scotland. His mother was Miss Anna Belle Clarkson who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 16, 1789. She and the elder Montgomery were married at Paseley, December 2, 1808. For several years Richard Montgomery worked as a thread manufacturer, but the old country did not offer the opportunities of the new, consequently on May 20, 1811, the family decided to emigrate and set sail for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

With him into the new continent, Richard Montgomery brought a thread machine and during the second war with England in 1812 he plied his trade and amassed what in those days was considerable money. He had the pioneer spirit however, and, after the close of hostilities decided to cross the almost impassable Alleghany Mountains and penetrate to the west. This journey in those days was a tedious one, by stage all of the route. The Montgomery family started in the latter part of December 1817, and traveled all through January, February and March of 1818, finally reaching Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They had covered all of the perilous distance between that city and Philadelphia over what was a wilderness.

At Pittsburg, the elder Montgomery purchased a flatboat and sailed down the Ohio River. This journey took weeks and was attended by many perils. Arriving at Cincinnati which then was a town not as large as Troy, the family rested for a few weeks and then went to Louisville, where Mr. Montgomery engaged in the mercantile business and remained for several months. Finding that field not to his liking he went to New Albany, Indiana, where he looked over the situation for a brief period and then pushed on to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he again branched forth as a merchant.

In the year 1820 the United States government offered for sale lands north of the old Indiana boundary line, and on September 27 of that year the elder Mr. Montgomery purchased the west one-half, northeast quarter section thirty-one, township seven, north range six, east in Jackson County, Indiana, and soon after moved on this farm where he established a country store dealing in general merchandise. He cleared the land as fast as possible, a few acres each year, and it has been in the Montgomery family ever since.

The elder scion of the family was a man of many talents and had an excellent education, having been educated at Glasgow University, one of the finest today in the world. While at Louisville his erudition showed itself in several poems which he wrote. The muse did not return to him after that but his poetic nature exerted itself when he named his farm "Spring Glen." As such it has always been known, the Indiana state legislature only a few years ago adopting a measure which provided that the name should be perpetual.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Montgomery, ten children, two girls and eight boys, were born. They were Anabella, born at Glasgow, Scotland, June 20, 1810, died at Jeffersonville, Indiana, January 2, 1819; Richard, Jr., born February 26, 1813, at Philadelphia; John Clarkson, born November 27, 1814, at Philadelphia; William, born March 17, 1817, at Philadelphia; Theophilus Wylie, born May 15, 1819, at Jeffersonville, Indiana; Thomas Kell, born April 17, 1822, at Spring Glen; Henry, born January 7, 1825, at Spring Glen; Mary Jane, born April 14, 1827, at Spring Glen; James Renwick, born November 15, 1829, at Spring Glen, and Robert Hugh, the subject of this sketch, born June 20, 1834, at Spring Glen. The mother, Mrs. Anna Belle Montgomery, died October 5, 1846, and Richard Montgomery, the father, died February 12, 1849. Both are interred in the cemetery near Spring Glen in Jackson County, Indiana.

Robert Hugh was the "baby" of the family, and his mother's death, when he was but twelve years old, was a shock that he never forgot. It seemed that the pinnacle of his grief was reached when three years later his father passed away and he was left to the care of his other brothers at the age of fifteen. There was very little chance for education in those days. Schools were rare and where they were found they had sessions only during the short winter months. While working on the farm, the subject of this sketch found time for a few books and with his schooling obtained what knowledge he could.

In the year 1854 when he was twenty years old, however, R. H. felt that it was time for him to decide upon a career and he determined upon emigration west after long and careful deliberation. In the summer of that year, June 2, he went to Albion, Monroe County, Iowa, and worked on the farm there for Richard H. Johnson, attending school during the winter months. For his services he received the paltry salary of $4 a month and his board.

Like his father before him he sought new fields to conquer and new opportunities to seize. In the early fall of 1855 he went to Clarinda, Adams County, Iowa, where he obtained a country school and took up his first position as a teacher. For imparting useful information to the young and assisting in the formation of their character he received the extravagant sum of $20 a month on which he was forced to feed, shelter and clothe himself. During this incumbency he boarded with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Harlow, the parents of Mrs. John A. Brandt and Mrs. C. B. Chalk of Wathena.

In the spring of 1856 he decided to come to Kansas, then a territory, and so he set out from Clarinda and walked to within four miles of Topeka where he settled on a claim. That claim near Topeka was the starting point in Mr. Montgomery's career for he sold it in the fall of 1856, with all improvements, and came to Doniphan County later.

His first acquaintance was with James Patrick Tindale, who still is living in St. Joseph. It was the night of January 2, 1857, when he arrived at the home of the former and asked for lodging, which was given him. The Tindale home was in the Burr Oak Bottoms, then a wooded section of country. During the spring and summer of 1857 he worked for Mr. Tindale as a hired hand and in the fall taught school in Burr Oak Bottom. As was the custom then, he received his board and lodging as part payment, going home each night with a different pupil. For the next few years, Mr. Montgomery worked for a number of different parties including the Rev. James Skinner and taught several terms at Columbus, Burr Oak and other districts.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the young schoolmaster decided his country needed him more than his pupils and September 10, 1862, he was mustered into service at Troy in Company B, 13th Kansas Volunteer Infantry. He was under fire for the first time however at Fayettsville, Arkansas, and was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Can Hill and Prairie Grove.

Upon being mustered out at Little Rock, June 26, 1865, and later discharged at Fort Leavenworth, Mr. Montgomery made the acquaintance of Will Morrison and through him purchased a quarter section on Big Stranger, Leavenworth County, northeast of Tonganoxie. The same year he traded it for the farm which the Montgomery heirs still own, two miles northeast of Troy. Returning to Doniphan County, the young soldier was soon nominated for state representative and elected in the November election of 1865, serving his county during the winter session of 1868.

Among his pupils was Miss Mary Brock, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Brock, who lived near Old Columbus. She and the young schoolmaster were married on October 7, 1866, and went to work on the latter's farm. To their union were born six children, Anabella, now Mrs. Hugh Graves; Walter Brock, William Henry and Florence Mabel, now Mrs. George R. Armstrong, are living.

Although the Montgomery farm today is one of the richest in Center Township, all was not a bed of roses for the young couple who began wedded life on the farm. There were all of the hardships of those earlier days and through them Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery went hand in hand, leading useful lives and making their brave

Robt. R. Montgomery.

Mrs. R. H. Montgomery.

W. H. Montgomery.

Mrs. Nancy Eleanor Fleming.

Mrs. George R. Armstrong and son, George, Jr.

Patrecia Dunleavy McKernan.

struggle together. There is something that touches the heartstrings and lets loose the flood of emotions in the name of mother and Mrs. Robert Montgomery was a true mother. She brought to her young husband not only her diligence but a ray of sunshine and a faith and confidence in him that must have had a great bearing in the shaping of his honorable career. Over her home, Mrs. Montgomery, who is still living on the old farm, presided with a quiet elegance and refinement that is characteristic of her and in the rearing of her children she exerted a gentle, God-fearing hand. In all of their sorrows and joys she participated to the fullest extent, giving sympathy where sympathy was needed and a smile when some matter caused the exuberant spirits of her children or husband to soar. She taught them ever the old principles of honesty and uprightness. She knew no wrong because she could conceive of no wrong and no matter what tribulations she might have endured, not one word of complaint ever was on May 6, 1913, when Mr. Montgomery has been indeed the ideal mother.

The saddest moment in her life was on May 6, 1913, when Mr. Montgomery, after a brief illness which no one considered serious, passed to the great unknown. Through this period of affliction, she showed a God-given fortitude and took solace in her unbounded faith of a Heavenly reward and the love of the neighborhood. The funeral was held on May 8, conducted by the G. A. R., Kennedy Post, No. 292, and expressions of sympathy from everywas largely attended. He was buried in Mount Olive Cemetery under the rich soil of Kansas, the state he loved so well.

Florence Mabel, youngest daughter, is now Mrs. G. R. Armstrong of 1124 Clayton Street, Denver, Colorado. Florence has one son, George Robert Armstrong, Jr., who was born January 8, 1914, and one daughter, Florence Margaret, born Friday, January 21, 1916, at 1124 Clayton Street, in Denver, Colorado. These are the only grand children in the family. They are the pride and joy of their parents upon whom we may depend to bestow on them every care, while for the grandmother they have come to bless her life and to scatter sunshine about her and to fill her soul with bliss.

## BENJAMIN HEFLIN BROCK

### Member of First Territorial Legislature — One of the First I. O. O. F.'s to Come to County.

One of the very prominent figures of Kansas and of Doniphan County in those old turbulent border ruffian

Benjamin Heflin Brock.

times of 1854 to 1857, was the subject of this sketch. Benjamin H. Brock was born April 4, 1808, near Wheeling, West Virginia, and died April 11, 1893, at the home of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Montgomery, near Troy.

As a young man, Mr. Brock went to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, completing his education at Urichsville, Ohio. He came to Andrew County, Missouri in 1836. Taught school there for six years and served as county surveyor of Andrew County from 1850 to 1854. Came to Kansas Territory at the beginning. Preempted 160 acres of land near Columbus, and later sold the farm to Sam Lehman. He was at once plunged into the strife of making the territory a free state. Unhesitatingly Mr. Brock espoused the Free State cause. He was elected under the Topeka constitution as a member of the senatorial district comprising Doniphan County to the Free State Legislature. This election took place December 15, 1855. Was elected to the Territorial Legislature as a representative from Doniphan County on November 19, 1857, and held a certificate of election signed by Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of Kansas Territory. Was chairman of Board of Supervisors of Burr Oak Township, elected to this office March 28, 1859, and Hugh S. Walsch, Acting Governor of the Territory signed the certificate

Mrs. Benjamin H. Brock.

of election on April 18, of the same year. Postmaster at Columbus from July 6, 1864 to August 23, 1865.

Maureen McKernan.

The subect of this sketch was married to Miss Elisabeth Caples, daughter of Robert Caples and Nellie Tracy Caples, April 24, 1834 at her home near Urichsville, Ohio. This union was blessed with four daughters and one son, Milton, born May 1st, 1835, in Ohio, and was drowned in the 102 River, two miles from Savannah, Missouri, May 2nd, 1845, while taking a horse to Savannah to meet his uncle, Dr. Jake Caples.

Nancy Eleanor, was born February 19, 1841, near Savannah. She was married to Captain Elijah Fleming April 24, 1859, and they reared two sons and two daughters: Eva, who married John McKirnan, was born September 25, 1862, near Old Columbus, and died at her home near Castle, Oklahoma, January 21, 1904. To them were born one son Terrence Brock, November 25, 1896, near Shawnee, Oklahoma, and two daughters, Maureen, born June 18, 1893, five miles south of White Cloud, in Iowa Township on the old John McKernan farm. Patrecia Dunleavy, born in Shawnee, Oklahoma, August 23, 1902.

Cyrus Fleming was born November 18, 1866, in Indianola, Iowa, and resides at Melrose, Montana.

Milton Brock was born December 15, 1868, and was married to Kate Yerrick, January 18, 1916, and resides at Saratoga, Wyoming.

Esther, the second daugher, and the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Flem-

Residence of Mrs. R. H. Montgomery, situated two miles northeast of Troy in Center Township, on the N. W. Quarter of Section 9, Township 3, Range 21.

ing, was born June 11, 1871, and resides in Kansas City. She was first married to Samuel Horr and has one son Floyd, who was born December 27, 1892, in Troy. Later she was married to Richard Jenkins, and at present resides in Kansas City.

Captain Elijah Fleming was accidentally killed in a mine at Alparal, Mexico, about June 15, 1878. He was engaged in the mining business with Jedidiah Knotts and C. E. Knotts.

Terrissa, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brock was born near Savannah, February 27, 1844, and died February 27, 1867. She was first married to Alexander Kincaid, June 2, 1860, who was killed by a rebel, Joseph Tribble in Burr Oak, September 8, 1861. Later Mrs. Kincaid married Albert Hazen, May 20, 1866, who is

Captain Elijah Fleming's children.

now living at Barnes, Kansas. She reared one daughter from her first marriage, Minerva Lucy, born June 4, 1861. She married Charles Clayton at Melrose, Montana, and to this marriage one daughter, Alice Pearle, and one son, William, were born. Mrs. Clayton died at her home near Melrose, February 12, 1888.

The third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brock was Mary, whose biography appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Brock's youngest daughter was Minerva Lucy, who was born March 5th, 1851, and died August 6, 1853, and was buried near Old Boston, Missouri, in Andrew County.

The subject of this sketch is believed to have been the first member of the I. O. O. F. to settle in Doniphan County, and at the time of his death had all of his receipts which he had kept from 1836, which are now in possession of his grandson, Walter B. Montgomery.

## Irvin Dustin Parker

Irvin Dustin Parker is a native son of Doniphan, having been born in Troy on September 4, 1868, where he expects to spend the remainder of his life. He was educated in the public schools and had the usual trials and tribulations of a school boy. After obtaining all the education possible in the common graded schools, this young man entered Campbell University at Holton, where he took a course and made a good record as a student. This versatile young man is a natural born mathematician.

On March 23, 1902, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Chloe Leland Brown of Troy, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend Mr. Perry, pastor of the Methodist Church in Troy. Irvin Dustin Parker is one of Doniphan County's most respected citizens and is known as a man of good habits. He owns the old Methodist Church and the parsonage, residing in the latter, where he has a comfortable home. At present he is salesman at the Leland lumber yard, where he has made a record as an obliging business man. During the fall of the year he devotes his time to making cider, having purchased a large steam cider mill several years ago.

## HUGH McNUTT

### St. Joseph's Famous Bandman —A Former Resident of Doniphan County—A Native of Iowa.

Time was when the City of St. Joseph was wont to boast of the peerless Pryor as the most wonderful musician ever produced there, but in the last few years a young man of tireless energy and praiseworthy ideals has forged to the front in musical circles and has made his townsfolks believe there is another celebrity in their midst. Hugh McNutt was first heard of in a musical way as cornetist for the Fourth Regiment band, and he eventually came to the notice of Arthur Pryor, world-famous bandmaster and cornetist. During the summers of 1912, 1913 and 1914, McNutt with the Pryor organization played at all the popular pleasure resorts of the United States, including parks of Chicago and Asbury Park of New York, where the Four Hundred go to hear band music.

In the winters, the band played for Victrola records at Willow Grove, and Hugh was featured as a soloist of ability.

This young genius of harmony was born in Davis City, Iowa, March 8, 1884, and came to Troy with his parents in 1894 at the age of ten years. His home was in Troy until 1904, and his education was received here, having graduated from the Troy High School under Professor J. B. McClure in 1901. It was when he left Troy in 1904 that he went to St. Joseph and became affiliated with the Fourth Regiment Band under the direction of W. F. Maupin. His rise was rapid, and he left the Pryor band only to direct his own band. He directs and plays the cornet, and he usually has engagements ahead. He has played for affairs in Troy numerous times, and in the summer of 1915 he took his band en tour through the country, taking with them a vocalist.

Prof. Hugh McNutt, the celebrated musician and band instructor.

Hugh lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand J. McNutt, at 1424 North Eleventh street, St. Joseph, Missouri. There is another son in the family, Guy E., who is a prominent mail clerk, and two daughters, Lena, now Mrs. Fisher, and Greta, who is Mrs. Herzing.

The McNutt family is proud of their son and brother, and the "City Worth While" has one more reason to feel elated in having a local organization of the character of the McNutt band.

## Samuel B. Carpenter

One of the progressive farmers of Doniphan County, who manifests a keen interest in his vocation is Samuel B. Carpenter of Wayne Township, who was born June 19, 1861, in Buchanan County, Missouri, near the city of St. Joseph. His present home is two miles south of Brenner on Rock Creek, on a farm of 160 acres.

The subject of this sketch came to Doniphan County on March 27, 1874, with his parents, Samuel F. and Ellen, who bought the farm upon which he resides, paying $2,100 for the land. Samuel F., his father, died January 25, 1879, and his mother on September 12, 1901.

On October 24, 1889, this young man married Miss Emma Brittain, who was born in Troy on May 6, 1870. To this union five children have been born, four of whom are living, as follows: Opal, now wife of Edwin Brown, probate judge, who was born September 16, 1890; William H., born July 21, 1892, died November 6, 1896; James F., born March 26, 1896; Samuel J. and Forest B.

Mr. Carpenter is engaged in general farming and stock raising and is a fine type of American citizenship.

## MR. L. J. CASH

### Son of Dr. and Mrs. B. S. Cash, Pioneers of Doniphan County.

L. J. Cash, who was born on March 16, 1851, came to Troy with his parents in 1865 and made his home here until 1899. He is a son of Dr. Cash, formerly of Troy and one of the first physicians of the county. Dr. and Mrs. Cash resided in Troy for many years. The present home of L. J. Cash is at 1515 South Fourteenth street, St. Joseph, Missouri. His family, beside himself and wife, consists of the following: Clarence C., who lives at Denver, Colorado; Viola E., now wife of Charles Rutan, and residing in Horton, Kansas; Maggie, now wife of Charles Speer of St. Joseph; Julia E., wife of Albert Speer of St. Joseph; Kittie E., wife of Fred Vanscoyk of St. Joseph, and Hannah, wife of Lee Stockings of Belleville, Kansas.

## Frederick S. Minier

Frederick S. Minier was born in Highland, Kansas, March 23, 1862. His parents, Abraham J. and Samantha Jane, who came to Doniphan County in September, 1855, educated the boy in the public schools of the county and Highland College. After that he attended Bayless Business College at Dubuque, Iowa, and later tok a full course of music in a Chicago conservatory. After his graduation he taught music in Highland College and other schools for a number of years, and was well known on account of his talent in that line. On June 10, 1897, Highland College conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon him.

On January 1, 1900, this young man was married to Miss Elizabeth Barrett, daughter of William F. and Elizabeth O. Barrett, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William Owsley Goodloe, uncle of the bride. Mrs. Minier was born in Louisville, Kentucky, November 1, 1865. Two children were born to them: Frederick S., October 19, 1900; Elizabeth B., May 7, 1905. He owned 210 acres of land one-half mile north of Highland, and had been engaged in farming for the past fourteen years prior to his death, May 26, 1914. Mr. Minier was a member of Smithton Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M., of Highland and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His widow resides on the farm where she expects to rear and educate the children.

## S. L. K.

The following is a list of the charter members of the S. L. K. Miss Bell Graves, now Mrs. Wm. Hale; Miss Eliza Townsend, now Mrs. Wm. H. Chappel; Miss Dixie Wood, now Mrs. Pierson, of Tecumseh, Nebraska; Miss Ida Byers, now Mrs. Charles E. Brown; Miss Lehla Miller, of Kansas City, daughter of Sol Miller; Miss Ella Amos, now Mrs. Wm. Cochrane; Miss Fannie Wilkinson, now Mrs. Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, of Troy; Miss Mary T. Townsend, now Mrs. W. D. Byers, of Troy.

## JOHN J. BAKER

### One of the Best Known Lawyers in First Congressional District —Began Life in Kansas as a Poor Boy With Few Opportunities — A Self Educated Man.

In a man, all nations, sects, parties and organizations admire honesty, integrity, ability and strength of character. They cannot help but admire these qualities, no matter if the man differs radically from them in some particular belief. And that such a man is J. J. Baker, the well-known barrister of this county, and candidate on the Republican ticket for the nomination of county attorney, at the August primary, no one doubts. No more conspicuous example of a self-made man can be found in the annals of Kansas history.

Mr. Baker came to Doniphan County with his parents from the Blue Grass State, where he was born August 2, 1848, in Flemingsburg, Ky., sixty years ago the 17th day of March, 1916. His parents settled on a farm in Iowa Township, ten miles northwest of Troy, where they resided for years. He has seen the county develop from its wild, untamed state, to that of a good farming and fruit-growing county and expects to spend his declining years in the state and county he loves so much.

The parents, upon their arrival in Doniphan County, did the best they could, but in those days many people found it difficult to educate their children to their hearts' desire, and so it was with John Baker. He had little opportunity to attend school, but with a little learning he acquired an insatiable appetite for reading. He read every piece of literature available, and in the years that preceded his maturity he taught himself until at length he was no mean scholar. So successful were his efforts at self education that in 1877 he began teaching school in Doniphan County and continued until 1888.

While teaching school, the subject of this sketch became interested in Blackstone and Coke, and decided he would study law. He read law with R. M. Williams at White Cloud in 1877, and his final preparation was done with Smith and Solomon at Atchison. Since 1888 he has given his entire time to the practice of his profession, and has handled some of the most prominent lawsuits of the county and state in a successful and creditable manner.

Today John J. Baker is no doubt one of the best known lawyers in the First Congressional District of Kansas, and his success is due entirely to his own efforts. That close application counts is strikingly exemplified in his case. It is admitted the county over that he is a good lawyer, so why not honor his with the office of county attorney? Mr. Baker is considered by everyone as the best orator in the county.

# 1837 to 1916

## Interesting History Told in Brief Paragraphs—Murders, Freshets, Cyclones, Floods, Indian Battles—Chronological History From the Year Rev. S. M. Irvin Arrived in Doniphan County.

1837—Iowa and Sac Indians cross the Missouri River at Robidoux Trading Post, now St. Joseph, Mo., and take possession of the northern part of what is now Doniphan County. Missionaries came with them. S. M. Irvin, Aurey Ballard and their wives; the Reverend Mr. William Hamilton, joined them later, the same year.

1838—Government issues rations to the Iowas and Sacs, on the banks of the Missouri River, a little above where Iowa Point now stands.

Indian wars between the Iowas, Omahas and Sioux.

1839—Indian wars between the Iowas and Pawnees. Nine Pawnees were slain near where Arago, or St. Stevens, now stands, in Richardson County, Nebraska.

1840—Wars with the Sioux and Omahas and the Iowas. Severe encounter near where Bellvue now stands, in Nebraska.

1841—Permanent peace made with the Omahas near the mouth of the Platte River. Government agents and missionaries take part in the peace negotiations.

1842—First immigrant train of whites cross the plains for Oregon on the Pacific Coast, led by Peter Burnett; about twenty-five wagons with families pass through what it now Doniphan County.

1843—First printing press sent from New York to Iowa and Sac mission. Perhaps the first printing press sent west of the Missouri River.

First Presbyterian Church organized at the Iowa and Sac mission, consisting of seven members.

Two elementary books printed on the mission press, both English and Indian.

Tobias Larson, now editor of the Highland Videte, bought the press a few years ago.

1844—Second train of white immigrants of about twenty-five families, led by Capt. Neal Gilkaus, cross the plains to Oregon.

First convert to Christianity from the Indians, attended with a revival among the whites that were in the county.

Great floods in the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

Three chiefs and two braves make a trip to Europe under the care of George H. H. Melody of St. Louis.

1845—Mission boarding school building commenced. The structure was 37x107, and three stories high, built of brick and stone. Lumber shipped from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Industrial farm opened and enlarged for the benefit of the Indians under government agents.

1846—Mission building completed, and school opened with over forty scholars; force at the agency farm increased, and improvements enlarged; Benjamin Harding located, as an Indian trader, near present site of Highland.

Peter Cadue, interpreter for the Kickapoo Indians.

1847—This was the year of the great gold excitement in California. Emigrants cross the plains, in spite of the remonstrances of the government and Indians.

Peter Cadue moves from Wathena to Petersburg.

1848—Emigration continues, with greatly increased force; not less than 4,000 wagons and teams, with perhaps 20,000 men, traveled through what is now Doniphan County. Attempts were made on foot and with wheelbarrows.

James F. Forman located.

1849—Emigration continues, but with less numbers.

A grammar of the Iowa language was published at the Iowa and Sac mission, compiled by S. M. Irvin; a copy is preserved by the State Historical Society.

1850—Smallpox breaks out among the Indians; eleven cases in the Mission school, with but one death.

Cholera makes its appearance.

1851—Cholera rages along the river and among the Indians, with considerable mortality, and causes great alarm.

1852—T. J. Sutherland makes an effort to establish a colony and settlement west of the Indian reserve on the Big Blue and Sandy Rivers, contrary to the rules of the department at Washington and laws of Congress, but died at the mission during the summer.

Trading posts established at Bellmont, Wathena and Elwood.

1853—Chiefs of the Iowa and Sac tribes go to Washington, to make a treaty with the government in regard to their lands.

Trading post established at Doniphan.

The fortieth parallel between Kansas and Nebraska was established by Capt. Thomas J. Lee, of the topographical engineer corps, United States army.

J. P. Johnson established the initial point on the west bank of the Missouri, and ran the line 100 miles west.

Daniel Vanderslice established the boundary line of the Iowa and Sac and Fox reservations.

1854, May 10—A treaty was signed by the President, by which the Indians relinquished their rights to the lands in Doniphan County.

1854—

June 24—First meeting of the Squatters' Association at Whitehead; Kansas Territory organized.

November 24—First election for delegate to Congress held at residence of Benjamin Harding in Wathena.

Three miles south of Brenner, on Rock Creek, a young lady, was burned to death.

1855—Immigration of whites into the Territory and aboriginal history ends.

1855, March 30—Election of members to the Territorial Legislature: Messrs. Richardson, Blair and Dunning.

1855—Immigration of whites into the Territory, and aboriginal history ends.

September 17—Organization of county. County divided into five municipal townships. Troy made county seat.

First meeting of county commissioners at Whitehead, in October. Election held for delegates to U. S. Congress.

October 17—People voted for liquor licenses.

December 17—County commissioners met and began location of territorial road from Elwood to Marysville. Specifications for court house and jail at Troy adopted and sealed proposals asked for bids to be opened January 21. Court house to be finished by third Monday in April and jail third Monday in June.

Troy was made county seat.

Near the present site of Severance, Waggoner and Switz were shot.

First meeting of County Commissioners at Whitehead October, 1855. Election held for Delegates to United States Congress.

People voted for liquor license, October 17, 1855.

November 29—Samuel Collins was killed at Doniphan.

December 17—County Commissioners met and began the location of a territorial road from St. Joseph to Marysville, on the Blue River.

Specifications for court house and jail at Troy adopted, and sealed proposals asked for bids to be opened January 21, 1856. Court house to be finished by third Monday in April, and jail, third Monday in June.

1856, January 21—Plans modified for court house.

April 22—Contract modified to $1,650, to be completed September, 1856. B. O. Driscol, contractor.

May 17—School Districts No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 legally organized in Township 3, Range 22.

July 22—Specifications for jail approved and adopted by County Commissioners.

October 1—First election held at Troy for election of members to Legislative Assembly of the Territory.

October 20—First meeting of County Commissioners, at Troy.

At Bellemont Bend an unknown person was drowned.

1857, January 3—Election of delegates to form a constitution for the State of Kansas.

United States land office located at Doniphan.

January 18—Thermometer 25 degrees below zero.

June 15—Election of delegates to the Lecompton Constitutional Convention.

July 4—Land sales held at White Cloud.

July 21—County Board ordered a well dug in front of court house.

November—The Highland Presbyterians appointed nine trustees to take charge of the university.

November 1—Highland Presbytery appointed nine delegates to take charge of university.

1857-58—The Highland University received a charter from the Territorial Legislature.

In Marion Township an unknown person was found murdered.

In Doniphan an engine boiler explosion killed George Parker.

Lightning killed Parker and Milburn near Syracuse.

At Doniphan, Henry Latham was murdered.

East of Troy, Connor was killed by a horse.

1858—Iowa Point at the height of its prosperity.

A steam ferry built.

Postoffice established at Highland, fall, 1858.

First sorghum manufactured in the county.

December 29—An Order of Free Masons established at Doniphan.

Winter of 1858-59, Elwood Advertiser changed its name to the Elwood Free Press.

John Pierson committed suicide near Iowa Point.

Near Rector's Ford, Cornelius McCoy was drowned in the Independence Creek.

September—On a bridge over Roy's Creek, W. K. Easley was killed.

1859, January—The Highlander established at Highland.

May 27—John Kinison was drowned in the Missouri, near White Cloud.

Near Highland, Dana Fox was murdered.

The New York Tribune contains a sketch of Elwood.

June 13—Charles Dewy was drowned in the Missouri, at White Cloud.

June 21—Changes made in the boundaries of Washington, Center, Burr Oak, Marion, Iowa, Wayne and Wolf River Townships.

July—People voted on the Wayandotte Constitution.

Decline of Bellemont.

November 8—People vote for Territorial Delegate to Congress.

1860—The Roseport & Palmetto Railroad, the first railroad in the state, built four miles of road, from St. Joseph to Wathena.

June—Population of Doniphan County, 8,083.

Population, 1915.

A steam grist-mill is built at Geary City.

Fall of 1860, Troy Dispatch established.

While crossing a bridge over a small branch of the Wolf River, in Iowa Township, Mr. Murphy was killed.

While hunting, Charles McCloskey was accidentally shot.

December 18—An article appeared in the New York Times, giving a sketch of Elwood.

1861, January 29—Kansas becomes a state.

March 26—Meeting of the first State Legislature. T. A. Osborn and H. N. Seaver are elected to the senate; F. W. Emery, T. P. Harrick, W. C. Kimber and A. Low are elected representatives from this county.

July—Company A, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, is organized at Highland.

Postoffice is established at Normanville.

Doniphan commences to decline.

A company of militia is stationed at Iowa Point.

Slave hunters killed a negro slave near Troy.

September 8—Joseph Tribble stabbed and killed Alexander Kinkead in Burr Oak Township.

April—John Cummings killed Parker A. Hooper at Hooper's Ford.

James Carr killed Charles Hamilton at Charleston.

1862, April—The Doniphan County Patriot is established at Troy.

St. Benedict's Church is organized in Union Township.

A disastrous fire occurs at Iowa Point, destroying the business portion of the place.

January 29—At White Cloud on a reservation "White Horse," an Indian, was found dead.

December 16—Whitney, son of O. C. Whitney, White Cloud, fell from his horse and was injured fatally.

September 8 — The soldiers killed Webster at White Cloud.

September 21—John Young shot and killed D. W. Fritzlein, between Elwood and Wathena.

In northeastern Wolf River Township on Devil's Run an unknown person was found dead.

September 4 — The soldiers killed Samuel Slaughter near Elwood.

September 2 — Soldiers also killed Grandison Wilson near Walnut Grove.

1863, March 3—All persons subject to military duty are notified.

December 16—Near the Brown County line, James Round accidentally shot himself.

Bob White Cloud and Thermana, two Indians, were quarreling on the Reservation, and both were killed.

September 3—Lightning killed Dr. E. S. Bowman near Welch's branch in Wolf River Township.

Ward L. Lewis was assassinated at Elwood.

1864, February—The Investigator is established in Troy.

A grist-mill at Palarmo.

1865, October—Congregational Church at Highwood organized.

Troy Reporter established.

June 16—Near Highland Station, William Frazier was killed in a cyclone.

Near the present side of Moray, Mary Malen was burned to death.

August 5 — In Independence Creek, Frank Whipple was drowned.

June 5—James Pickett accidentally shot Jacob Wingett at White Cloud.

September — L. S. Jennings killed Daniel O'Rourke near White Cloud.

1866, October—The postoffice at Wathena made a money order office.

February 12—Three Jefferson children, colored, were burned to death in Highland.

October 7—Lightning killed John More.

About September 12 an unknown person was drowned in the Missouri River near Elwood.

February 2—Rebecca Robertson received injuries while skating near her home in northeastern Wolf River Township, which proved fatal.

Joseph Hunt, editor of the Troy Reporter, fell from a house and received fatal injuries.

1867, April—Wathena Reporter is established at Wathena.

Destruction of the steam ferry at White Cloud.

Spring, 1867—Court house at Troy is destroyed by fire.

November 5—Vote of Doniphan County on the various propositions to amend the Constitution of the State: For striking out the word "white," 388, against 1,425; for striking out the word "male," 358, against 1,390; for restricting the elective franchise, 576, against 1,120.

Missouri River overflows its banks.

February 10—Between Elwood and St. Joseph, in the Missouri River, two unknown men were drowned.

John Hartman stabbed and killed Schuster, in Burr Oak Township.

Hugh J. Randolph shot Smith B. Head, in Marion Township. He was killed a few years later in a well.

April 17—Near Syracuse, on what is now Charles Albers' farm, John Barlow was killed in a well.

July 24—Charles Mulenix's son was drowned near Mauck's mill.

1868, January 27—A society of Free Masons organized at Wathena.

The Roseport & Palmetto Railroad changes its name to the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad.

March—116 names enrolled on the register at Highland University.

Present court house completed.

November — Presidental election; Doniphan County casts 1,573 Republican and 721 Democratic votes.

March 22—On the steamer St. Joseph, John Miller accidentally shot and killed himself.

September 21—Indians killed Terence Harkins, whose home was near White Cloud, about 125 miles this side of Laramie.

July 28—At Lafayette, in Doniphan County, James Coates was drowned in the Missouri River.

1869, February 26—A society of Odd Fellows is organized in Wathena.

East Norway laid off.

Severance located.

N. Smith, whose home is south of Troy, on Rock Creek committed suicide with a razor.

September 30—In the Missouri River an unknown boy was drowned.

June—United States census; population of Doniphan County 13,969.

St. Joseph & Elwood Railroad built.

About December 22, Juda was crushed by cars in Doniphan, which resulted in his death.

About December 23, in the pork scalding tank in Doniphan, Sproles was scalded to death.

1871, January 27—A society of Odd Fellows organized at Highland.

February—Work commences on the Missouri River bridge at Elwood.

May—The Democrat established at Doniphan.

August 8—At Troy, Frank Gossin fell into a well.

August 22—The falling of a tree in Gladden's Bottom caused the death of Mrs. Sawyer.

1872, January 31—The caisson for Pier No. 5, for the St. Joseph bridge placed in position.

Grist-mill built at Fanning.

July 17—Money order office established at Highland.

July 29—On Rock Creek, near Doniphan, Joseph D. Pierce was gored to death by a bull.

November — Presidental election; 1,777 Republicans and 1,094 Democratic votes are cast.

January 27—Margaret Morley took an overdose of laudanum which resulted in her death, near Norway.

December 11—In Burr Oak Township, John Lysaght was killed in a runaway.

March 2—At Doniphan, child of George Hancock was burned to death.

March 24—In White Cloud, a 13-year-old boy, named McLaughlin, died from exposure and sickness, the results of extreme cruelty.

March 28—Near Geary City, Johnathan Rigby shot himself accidentally.

April 9—At Troy, Mrs. Thomas Lynch was killed by cars.

July 15—Lightning killed Elijah Young, west of Norway.

May 3—The death of Mrs. Doms resulted from injuries received in a cyclone.

December—Mr. Brown's son was drowned in the Missouri. His home was in White Cloud.

August 6—Near White Cloud, Kelley drowned himself in the Missouri River.

November 10—In Wathena, an accidental shot killed Guy Craig.

November 12—While Alexander Roum and John Retchetzkie, both of Brenner, were engaged in a scuffle over a revolver, the former was killed by accident. The accident took place in Seneca.

1873, January 10—The first span on the St. Joseph and Elwood bridge is placed into position.

Postoffice established at East Norway.

May—First locomotive crosses the bridge at Elwood.

June 15—Town site of Leona is surveyed.

August—The Leader is established at White Cloud.

March 31—Between Troy Junction and Doniphan, fireman Perkins was killed by cars on the A. & D. railway.

August 4—Mrs. Elliot shot herself, at Geary City.

1874—Depot built at Severance.

January 1—An accidental shot killed the son of Nathaniel Meers, near Troy.

September 10—In the St. Benedict neighborhood, a horse dragged James Burke to death.

A threshing machine was the means of the death of Darius Willis.

June 11—E. Linder died from the results of poison which he took at Higby House at Troy.

In August, in a quarrel near Wathena, James Fulton was shot.

October 17—In Geary City Elijah Emery was killed by cars.

October 23—John Trotman committed suicide by drowning himself in Peter's Creek.

January 22—Six-year-old Kethem girl, near Geary City was burned to death.

1875—Population of Doniphan County, 13,943; population of Wayne Township, 2,060.

Colored Baptist Church organized at White Cloud.

January 20—In district No. 49, James McGalliard was killed in a well.

Near Troy, a colored man, Harrison Grubb, was mobbed, shot and killed. One of the men of the mob, James McPherson, Wathena, was killed at the same time, by accident.

April 6—A man named Harris shot and killed Arthur P. Combe, in Doniphan.

In August, a snake bite caused the death of a daughter of Thomas Berry of Leona.

June 2—North of Troy in the Missouri, it is believed that Anna Pengra met her death by drowning.

August 17—The sudden death of Mrs. Crowley occurred on the cars at Troy Junction.

September 5—Near Troy, Elsworth Monroe was drowned in a pond.

July 29—William Hurst killed his wife near Troy.

April 5—Near East Norway, John O'Shea was murdered.

August 24—In Marion Township, Hugh Randolph was killed in a well.

August 16—The son of Mr. Nicholls was poisoned, south of Troy.

November presidential election, Doniphan County cast 1,644 Republican and 1,032 Democratic votes.

1876—Population of county, 12,831.

February 19—Chris Turkelson met his death by drowning, near Leona.

March 4—In falling from his wagon, Thomas Blackenship was killed in Burr Oak Township.

November — Presidential election, Doniphan County cast 1,644 Republican and 1,032 Democratic votes.

November 10—Near Fanning, Mrs. Brackenbury was killed by the cars.

Cornelius Kirley was kicked by a mule, which resulted in his death. Some years later, his brother, James, was crushed to death by a wagon. In July, 1898, his father, Patrick Kirley, was thrown from his horse and killed, near St. Benedict's Church.

1877—5,650 school children in the county.

May—The Bulletin is established at Troy.

September 17—A society of Odd Fellows organized at Severance.

Severance is incorporated.

September 1—In Severance, a child of Dr. G. S. Hopkins, was accidentaly poisoned.

October 11—Charles M. Devine committed suicide by hanging himself, near Highland.

1878, October—Population of Doniphan County, 15,122.

Iron on the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad taken up.

June—Highland Sentinel established.

July 10—Union Township is organized.

October 14—Near Troy, a daughter of Jasper Calvert was kicked by a horse.

July 30—Near Norway, now Moray, Clement Pope's young son, Clement, was killed by a small cyclone.

July 3—Some flying timber, in a wind storm near Pleasant Ridge, in Wayne Township, killed Moses Black.

August 20—A mule dragged J. R. Jeffries to death, near Highland.

1879, October—School building erected at Leona.

October—Doniphan County Horticultural Society organized.

November 16—Ira McIntyre stabbed and killed Joseph Sykes, near Highland.

Thomas McGee was fatally wounded, when he fell on a railroad bridge at Severance in March. A blood vessel in the brain was ruptured.

February 25—At Brenner, Andrew Loyd was killed by cars.

September 3—The sheriff in Burr Oak Township shot Joseph Schneider, who was resisting arrest.

1880—Baptist Church organized at Leona.

July 16—A society of Knights of Honor organized at White Cloud.

November — Presidential election; 2,067 Republican and 1,143 Democratic votes cast, for presidential electors; 2,150 votes were cast against 821 for the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

United States census; population, 14,258.

August 16—Near Highland, B. F. Herring shot and killed himself.

In February, Mrs. LeDeu, who was one hundred years old, was killed by the cars, near White Cloud.

In December, near Brush Creek, little boys poisoned their little brother, a two-year-old child, named Milburn.

October 20—Near Wathena, Ed Hayton accidentally shot himself.

1881, February 24—Ten-year-old boy, Leslie Watkins, was kicked by a horse.

July—A society of Knights of Honor organized at Highland.

Summer Irish Land League organized at Troy.

August 6—North of Norway, Thomas Steanson's son, Norman Steanson, was kicked by a mule.

December 9—At Troy Junction, Miss F. Ferguson committed suicide by taking poison.

During the rise of the Missouri River, an unknown person was drowned in a pool of water at Wathena.

March 29—The small daughter of Mr. L. C. Nelson was given the wrong medicine and died at her home in Severance.

June 17—Three men were killed in a read-end train collision between Troy and Wathena. The victims were, Charles McCauley, Frank Wheeler and William Dunn.

1882—Publication of Doniphan County Historical Plat Book.

January 6—On Wolf River, John Hines accidentally shot and killed himself.

January 14—Near Fanning, Michael Kelley was killed by cars.

March. 23—Leander Hoverson was killed by cars at Norway.

May 2—Woman shot and killed her husband, Richter, then shot and killed herself. The scene of murder occurred near Leona.

May 4—A man accidentally shot and killed his companion, John James, at Doniphan.

May 29—Near Severance, Charles Morehead was killed by cars.

1883, April 8—At Troy, Judge Price committed suicide.

June 16—In Union Township, Neal Gillen was drowned.

June 14—In Burr Oak Township, Fred Mueller committed suicide.

July 9—Near Highland Station, George McDanial was killed by cars.

December 10—At Severance, a youth, named Robinson, was dragged to death by a cow.

March 27—Near Highland, John Burria was killed in a runaway.

1884, March 1—In Union Township, Charles McCabe hung himself.

March 11—A boy, John Dunning, hung himself, at Doniphan.

April 3—At Petersburg Bottoms, in a saw mill, Marion Starwalt was accidentally killed.

April 25—At Iowa Point, Cathers was killed by cars.

August 15—Near Troy, Jacob Zimmerman committed suicide by hanging himself.

August 29—In Union Township, James Brenteno was accidentally killed at a threshing machine.

November 1—William Ege and Joseph Langan received poison by mistake at a bar in Doniphan County.

Charles Williams shot and killed himself at White Cloud, December 14.

December 13—Peter Studer fell from a wagon and killed himself.

November 21—Near Norway, George Donaldson was killed by cars.

1885, March 18—West of Troy, James Bethards committed suicide by shooting himself.

In June, Peter Weininger killed William A. Fenley, near Highland.

1886, December 22—Near Troy, James Dryden was killed by cars.

1887, June 17—Near Troy, William S. Myers was drowned.

July 20—Lightning killed Michael Buckley, near Wathena.

January 17—A gun was accidentally discharged, which killed R. H. Barber, near White Cloud.

1888, May 5—North of Highland, Mrs. J. C. Weidensaul committed suicide by shooting herself.

June 11—Near Severance, a boy, named Mulligan, shot himself by accident.

July 4—William Cole, a deaf and dumb man, was killed by cars at Wathena.

August 3—In Washington Township, James C. Williamson got his neck broken in a runaway.

September 8—Ed Williams committed suicide at his home on Mosquito Creek, by shooting himself.

December 4—In Union Township, Tom Kirley was killed in a runaway.

1889—In January, at his home in Wayne Township, Ferdinand Von Leevre was murdered.

June 30—Frank DeLong killed Mick on an Indian Reservation.

October 30—Nathan Bender met his death by being suffocated in a well near Doniphan.

June 6—J. W. Cook fell in a cellar at Wathena and received a blow which killed him.

1890, May 31—Lightning killed Neal Henney, near Severance.

June 11—Two miles west of Bendena, J. S. Williams was killed by cars.

In April, Charles Carroll shot and killed Charles Dockhorn, near Elwood.

1891, August 4—Freeman killed his wife and child and then committed suicide by shooting himself, in Severance.

November 28—At Leona, William H. Mertz committed suicide.

December 2—At Elwood, Fred Paul was killed by cars.

December 11—North of Troy, Otto Vogt was killed in a runaway.

1892, December 21—At Elwood, Napoleon B. Boxley was killed by cars.

1893—In August, while in a watermelon patch near Denton, Neal Pinyerd was accidentally killed.

July 4—Charles Rowe fell from

the cars near Wathena, and was fatally wounded.

August 6—In the Doniphan Lake, Lewis Schletzbaum was drowned.

1894—During the winter, an unknown person was killed by cars in Goll's cut, one mile east of Severance.

1895—T. Garvey's son, whose home was in Severance, was dragged to death by a horse.

April 12—A team hitched to a wagon, dragged William Hayton to death at Troy.

June 11—A colored man, William Mack, was killed by cars, near Bendena.

June 22—Sesto, an Indian, killed James Wright at White Cloud.

September 21—While making an attempt to save Shanklin, who was on the track, Ed Drenning was killed by cars.

1896, November 10—John Jones fell from a load of hay and broke his neck.

In January, in Union Township, Jacob Kout was dragged to death by his horse.

1897—During the summer an unknown person was killed by cars at Severance.

In March, near Bendena, Charles Rosquin was killed by cars.

1898, November 6—Wendell Braun's nine-year-old son, Wendell Braun, was drowned in a cistern, near Doniphan.

1899, July 23—Henry Smith met his death by drowning in the Missouri River.

September 6—E. A. Harriot fell from cars at Wathena, and was killed.

September 21—Near Highland, John Ruhl was killed in a runaway.

During November, the son of W. P. Dittemore, burned to death.

In the spring of the year, Milford Booth was smotheerd to death by a cave-in. He was a bachelor and lived in a dug-out near Iowa Point.

1900, April 3—Ed Young shot Capt. Casey on the Charleston Bar.

February 28—At Elwood, William Bridgens was killed by cars.

November 15—Near Highland Station, Mary Herring was burned to death.

August 25—Near Highland Station, Jordan Vanderslice died of hydrophobia.

July 9—Lizzie Vanbebber committed suicide by poisoning herself, near Leona.

In March, near Brenner, William Folche died in a well.

In August, in the river near Wathena, Mrs. James Galloway was drowned.

1901, September 29—Howard Lang shot and fatally injured Carl White, at Troy.

1902, October 26—At Geary City, Thomas Nelson was killed.

1903, February 6—On Cedar Creek, Fred Huff accidentaly shot himself.

1904, September 3—A colored man, Tony Long, was killed at Wathena by cars.

May 22—Between Troy and Wathena, Edward Doyle was killed by cars.

September 6—At Elwood, Isaac Miller committed suicide.

1905, January 15—George Erskine fell from a load of hay and was killed.

July 1—Two miles west of Troy, Vera Curtis committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid.

In June, at his home in Troy, William Mitchell was shot and killed in his bed.

Early in the spring of 1905, five men met their death in the Missouri River, above Elwood, by drowning.

1906—Frank Mann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Mann, fell from the top of the Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company's steel tower in Atchison Wednesday, February 14, and was killed instantly.

William Koenig was found dead in his bed April 28th. He was one of the pioneers.

Robert Hicks met sudden death by falling off of a disc. The accident occurred April 26th.

Miss Bertha Dubach was killed instantly in St. Joseph May 29th.

The new court house was dedicated July 4th.

A. C. Dearer was killed by a train August 28th.

Fire destroyed the house on the Perry farm, east of Troy, October 10th.

The residence of W. T. Wood was destroyed by fire Wednesday, October 31st.

Ferdinand Seiter, an old resident, was killed October 29th.

Willie Wykert was shot and killed accidentally while hunting ducks, November 10th.

Little Louise Weingart was shot and killed instantly November 28.

Ernest Dale Morehead, two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morehead, died January 28th, the resulth of drinking lye.

1907—William Asher was shot and seriously wounded by William Simmonds, April 13.

The farm house of E. C. Thornton, five miles northeast of Troy, burned Thursday, June 27th.

Geo. W. Townsend died Tuesday, December 9. He was a prominent citizen and well known.

1908—Geo. Morley's barn burned January 24th. Everything in the barn burned, the total loss being about $1,000.

Archie, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fuller, fell into a tub of scalding water March 25, and died.

Harry Briggs of Troy died in Philadelphia May 15.

Zack Knight died from effects of carbolic acid May 19th.

Henry Keutzler was kicked by a horse Friday, May 22, and died the following Sunday.

H. F. Limbrick shot and killed himself in a room of the Commercial Hotel in Wathena.

The Wright building in Main street, Troy, which was an old landmark, was torn down April 20th.

Mrs. Catherine Purcell, one of the pioneers of Doniphan County, died May 11.

The cornerstone of the Highland University, was laid June 1.

1909—The old Methodist Church building and lot in Troy were sold at public auction May 28th. Mr. Charles E. Brown bought them, paying $925.

The old house on the Charley Triplet farm, which was an old land mark, where the Rodgersville postoffice was located, was located, was torn down July 7.

Cecil Claytor of Troy fell under a freight train and was killed July 23rd.

Son of C. W. Shreve was drowned in the Missouri River while out swimming, July 10th.

The Christian Church dedicated a new building Sunday, October 2. All debts were liquidated before dedication services.

The cornerstone of the First M. E. Church at Troy was laid Saturday afternoon, October 22.

1910—Roger Morley, one of the pioneers of Doniphan County, died January 31st.

The new Methodist Church was dedicated Sunday, May 21st.

Luther Edwards met death swimming in Zimmerman pond Monday, July 9th.

The Moray Church was struck by lightning and burned to the ground Sunday, September 9th.

1911—The house on the Ben Brown place, four and one-half miles south of Troy, which was an old landmark, was destroyed by fire October 16th.

1912—The old Wm. Sloan house, an old landmark, near White Cloud, was destroyed by fire January 26.

Henry Botts, a Wathena negro, shot and killed Edward Walker, his stepfather, Monday evening, July 21st. He took poison and died soon after.

Jeff McCreary, another Doniphan County pioneer, died Friday, July 26th, at his home near Highland.

1913—The Bellevue school house, near Highland burned Friday morning, January 11th, having caught fire from the furnace.

J. E. Rhudy's house, two miles south of Troy, burned Friday, January 31st.

The New Hope Church was dedicated Sunday, September 6th.

1914—J. D. Williamson died suddenly at his home, one mile west of Troy, February 13th.

The historical old house at Troy Junction, owned by I. B. Clary, burned Friday, February 27th.

The Moray Evangelical Lutheran Church was dedicated with appropriate services Sunday, September 27th.

Samuel Brown, a farm hand, shot and killed his father-in-law and his baby.

1915—Harry Morehead was killed in an automobile accident which occurred Thursday morning, October 21, near Beattie, Kansas.

35th Year

**Griesa Nurseries**

T. E. Griesa, Proprietor — Lawrence, Kansas

Situated in the heart of the Great Fruit-Growing Section of Kansas, we are prepared to furnish, on short notice, nursery supplies of every description. These are the vital points in the tree business:

QUALITY—PRICE—SERVICE

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**Apple, Peach Pear, Plum. Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Grapes, Berry Plants, Nut Trees, Ornamentals, Evergreens**

Commercial Orchards a Specialty. Flowers of every description. We solicit your order for spring delivery.

C. E. WALTON, Resident Agent, TROY, KANSAS

## John Frank Kotsch

To John Frank Kotsch, who died December 16, 1913, belonged the distinction of having been the first shoemaker to settle in Troy. He was a native of Germany, and learned his trade in the old country. John M. Rapp of Burr Oak Township was in his employ in Troy for a few years, and the subject of this sketch did a profitable business after his return to Troy in 1865. Mr. Kotsch enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth Kansas, September 1st, and on April 1st, 1863, was promoted to second lieutenant, and on May 27, 1863, was promoted to first lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge and Cane Hill, and was mustered out of the service at Little Rock, Arkansas, June 26, 1865, and returned to Troy.

He reared a valuable and highly respected family of daughters and sons, as follows: Mollie, now Mrs. Nick Hess; Eva, Mrs. H. L. Macomber; Etta, Mrs. Way A. Hargis; Frank W. Harry L., John and Cyrus.

## Henry C. Bailey

H. C. Bailey, who was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, June 22, 1841, and died April 16, 1913, came to this county in 1857, and enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, was a good citizen and an industrious man. He was married to Miss Julia Virlinda McClaughlin, November 4, 1871, in Troy, by Joseph Hampson. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey reared a large family of daughters and sons.

## FORMER TROY SUPERINTENDENTS

### Partial List of Superintendents of Troy Schools Since the First Brick School House Was Built.

During the past year we have exerted every effort possible to ascertain who the teachers were, from the time the first brick building was built, to the present time, but after exhausting all available means, we have decided that we can only give an incomplete list. However, we believe the names and dates we are giving are practically correct:

1870-1—Prof. Lyman.
1871-2—J. H. Emmons.
1872-3—
1873-4—Prof. Barrett.
1874-5—Charles Woodworth.
1875-6—T. M. Barrett.
1876-7—C. B. Daughters.
1877-8—D. D. Rose, to March 1st, at which time he resigned, and Thomas H. Dinsmore taught, from March 1st to June 1, 1878.
1878-9—
1879-80—W. E. Cochrane.
1880-1—W. E. Cochrane.
1881-2—The Rev. Mr. Thompson.
1882-3—Alexander H. Miller.
1883-4—Alexander H. Miller.
1884-5—W. W. Wheeler.
1885-6—W. W. Wheeler.
1886-7—Professor Duncan.
1887-8—Frank F. Paige.
1888-9—Frank F. Paige.
1889-90—Alcid Bowers.
1890-1—John S. Norman.
1891-2—B. F. Miller.
1892-3—U. S. Busch.
1893-4—U. S. Busch.
1894-5—U. S. Busch.
1895-6—U. S. Busch.
1896-7—U. S. Busch.
1897-8—U. S. Busch.
1898-9—U. S. Busch.
1899-1900—Prof. McMahon.
1900-1—J. B. McClure.
1901-2—I. B. Morgan.
1902-3—I. B. Morgan.
1903-4—I. B. Morgan.
1904-5—Charles I. Vinsonhaler.
1905-6—George W. Kinkead.
1906-7—George W. Kinkead.
1907-8—Charles S. Hambleton.
1908-9—C. S. Hambleton.
1909-10—C. S. Hambleton.
1910-11—C. S. Hambleton.
1911-12—C. S. Hambleton.
1912—C. S. Hambleton began in September and resigned November 1st, to engage in the banking business at Oak Hill, Kansas, and J. P. Perrill assumed the duties of superintendent from November 1, 1912, to May 18, 1913.
1913-14—J. P. Perrill.
1914-15—C. S. Hambleton.
1915-16—C. S. Hambleton.

We are not satisfied with the above list and as soon as we are sure we have it complete and accurate, we will publish same in The Chief.

## THE L. I. W. CLUB

**Composed of Troy's Select Young Ladies of Vivacious Features—A Wife for Mike, Norman, Edward, Roy, Boyd, Warren, Orley, Tom, George, Ralph, Clark, Fred, Harvey and Many Others.**

There is a club in Troy
Which admits no boy
  Or male of any age.
Which way its merits lean
Or what the letters mean
  Is merely to presage.

The fair ladies of the town
Those of most renown
  Are in it to a member.
But what we want to know—
And make our pain to grow—
  Are those letters—do remember.

Just once in thirty days
They meet to have their plays
  And jolly times they have, 'tis said.
They're as smart as they can be
Their equal you could not see
  Here's a wife for every Tom and Fred.

They're beauties, every one,
And they're full of life and fun—
  But why so secretive, may we query?
Give us bachelors an equal chance
Invite a pair of pants
  And make his life a little cheery.

Oh, young ladies of the L. I. W. Club,
We've had to give you a rub
  Because this ludicrous thing had to rhyme.
But if we had our extreme pleasure
We would praise you without measure
  And we'll do our duty at another time.

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## GERHARD A. RICKLEFS

### An Industrious Farmer in Wolf Township.

Gerhard A. Ricklefs of Bendena, Kan., was born November 24, 1869, on the old John Ricklefs place in Doniphan County. He attended school and grew to maturity in the place of his birth, and married a maiden who was a native of Doniphan County. His bride was Miss Ella Bullock, who was born November 17, 1897. They have two children, Willis E. and Alice May. Mr. Ricklefs is a prosperous and successful farmer and stock raiser. He superintends his farm of 320 acres.

### Ross Sturgis

Ross Sturgis has a vivid recollection of helping to install the new safe in Boder Bros. bank in 1872. He was a young man at that time. Had just come to Troy and was passing by the street at the moment when his attention was attracted by a few men attempting to roll the safe into the building. Ross remembers the occasion very well.

### Leonard D. Noyes

L. D. Noyes, the celebrated traveling man of Troy, who has sold prunes and pickles to every groceryman in his territory for the past thirty-eight years, was married to Miss Ella Gossin, in Troy, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. F. E. Sheldon, Thursday evening, Feb. 15, 1872. They are still living in Troy and have reared a useful and highly respected family as follows: Miss Elizabeth, Leonard, Edward and Robert.

### Henry Boder, Jr.

Henry Boder, Jr., father of Mrs. Anna Strong, of Troy, who was a member of the firm of Boder Bros., who established the first bank in Troy in 1870, was the first express agent in Troy, having been appointed by the company Dec. 15, 1866.

---

Mr. A. B. Burr sold out his drug store to Mr. A. Brentano, an experienced druggist, about Aug. 16, 1866. Mrs. Brentano is the wife of Barney Alfers, and they own a nice home in the northeast corner of Union township.

---

J. B. Byers, who was engaged in the hardware business in Troy for several years, the father of A. B. and W. D. Byers, began business in Troy, April 6, 1871.

---

Arthur Hargis who enlisted in Company H of the celebrated 20th Kansas is now operating a drug store in Topeka on Kansas Avenue.

---

Madison R. Throckmorton's barn burned August 9, 1905, when he resided on the farm which is now owned by Frank Loroff.

---

The White Cloud Globe was first issued March 17th, St. Patrick's Day, in 1892, by E. K. Douglas.

---

Charles Higby, who was one of the pioneer hotel men of Troy, died March 10, 1892. Mr. Higby was one of the successful hotel men to come to Troy.

---

Mollie Ward, daughter of John Ward, of Troy, was burned to death in a fire in St. Joseph, January 18, 1908.

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Joseph B. Craney, engineer who pulled the first train into Troy, died November 17, 1912, at his home in Downs.

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The Christian Church celebrated the dedication of the new addition to the church October 2, 1909. Brother Liverett delivered the dedicatory address.

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M. V. Hargiss, an old and respected citizen of Troy, was stricken with heart disease and died in his chair February 22, 1908.

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A culvert was placed over the creek at Ed Zimmerman's farm, June 15, 1910.

Reprinted May, 1984 by Trojan Graphics, Troy, KS 66087

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